SENDER WILL CHECK CLASSIFICATION TOP AND BOTTOM

	UNCLASSIFIED		CONFIDENTIAL		SECRET

OFFICIAL ROUTING SLIP

TO	NAME AND ADDRESS	DATE	INITIALS
1	Lou Dube, DDO/PIAG		
2	1-D-4127-Hqs.		
3	HT-1		
4			
5			
6			

	ACTION		DIRECT REPLY		PREPARE REPLY
	APPROVAL		DISPATCH		RECOMMENDATION
	COMMENT		FILE		RETURN
	CONCURRENCE		INFORMATION		SIGNATURE

Remarks:

The first time the Bureau sent these, they combined King-Ray docs with Kennedy assassination docs. After discussion with you, they were sent back to the Bureau asking them to segregate King-Ray docs. Here they are.

FOLD HERE TO RETURN TO SENDER

FROM: NAME, ADDRESS AND PHONE NO.	DATE
Karen W. 5705	11/3

	UNCLASSIFIED		CONFIDENTIAL		SECRET

FORM NO. 1-67 237 Use previous editions (40)

13-00000

UNCLASSIFIED ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ SECRET

PRIORITY HANDLING FOIA REQUEST

SUBJECT: (Optional) Martin Luther King (Weisberg Request) JUN 18 2 00 PM '73

REQUEST NUMBER: 76-382

FROM: ~~A. B. Swider~~ Mary O/DDO/FIO

EXTENSION: OPS/ITG 9415

DATE SENT: 18 June

SUSPENSE DATE:

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)	DATE RECEIVED	DATE FORWARDED	OFFICER'S INITIALS
1. OPS/ITG ATTN: Mary ~~Moran~~ Converse Tube ES-2	18 JUN 1976		MC
2. BK		21 Jun	B
3.			H
4. PH		27/7	H
5.			
6. C/OPS/ITG	27 JUL 1976		JR
7.			
8.			
9. DDO/FIO att: Annette tube: CT-5, 2B1415			
10.			
11.			
12.			

RETURN TO:

COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)

Att.

JFK - need to copy some 1/2 slips that are in here as 1st pg for some

/_/ No record of subject

/_/ No info identifiable with subject

/X/ See attached memorandum

Part I & II

PRIORITY HANDLING FOIA REQUEST

FORM 3749 1-75 OP-12 ☐ SECRET ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ UNCLA

27 JUL 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: Privacy and Information Officer, DDO

SUBJECT: Weisberg Request (Martin Luther King, Jr.) Part I

REFERENCE: 76-F-382

1. This office maintains a three volume sensitive (unofficial) file on the Subject. We no longer maintain 201 file (201-760966); Dr. King's files and documents were closed out on 6 November 1974 and forwarded to IP files on 25 May 1976. A further check of other records in this office revealed the following information relevant to the Subject. While a large number of documents are available which mention King, the majority are dated after his death and in some way are related to world reaction to his assassination which was on 4 April 1968, prior to the implementation of the MHCHAOS program, 4 July 1968.

a. The following overt items (excerpts from books published) are considered releasable to the requestor. There are no exemptions. Black Power/White Resistance, (EX-3283) by Fred Powledge; The Negro Revolt, (EX-3267) by Louis E. Lomax; Ghetto Rebellion to Black Liberation, (EX-3212) by Claude M. Lightfoot; Is Anybody Listening to Black America, (EX-3573) by C. Eric Lincoln; Martin Luther King, Jr., (EX-3670) by William Robert Miller; SNCC - The New Abolitionists, (EX-2108) by Howard Zinn; The Black Muslims in America, (EX-2109) by C. Eric Lincoln; Negro and Jew, (EX-3573) by Shloma Katz; Chronicles of Black Protest, (EX-3439) by Dr. C. Eric Lincoln; The Black Messiah, (EX-3669), by Albert B. Cleage, Jr.; Black Power and White Protestants, (EX-3211), by Joseph C. Hough, Jr.; The Negro Mood, (EX-2127) by Lerome Bennett, Jr.; Black Man's Burden, (EX-3571) by John Oliver Killens; When Negros March, (EX-3577) by

Doc's 1-23

E2 IMPDET CL BY 058723

Herbert Garfinkel; Black Man's America, (EX-3208) by Simeon Booker; Staff Study by The Committee on Internal Security, (EX-4866) dated 1970; Testimony of Gerald Wayne Kirk, Hearings of the Committee on the Judiciary, (EX-7044) 1970; Hearings Before the Committee on Un-American Activities, (EX-2131) 1968; Riots, Civil and Criminal Disorders, Hearings before the Sub-Committee on Investigations, (EX-2169) June 20 and 21, 1968; The New Left, Memorandum prepared for the Committee on the Judiciary, (EX-3535), 9 October 1968; National Review, 3 May 1967; The Rebel (published in Exile), May-June 1967; The New World of Negro Americans, (EX-3571) by Harold R. Isaacs.

b. The following overt items which mention the Subject and/or his activities are not available in this office.

Washington Star, dated 14 August 1968
Washington Star, dated 4 February 1969
Washington Star, dated 8 May 1968
Washington Star, dated 14 April 1968
Washington Star, dated 20 January 1969
Washington Star, dated 10 November 1968
Washington Star, dated 29 March 1969
Soul Newspaper (EX-3653), 1 December 1969
New York Times, dated 13 April 1967
New York Times, dated 18 August 1968
New York Times, dated 5 October 1969
Time, dated 12 April 1968
Liberation News, dated November 1967
Committee Newsletter, dated May 1967
D.C. Catholic Standard, dated 18 July 1968
Militant (pg. 5), dated 22 November 1968
Ottawa Citizen, dated 17 December 1968
Sepia (pg. 66) (EX-3592), December 1969-destroyed
Jet Magazine (pg. 17) (EX-3594), 7 August 1967-destroyed
The Black Panther (pg. 10) dated 1969
Washington Post, dated 1 September 1967
Washington Post, dated 15 November 1968
Washington Post, dated 28 June 1968
Washington Post, dated 26 May 1968
Washington Post, dated 24 December 1968

Washington Post, dated 14 December 1968
Washington Post, dated 19 November 1968
Washington Post, dated 22 September 1968
Washington Post, dated 17 August 1968
Washington Post, dated 29 March 1968
Washington Post, dated 20 March 1968
Washington Post, dated 24 May 1968
Washington Post, dated 17 November 1968
Washington Post, dated 5 April 1968
Washington Post, dated 12 May 1968
Washington Post, dated 1 April 1968
Washington Post, dated 14 March 1969

c. The following overt items pertaining to the Assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. are releasable to the requestor. There are no exemptions. Look, 15 April 1969; Washington Star, 24 April 1968; 12 March 1969; 13 March 1969; 17 March 1969; 20 March 1969; 23 March 1969; 24 March 1969; 1 April 1969; 2 April 1969; 4 April 1969; 13 April 1969; 24 April 1969; 27 May 1969; 16 July 1969; 31 May 1969; New York Times, 10 March 1969; 7 March 1969; 8 March 1969; 14 March 1969; 16 April 1969; 23 May 1969; 24 May 1969; 26 May 1969; 1 June 1969; UPI-108, 3 January 1969; Washington Post, 3 January 1969; 18 January 1969; 28 January 1969; 31 January 1969; 8 February 1969; 8 March 1969; 11 March 1969; Tass International Service, 11 March 1969; Daily World, 12 March 1969; Washington Post, 12 March 1969; 13 March 1969; 17 March 1969; 18 March 1969; 20 March 1969; 22 March 1969; 23 March 1969; 26 March 1969; 8 April 1969; 12 April 1969; Item from News Dispatches, 1969; The Sunday Star, 16 March 1969; Item from Associated Press, 8 April 1969; Associated Press, 14 June 1969; Associated Press item, 13 May 1969; Associated Press item, 14 May 1969; Washington Post, 21 May 1969; 23 May 1969; 2[illegible] May 1969; 27 May 1969; 26 May 1969; 25 May 1969; 16 July 1969; 30 May 1969; 16 March 1969; 27 June 1969; 20 June 1969; 26 June 1969; Washington Star; 4 May 1968; Washington Star, 29 May 1968; Time, 13 September 1968; Washington Post, 19 September 1968; Chicago Daily News Service, undated; Washington Star, 18 September 1968; Washington Star, 23 September 1968; Los Angeles Times, 7 August 1968;

125-347 Docs ~~54-151~~
See separate list from OPS/ITG - above is not accurate

CONFIDENTIAL

Washington Post, 16 August 1968; Washington Star, 6 July 1968; Reuters, London, 6 July 1968; Washington Post, 22 July 1968; Time, 26 July 1968; Washington Star, 12 April 1968; Washington Star, 13 April 1968; Washington Post, 13 April 1968; Washington Star, 14 April 1968; Washington Post, 14 April 1968; Washington Post, 16 April 1968; Delta Democrat Times, 16 April 1968; Washington Star, 17 April 1968; Washington Star, 18 April 1968; Washington Star, 19 April 1968; undated item; undated item; Washington Star, 23 April 1968; Washington Star, 23 April 1968; Washington Star, 24 April 1968; Washington Post, 6 May 1968; Reuters, London, undated; Reuters, undated; Reuters, 16 July 1968; Associated Press, 9 July 1968; 16 July 1968; Reuters, 16 July 1968; Reuters, 9 July 1968; UPI-122, 9 July 1968; UPI-48, 10 July 1968; UPI-129, 15 July 1968; UPI-48, 12 July 1968; Associated Press, 17 July 1968; Reuters, 2 July 1968; Associated Press, 2 July 1968; Reuters, undated; London, 2 July 1968; UPI-30, 2 July 1968; Reuters, 8 July 1968; UPI-21A, 2 July 1968; UPI-125, 2 July 1968; London, 2 July 1968; London, 2 July 1968; Associated Press, 2 July 1968; UPI-8, 2 July 1968; London, 2 July 1968; London, 2 July 1968; Reuters, undated; Reuters, undated, Reuters, 2 July 1968; Associated Press, 18 July 1968; London, 18 July 1968; Reuters, 18 July 1968; Associated Press, 18 July 1968; Associated Press, 18 July 1968; Reuters, 17 July 1968; Reuters, 17 July 1968; London, 17 July 1968; Associated Press, 17 July 1968; Reuters, undated; London, undated; Associated Press, July 1968; Reuters, 17 July 1968; Associated Press, 17 July 1968.

d. The following documents are releasable in sanitized form to the requestor under the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act. Excised portions are exempt as noted. OIRT-06733, 23 September 1964, exempt under (b)(3)(a); (b)(3)(b); OIRT-06733, 16 October 1964, exempt under (b)(3)(a); (b)(3)(b); CSCI-315/02051-64, exempt under (b)(3)(a); (b)(3)(b); S-19, 5 October 1967, exempt under (b)(3)(a), (b)(6); S-20, 5 October 1967, exempt under (b)(3)(a), (b)(6); UWCA-3510, 11 October 1967, exempt under (b)(3)(a), (b)(6); EX-01655, 5 November 1967, exempt under (b)(3)(a), (b)(6); JMWAVE-1417, 26 February 1968, exempt under (b)(3)(a), (b)(3)(b); Georgetown-5024,

OS referral also

CONFIDENTIAL

13-00000

26 February 1968, exempt under (b)(6); EX-895, 7 March 1968; exempt under (b)(6); Kingston-4004, 6 April 1968, exempt under (b)(3)(a), (b)(3)(b), (b)(1)5(B)(1); Mexico City-5143, 7 April 1968, exempt under (b)(3)(a), (b)(3)(b); Tokyo-9443, 10 April 1968, exempt under (b)(3)(a), (b)(3)(b); ~~Dir-90530, 10 April 1968, exempt under (b)(3)(a), (b)(3)(b),~~ Ray (b)(6); ~~Mexico-5188, 10 April 1968, exempt under (b)(3)(b)~~; JMWAVE-2022, 12 April 1968; exempt under (b)(3)(b); Berlin-2149, 15 April 1968, exempt under (b)(3)(b), (b)(6); ~~Dir-92664, 18 April 1968, exempt under (b)(3)(b), (b)(6)~~ Ray; Memo draft, dated 26 April 1968, exempt under (b)(3)(a) (if USIB concurs); not records ~~FHHT-6444, 7 May 1968, exempt under (b)(3)(a), (b)(6); Stockholm-9024, 7 June 1968, exempt under (b)(3)(a), (b)(3)(b), (b)(6);~~ B-173, 19 September 1968, exempt under (b)(3)(b); ~~RL-188, 13 November 1968, (b)(3)(a)~~ not record; B-2628, 21 May 1971, (b)(3)(a), (b)(3)(b), (b)(6); Budapest-017, 19 May 1971, (b)(3)(b), (b)(6); ~~EX-8726, 27 September 1971, exempt under (b)(3)(b), (b)(6)~~ — not a record; Memorandum, 28 November 1975, exempt under (b)(3)(b).

e. The following Top Secret (SI) documents which mention either Dr. or Mrs. King are held in OPS/ITG (SI) vault:

~~3/0/QOY/T-68-68~~
3/0/QOF/T151-67
3/0/QOY/T-58-68
~~3/0/GOUT/T269-68~~
~~3/0/GOUT/T88-69~~
~~3/0/GOUT/T92-69~~
3/0/QOY/T57-67
~~3/0/GOUT/T413-69~~
3/0/QOF/T95-67
3/0/QOF/T106-67
~~3/0/GOUT/T177-69~~

2. The following documents are exempt from release; exemptions are as cited.

Cables:

63 (a) Kingston-4005, dated 8 April 1968; according to (RUABBE/1) a Jamaican service four groups are trying to get demonstrations going against the Amembassy, but without success; exempt under (b)(1)(5)B(1).

64 (b) Bogota-0654, dated 10 April 1968; (GISOY/GIJAY) unit intercepted propaganda items from Cuban mail pouch. Disclosure to the requestor would identify a clandestine method of the station for obtaining information; exempt under (b)(3)(a) and (b)(6).

65 (c) Mexico City-5210, dated 15 April 1968; Para. 3 of this cable mentions an intercepted letter addressed to President Johnson protesting the King assassination. (LITEMPO/12) a member of a Mexican service provided the information; exempt under (b)(1)(5)B(1).

66 (d) Mexico City-5249, dated 17 April 1968; the Legal Attache provided composite photos of suspect in connection with King assassination and asked for check of visitors to Soviet and Cuban embassies; exempt under (b)(3)(a).

370 (e) Bogota-0703, dated 20 April 1968 (GISOY) surveillance team followed an American National with a striking resemblance to Galt; exempt under (b)(3)(a) and (b)(6). RNY

(f) Paris-9506, dated 22 April 1968; concerns Forman's arrival in Paris, incidental reference to the Subject; exempt under (b)(3)(a) and (b)(6).

(g) Nairobi-3000, dated 14 June 1968; source (TGFLER/1) stated he had an interview with Robert F. Williams. Incidental reference to the Subject; exempt under (b)(3)(a) and (b)(6).

(h) Director-48988, dated 7 November 1968; concerns a Richard George Perrin, incidental reference to the Subject in a record pertaining to another subject and should not be considered a document responsive to the requestor; exempt under (b)(3)(a) and (b)(6).

(i) Addis Ababa-1027, dated 18 August 1971; source (JEPYX-1) entertained Hosea Williams in his home during latter's visit to Ethiopia. Incidental reference to the Subject; exempt under (b)(3)(a) and (b)(6).

62 Dispatches: UFGT-16828, 15 Jul 66 - OS Referral b1 (OGA) b3

(a) OELA-48626, dated 19 January 1968; forwards a memorandum prepared by (Rufus F. Rodigast) which deals with MHALPHA-related individuals; incidental reference to the Subject; exempt under (b)(3)(a) and (b)(6).

67 (b) FJTA-53902, dated 29 January 1968; forwards a pamphlet (which also contains an article mentioning Dr. King's name) from BEHEIREN Hqs. in Tokyo, obtained by (POFRAGRANCE) a unilateral source still active and sensitive; exempt under (b)(3)(a) and (b)(6).

(c) OEPA-982, dated 15 March 1968; forwards a copy of recent correspondence between (QRPHONE/1) and (QRPEONY/1). Incidental reference to the Subject; exempt under (b)(3)(a) and (b)(6).

(d) OEPA-1058, dated 17 April 1968; contains operational information submitted by the Station concerning (RODIGAST); contains an incidental mention of the name Dr. Martin Luther King; exempt under (b)(3)(a) and (b)(6).

? 68 (e) OEPA-1097, dated 29 April 1968; is a report by (RODIGAST) on SNCC activities in Paris in the aftermath of the Dr. King assassination; exempt under (b)(3)(a) and (b)(6).

69 (f) HMMA-34688, dated 20 May 1968; contains items from (LIBIGHT/LIMUD) a sensitive teletap and mail intercept operation coverage; exempt under (b)(3)(a) and (b)(6).

(g) FJTA-54934, dated 31 July 1968; Americans Invited to Leftist Conference in Japan. (POFRAGRANCE/1) a unilateral source still active and sensitive provided the information; exempt under (b)(3)(a) and (b)(6). Note: An extensive search has failed to locate the attachment for this document. The covering dispatch makes no mention of Dr. King or his assassination.

13-00000

(h) OCOA-13493, dated 27 September 1968; is a report forwarded by (SMABOVE) a Canadian service; exempt under (b)(1)(5)B(1).

70

(i) OELA-51949, dated 10 February 1970; (JAGUAR) a British service forwarded press clippings (they contained an incidental mention of the name Dr. King) by or about a Jonathan Power; exempt under (b)(1)(5)B(1).

(j) FZWA-2412, dated 8 September 1970; Subject: Activities of Andrew Pulley in New Zealand; contain an incidental mention of the name Dr. King; (MLDUST) a New Zealand servvice provided the information; exempt under (b)(1)(5)B(1).

(k) ANLA-4097, dated 16 December 1970; concerns a memorandum passed to (KRHOLLY) a Nigerian security service requesting information on and watchlisting of the MHCHAOS group who were destined for Africa; contain an incidental mention of the name Dr. King; exempt under (b)(3)(a).

71

(l) OCOA-17031, dated 27 June 1972; (SMABOVE) a Canadian service provided a report on the Day of African Solidarity; exempt under (b)(1)(5)B(1).

Memoranda:

(a) EX-1239, dated 22 August 1967; is a Biographic Summary on Kunstler, William Moses, incidental refernce to the Subject; exempt under (b)(3)(a) and (b)(6).

(b) Memorandum S-13, dated 5 October 1967; Subject: Views of the Reverend Daniel Mallette on the Black Militant Situation in Chicago; incidental reference to the Subject; the information was obtained by QRPHONE/1, a sensitive unilateral source in a personal interview with Father Mallette; exempt under (b)(3)(a) and (b)(6).

(c) B-35, dated 8 February 1968; Black Nationalist Writers in Paris; incidental reference to the Subject; exempt under (b)(3)(a) and (b)(6).

(d) B-75, dated 9 April 1968; Subject: Attempted Anti U.S.-Demonstrations in Kingston, according to the Special Branch of the Jamaican security service; exempt under (b)(1)(5)B(1).

72

(e) Memorandum, dated 16 April 1968; Subject: Tentative Plans of Senator Robert Kennedy to Visit West Berlin on 1 May. Incidental referenc to the Subject; exempt under (b)(3)(a) and (b)(6).

(f) EX-1623, (rewritten) dated 17 April 1968; Subject: Biographic Summary on Hayden, Thomas Emmett, incidental reference to the Subject; exempt under (b)(3)(a) and (b)(6).

73 (g) B-88, dated 18 April 1968; FBI provided our representative in Mexico with composite photos of suspected killer; exempt under (b)(3)(a).

(h) B-89, dated 22 April 1968; Subject: Radio Messages for Stokely Carmichael during April 1968 riots in Washington, D.C. Incidental reference to the Subject; exempt under (b)(3)(a) and (b)(6).

(i) B-92, dated 23 April 1968; Subject: Arrival of James Rufus Forman in Paris; incidental reference to the Subject; exempt under (b)(3)(a) and (b)(6).

(j) B-97, dated 25 April 1968; Subject: Investigation of Death of Martin Luther King, Jr.; 74 concerns a subject who did not appear to be identical with FBI's suspect; exempt under (b)(3)(a).

(k) EX-1183 (rewrite of 19 July 1967), dated 26 April 1968; is a Biographic Sketch of Howard Zinn; incidental reference to the Subject; exempt under (b)(3)(a) and (b)(6).

(1) EX-1490, dated 14 June 1968; is a Biographic Summary on Mark William Rudd; incidental reference to the Subject; exempt under (b)(3)(a) and (b)(6).

(m) EX-2148, dated 4 September 1968; is a Biographic Summary on Szymanski, Albert John Jr; incidental reference to the Subject; exempt under (b)(3)(a) and (b)(6).

CONFIDENTIAL

75 (n) B-191, dated 9 October 1968; Subject: Jamaican Special Branch Report - Jamaica/ United States Black Power Ties; exempt under (b)(1)(5)B(1).

76 (o) B-308, dated 17 February 1969; Subject: Bahamas/United States Black Power Ties; report of a British service; exempt under (b)(1)(5)B(1).

77 SL-134-69, 19 Feb 69 - OS referral b1, 2, 3, 6

Memo 28 May 69 OS referral b1, 2, 3, 6

78 (p) 79 B-618, dated 8 September 1969; Subject: World Council of Peace planned delegates to Paris; a sensitive reliable source revealed a Clarence Fielden Jones as being in contact with Martin Luther King; exempt under (b)(3)(a) and (b)(6).

(q) EX-9272, dated 21 November 1972; is a summary about Ralph Henry; incidental reference to the Subject; exempt under (b)(3)(a) and (b)(6).

(r) EX-10198, dated 29 May 1972, concerns VB#5 and miscellaneous comments by (MHRUPEE); incidental reference to the Subject; exempt under (b)(3)(a) and (b)(6).

378 (s) CSCI-1763, dated 14 May 1968 (201-760966); this file has been closed. - Record on Ray

3. Thirty FBI reports which mention the Subject and/or his activities. Excluded under 1900.3(g)(4). See Attachment I.

4. The cited documents are available in this office if needed.

John J. Reagan
Chief, Internation1 Terrorism Group
Operations Staff

Attachment: a/s

CONFIDENTIAL

TRANSMITTAL SLIP	DATE	
TO: OPS/ITG		
ROOM NO.	BUILDING	

REMARKS

Pls note which of the SI docs.
mention Mrs. King only.*

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Is NSA the orginating agency
for all of these? Yes

*on Dr. King

FROM: MFelton DDO/PIC HT-1		
ROOM NO.	BUILDING	EXTENSION 1644

FORM NO. 241 REPLACES FORM 36-8 WHICH MAY BE USED. (47)

February 1968, exempt under (b)(6); EX-895, 7 March 1968; exempt under (b)(6); Kingston-4004, 6 April 1968, exempt under (b)(3)(a), (b)(3)(b), (b)(1)5(B)(1); Mexico City-5143, 7 April 1968, exempt under (b)(3)(a), (b)(3)(b); Tokyo-9443, 10 April 1968, exempt under (b)(3)(a), (b)(3)(b); Dir-90530, 10 April 1968, exempt under (b)(3)(a), (b)(3)(b), (b)(6); Mexico-5188, 10 April 1968, exempt under (b)(3)(b); JMWAVE-2022, 12 April 1968; exempt under (b)(3)(b); Berlin-2149, 15 April 1968, exempt under (b)(3)(b), (b)(6); Dir-92664, 18 April 1968, exempt under (b)(3)(b), (b)(6); Memo draft, dated 26 April 1968, exempt under (b)(3)(a) (if USIB concurs); FHHT-6444, 7 May 1968, exempt under (b)(3)(a), (b)(6); Stockholm-9024, 7 June 1968, exempt under (b)(3)(a), (b)(3)(b), (b)(6); B-173, 19 September 1968, exempt under (b)(3)(b); RL-188, 13 November 1968, (b)(3)(a); B-2628, 21 May 1971, (b)(3)(a), (b)(3)(b), (b)(6); Budapest-017, 19 May 1971, (b)(3)(b), (b)(6); ~~EX-8726, 27 September 1971, exempt under (b)(3)(b), (b)(6)~~; Memorandum, 28 November 1975, exempt under (b)(3)(b). — not a record

e. The following Top Secret (SI) documents which mention either Dr. or Mrs. King are held in OPS/ITG (SI) vault:

- ~~3/0/QOY/T-68-68~~
- 3/0/QOF/T151-67*
- 3/0/QOY/T-58-68*
- ~~3/0/GOUT/T269-68~~
- ~~3/0/GOUT/T88-69~~
- ~~3/0/GOUT/T92-69~~
- 3/0/QOY/T57-67*
- ~~3/0/GOUT/T413-69~~
- 3/0/QOF/T95-67*
- 3/0/QOF/T106-67*
- ~~3/0/GOUT/T177-69~~

Refer

2. The following documents are exempt from release; exemptions are as cited.

CONFIDENTIAL

DIRT-6733, 20 Oct 64	b1, b2, b3
DIRT-6733, 7 Nov 64	b1, b2, b3
CSCI-316/02051-64, 30 Nov 64	b1, b2, b3
Memo, 5 Oct 67	b1, b3, b6
Memo, 5 Oct 67	" " "
UWCA-3510, 11 Oct 67	b1, b2, b3, b6
Memo, 5 Nov 67	b1, b3, b6
WAVE, 26 Feb 68	b1, b3
Georget. 5024, 26 Feb 68	b1, [redacted] b3, b6
Memo-895, 7 Mar 68	? b1 (OGA), [illegible] b3, b6
Kngs, 6 Apr 68	b1, b3
Mexi 7 Apr 68	b1, b3
Tokyo 10 Apr 68	b1, b3
DIR 10 Apr 68	b1, b3, b6
Mexi, 10 Apr 68	b1, b3
HDCA 10 Apr 68	b1, b2, b3
UFGA, 11 Apr 68	b1, b2, b3
UFGA, 11 Apr 68	b1, b2, b3
WAVE, 2 Apr 68	b1, b3
Berlin 15 Apr 68	b1, b3, b6
DIR, 18 Apr 68	b1, b3, b6
~~Memo Draft, 26 Apr 68~~	
~~EA-1020 FHHT-7 May 68~~ not record	b1, b3, b6
~~Referred S [illegible] 9024, 7 June 68~~ "	b1, b3, b6
Memo 19 Sep 68	b1, b3
~~Memo 13 Nov 68 " "~~	~~b1, b3~~
~~Mem~~ Buda, 19 May 71	b1, b3, b6
Memo, 21 May 71	b1, b3, b6
Memo, 28 Nov 75	b1, b3

13-00000

Deny - 201
CSCI - 316/01703-68, 2 May 68 b1 (liaison) b3, b6
PANA 6180 " " "

Release - 201
UFGA - 29884 11 Apr 68 b1, b2 b3
UFGA - 29877, 11 Apr 68 " "
HDCA 7012, 10 Apr 68 b1, b2, b3
Coord w/FBI — OUOA - 19623, 30 Mar 66 b1, b2, b3
CSCI - 316/02051-64, 30 Nov 64 b1, b2, b3
OIRT - 6783, 17 Nov 64 b1, b2, b3
OIRT - 6733, 20 Oct 64 b1, b2, b3

13-00000

4 Aug

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

Para C:

I cannot match the documents with the list you provided. Please arrange the articles chronologically and number them lightly in pencil to correspond with numbers in a memo (see attached Memo from the DDA, 26 March 76, para b). It would be useful if you would use that format for all your memos, as the way you have done it is very hard to follow without making errors.) Also clipped documents have parts cut off of them or are almost unreadable. Can you provide better copies?

Para D:

1 First document is a report whose number should be left in. Pls provide another resanitized copy.

2 Please delete dissemination controls in your sanitizations; otherwise we just have to do them over. Also classification was left on one doucment. See XXXXX clips.

3 Please provide sanitized 1st x page of EX-895, 7 Mar X 68.

4 Please delete cite numbers from incoming cables.

Many thanks.

Mary Felton
X1644 DDO/PIC

13-00000

PART II

☐ UNCLASSIFIED ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ SECRET

PRIORITY HANDLING FOIA REQUEST

SUBJECT: (Optional) Martin Luther King (Weisberg Request) JUN 18 2 00 PM '73

REQUEST NUMBER 76-382

FROM: ~~A. B. Snider~~ MARY
O/DDO/FIO

EXTENSION: OPS/ITG 9415

DATE SENT: 18 JUNE

SUSPENSE DATE:

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)	DATE RECEIVED	DATE FORWARDED	OFFICER'S INITIALS	COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)
1. OPS/ITG — Converse ATTN: Mary ~~Moran~~ Tube ES-2	18 JUN 1976		MC	
2. BK		21 Jun	B	Att
3.			H	
4. PH				
5.				
6. C/OPS/ITG	27 JUL 1976		JR	
7.				
8.				
9. DDO/FIO att: Annette tube: CT-5, 2B1415				/_/ No record of subject
10.				/_/ No info identifiable with subject
				/X/ See attached memorandum
				Part I & II

Y HANDLING FOIA REQUEST

13-00000

1976

☐ UNCLASSIFIED ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ SECRET

PRIORITY HANDLING FOIA REQUEST

SUBJECT: (Optional) Martin Luther King (Weisberg Request)

REQUEST NUMBER: 76-382

FROM: ~~A.B. Swider~~ Marie
O/DDO/FIO CT-5

EXTENSION: 9415

DATE SENT: 18 June

SUSPENSE DATE:

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)	DATE RECEIVED	DATE FORWARDED	OFFICER'S INITIALS
1. ~~CI Staff~~ ~~Attn: John Bender~~ 2C29	22 JUN 1976	22 JUL 1976	D
2.			
3. CI/EXO	22 JUL 1976		[illegible]
4.			
5. CI/PA (Graves)	23 JUL 1976		M
6.			
7.			
8.			
9. DDO/FIO Attn: Annette Tube: CT-5, 2B1415			
10.			
11.			
12.			

RETURN TO:

COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)

22 July 1976

DDO/PIC:

Please see attached comments.

Not a Record

/_/ No record of subject

/_/ No info identifiable with subject

/✓/ See attached comments ~~memorandum~~

PRIORITY HANDLING FOIA REQUEST

FORM 3749 1-75 OP-11

☐ SECRET ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ UNCLASSIFIED

22 July 1976

DDO/PIC

Re: Martin Luther King (Request #F-76-382)

In response to this request, CI Staff has no records with the exception of one document, prepared in the Office of Security:

Memorandum for the Record, dated 1 July 1968,
Subject: King, Coretta Scott (#541 487).

A copy is attached for referral.

Dan Roche
Daniel L. Roche, Jr.
CI/PA

Attachment:
Referral Document,
As Above

wms F

Sue 15.7.68

1 July 1968

MEMORANDUM FOR : The Record

FROM : M. D. Stevens

SUBJECT : KING, Coretta Scott
#541 487
AKA: Mrs. Martin Luther KING
nee: Coretta SCOTT

1. Subject, without question, is the Coretta SCOTT referred to in an FBI report on Alfreda ABELL, #355 109, dated 10/29/54, which indicates that on 7 September 1951 ABELL, the Subject of a "Security Matter-C" type investigation, communicated with C. SCOTT, Route 1, Box 158, Heiberger, Alabama, which address was identified as the residence of Coretta SCOTT. According to the postmaster at Heiberger, (in 1954?), Coretta SCOTT was then attending the New England Conservatory of Music. (See attachment A) Mrs. Coretta Scott KING is said to have attended this Conservatory and while there to have met her future husband. (See attachment B)

2. Alfreda ABELL, who was a clerk in the UN Secretariat from 1947 until 6/30/52 when her employment was terminated for security reasons, was said in the New York Times on 2 January 1953 to be one of 25 former employees of the UN ousted as one believed to be a communist or under communist discipline. While employed in the UN, ABELL was reportedly active on behalf of the Pro-Communist group of the UN Staff Committee and was friendly with, and actively participated in giving a party in October 1951 to honor, four persons who had been dismissed by the UN for security reasons. (ie: Jeanne PICOU, identified as a member of the French Communist Party; Mary Jane KEENEY, a CP member active in the Communist Party underground during the late 30's-early 40's; Benedict Soloman ALPER, also reported to be a CP member; and Rajah HOWRANI, who was reportedly a Communist Party member and had received training in the Soviet Union. The individual said to be responsible for ABELL's employment in the UN, and to have been her supervisor there at one time, was Adam TARN, a Polish citizen said to be a Communist Party member. According to the FBI report on ABELL, she registered with the American Labor Party when voting in 1949 and 1952; subscribed to the National Guardian; and attended a W.E.B. DuBois testimonial dinner in February 1951, to which she took Helen KAGAN as her guest.

9 3/1

SECRET

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

SIG/Misc
3401

cy to Mr. R. OBER, 19.7.67
with Caveat not to be used w/o check with SIG

3. ABELL and Helen KAGAN, who also was terminated at the UN Secretariat for security reasons, were reported in October 1952 to frequently return to the UN premises where they were said to often be seen in its corridors conversing with certain Russians and alleged Communists. According to a confidential FBI informant, ABELL in March 1952 made a check payable to KAGAN in the amount of $150, and KAGAN had made checks payable to ABELL on a number of occasions. Helen KAGAN is Helen KAGAN-POZNER, AKA: Elena Aleksandrovna Wilga, etc., #348 486, who is suspected of having long engaged in Soviet intelligence activities. Her brother, Vladimir A. POZNER, is an identified KGB officer and her cousin, Vladimir Wolf POZNER, is a known member of the French Communist Party and is suspected of involvement in Soviet intelligence. Her long-time consort, Peter WILGA, a leading figure in the CPUSA, was also suspected of Soviet intelligence connections. Helen KAGAN-POZNER WILGA is of continuing interest to the FBI and to SRS.

4. At a Senate Internal Security Subcommittee hearing in New York City in late 1952, Alfreda ABELL refused on grounds of self-incrimination to say whether she was then or ever had been a communist, whether she tried to organize UN workers, or whether since leaving the UN in the Summer of 1952 she had revisited UN headquarters in the role of a communist organizer. The FBI continued to have an interest in ABELL until at least December 1961, the date of an FBI report in her file.

5. The postmaster at Heiberger, Alabama in advising regarding Coretta SCOTT, as stated above, commented that she had in the past sung on the same program with Paul ROBESON at ROBESON's personal invitation. (Louis BUDENZ has stated that prior to his, (BUDENZ), defection from the Communist Party in 1945, he knew Paul ROBESON as a secret member of the Communist Party.)

M. D. Stevens

SECRET

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

13-00000

☐ UNCLASSIFIED ☒ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ SECRET

PRIORITY HANDLING FOIA REQUEST

SUBJECT: (Optional)	REQUEST NUMBER
Re Martin Luther King, Jr. — Harold Weisberg	F-76-382

FROM:	EXTENSION	DATE SENT
IPS Vorhis	7486	17 June 76
		SUSPENSE DATE 24 June 76

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)	DATE RECEIVED	DATE FORWARDED	OFFICER'S INITIALS	COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)
1. DDO/PIC F. C. Randall HT-1 Amber; GX-2 pls relay				Action
2.				
3. OS/IRG E. R. Duffy ~~FY 1~~				Action
4.				
5. CRS/FIO C. W. Rice ~~2B-60~~				Action
6. FELTON MARY HR-580 DDO/PIC 1D4127 EXT. 1644 TUBE HT1				
7. SECRET E2 IMPDET CL BY 004108				FYI
8. Batch F6-161				OPS/100
9. AI/DDA H. G. Bean ~~BX 1~~				FYI 7/8 - 52 hrs. per. P. Cochran. 3 Aug 76
10.				
11. DDI/FIO T. C. Lawler 2E-6104				FYI
12.				

RETURN TO: IPS Vorhis 2E-50

PRIORITY HANDLING FOIA REQUEST

FORM 1-75 3749 ☐ SECRET ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☒ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ UNCLASSIFIED

13-00000

☐ UNCLASSIFIED ☒ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ SECRET

PRIORITY HANDLING FOIA REQUEST

SUBJECT: (Optional) B-1965 B-1966
Re Martin Luther King, Jr. — Harold Weisberg
re: James Earl Ray ~~B-69-127 B-70-HR~~

REQUEST NUMBER: F-76-382

FROM: IPS Vorhis

EXTENSION: 7486

DATE SENT: 17 June 76

SUSPENSE DATE: 24 June 76

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)	DATE RECEIVED	DATE FORWARDED	OFFICER'S INITIALS	COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)
1. DDO/PIC F. C. Randall HT-1 Amber; GX-2 pls relay				Action Attached is a copy of the only document we have which is pertinent
2. DCD				
3. OS/IRG E. R. Duffy ~~EX-1~~				Action to the request. It is denied pursuant
4. 6-21-76 p.M.				
5. CRS/FIO C. W. Rice ~~2E-60~~				to the provisions of Action exemptions (b)(1) and (b)(3)(a+b).
6. FELTON MARY DDO/PIC EXT. 1644 HR-580 1D4127 TUBE HT1				
7. SECRET E2 IMPDET CL BY 004108				FYI HS
8. Batch F6-161				
9. AI/DDA H. G. Bean ~~BX-4~~				FYI Document 61
10.	PM 6-25-76			
11. ~~DDI/FIO T. C. Lawler 2E-6104~~				FYI
12.				

LANE 8? 29 Sep

RETURN TO: IPS Vorhis 2E-50

PRIORITY HANDLING FOIA REQUEST

FORM 1-75 3749 ☐ SECRET ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☒ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ UNCLASSIFIED

13-00000

☐ UNCLASSIFIED ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ SECRET

PRIORITY HANDLING FOIA REQUEST

SUBJECT: (Optional) Martin Luther King (Weisberg Request)

REQUEST NUMBER 76- 382

FROM: ~~A. B. Swider~~ Mary O/DDO/FIO Ext. 9415

EXTENSION

DATE SENT 18 June

SUSPENSE DATE

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)	DATE RECEIVED	DATE FORWARDED	OFFICER'S INITIALS	COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)
1. OSG/OC Attn: P. Marine	15/6/76	15/6/76	[initials]	
2. 2B16				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				
7.				
8.				
9. DDO/FIO Attn: Annette tube: CT-5, 2B1415				/✓/ No record of subject /_/ No info identifiable with subject /_/ See attached memorandum
10.				
11.				
12.				
RETURN TO:				

PRIORITY HANDLING FOIA REQUEST

FORM 1-75 3749 OP-10 ☐ SECRET ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ UNCLASSIFIED

13-00000

☐ UNCLASSIFIED ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ SECRET

PRIORITY HANDLING FOIA REQUEST

SUBJECT: (Optional)
Martin Luther King (Weisberg Request)

REQUEST NUMBER
76- 382

FROM:
~~A. B. Swider~~ Mary
O/DDO/FIO CT-5

EXTENSION
9415

DATE SENT
18 June

SUSPENSE DATE

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)	DATE RECEIVED	DATE FORWARDED	OFFICER'S INITIALS	COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)
1. FR PLANS Attn: Bob Baker	22 JUN 1976		&	
2. BU-6				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				
7.				
8.				
9. DDO/FIO Attn: Annette Tube: CT-5, 2B1415				/✓/ No record of subject
10.				/_/ No info identifiable with subject
11.				/_/ See attached memorandum
12.				

RETURN TO:

PRIORITY HANDLING FOIA REQUEST

FORM 1-75 3749 OP-9 ☐ SECRET ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ UNCLASSIFIED

13-00000

☐ UNCLASSIFIED ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ SECRET

PRIORITY HANDLING FOIA REQUEST

SUBJECT: (Optional)					REQUEST NUMBER
Martin Luther King, Jr.					F 76-382
FROM: DCD/FIO/PAO Helen Spilman Rm 915 - Key Bldg			EXTENSION 2271		DATE SENT 25 Jun 76
					SUSPENSE DATE
TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)	DATE RECEIVED	DATE FORWARDED	OFFICER'S INITIALS		COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)
1. DDO/PIC attn: Mary Felton					
2. Rm 1D 4125 - Hqs.					
3.					
4.					
5.					
6.					
7.					
8.					
9.					
10.					
11.					
12.					
RETURN TO:					

PRIORITY HANDLING FOIA REQUEST

FORM 1-75 3749 ☐ SECRET ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ UNCLASSIFIED

13-00000

☐ UNCLASSIFIED ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☒ SECRET

PRIORITY HANDLING · FOIA REQUEST

SUBJECT (Optional)	REQUEST NUMBER
FOI Request - Martin Luther King, Jr. (Harold Weisberg - Requester)	F 76-382

FROM	EXTENSION	DATE SENT
Donald G. Vorhis 7486 R 9271 Sally Weller 6400 R 9581 IPS/DDA 2E42 Hqs DX-2		26 July 1976 SUSPENSE DATE: 31 July 1976

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)	DATE RECEIVED	DATE FORWARDED	OFFICER'S INITIALS	COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)
1. DDO/PIC Mr. Randall GX-2 Pls relay to HT-1 Amber			[initials]	The attached 7 documents were surfaced by OS/IRG in its search on Subject. The documents originated in your component or predecessor component.
2.				Please review the documents to determine if they can be released to Subject in full, in sanitized form, or they are to be denied.
3. OPS/ITG		30/7	[initials]	If the documents are releasable in full, please have them declassified by an authorized officer of your component.
4. ES-2				If deletions are to be made, please make them and forward the sanitized version to this Staff to send to the requester. Cite the FOIA subsection which applies to the deleted portions.
5.				If the document is denied please cite the appropriate subsection(s) of the FOIA.
6. C/OPS/ITG			[initials]	In both of the above instances please name the denying official.
7.				
8.				
9.				
DDO/PIC HT-1				

PRIORITY HANDLING · FOIA REQUEST

☐ SECRET ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ INTERNAL ☐ UNCLASSIFIED

☐ UNCLASSIFIED ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ SECRET

PRIORITY HANDLING FOIA REQUEST

SUBJECT: (Optional)	REQUEST NUMBER
Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. x requested by Weisberg	F76-382

FROM:	EXTENSION	DATE SENT
DDO/PIC M. Felton 1D4125	1644	5 Aug 76 SUSPENSE DATE XXXX 9 Aug 76

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)	DATE RECEIVED	DATE FORWARDED	OFFICER'S INITIALS	COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)
1. Mr. W. Strubitts SA/LA/EICO ET-3	5 AUG 1976		S	Pls review the attached for release to Weisberg per his FOIA request. Pls cite exemptions for denials and partial denials. Thanks. MFelton
2. JOE		6 Aug	JL	2 to 8: Have sanitized the attached documents for release to Weisberg.
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				
7.				
8. DDO/PIC M. FElton HT-1				
9.				
10.				
11.				
12.				
RETURN TO:				

PRIORITY HANDLING FOIA REQUEST

FORM 1-75 3749 ☐ SECRET ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ UNCLASSIFIED

☐ UNCLASSIFIED ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ SECRET

PRIORITY HANDLING FOIA REQUEST

SUBJECT: (Optional)	REQUEST NUMBER
Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.,requested by Weisberg	F76-382

FROM:	EXTENSION	DATE SENT / SUSPENSE DATE
M. Felton DDO/PIC 1D4125	1644	DATE SENT: 5 Aug 76 SUSPENSE DATE: 9 Aug 76

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)	DATE RECEIVED	DATE FORWARDED	OFFICER'S INITIALS
1. H. Thompson EA/OEM/FOI BU-2	6/8	6/8	[illegible]
2. AC/PIA/			[illegible]
3.			
4. EA/OEM/OS			[illegible]
5. C/OEM		10/8	[illegible]
6.			
7.			
8. M. Felton DDO/PIC HT_1			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			

RETURN TO:

COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)

OPS/ITG proposes we pass the attached document to Weisberg in response to his FOIA request. Do you agree with this and with their sanitization? In particular, do you agree with leaving the address/at the top of the attachment to the dispatch?

Thank you.
MFelton

1-2 -
I don't think we should agree. Reference to King is incidental. All other names would have to be removed.

2-4: Agree; we do not want the "O.J. Martin" address released. Attachment of little use to requestor anyway.

Document FHHT-6444 7 May 1968 - Hawaii Foundations for American Freedoms, Inc.

PRIORITY HANDLING FOIA REQUEST

FORM 1-75 3749 ☐ SECRET ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ UNCLASSIFIED

13-00000

☐ UNCLASSIFIED ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ SECRET

PRIORITY HANDLING FOIA REQUEST

SUBJECT: (Optional)	REQUEST NUMBER
Martin Luther King, Jr., requested by Weisberg	F76-382

FROM:	EXTENSION	DATE SENT
DDO/PIC M. Felton 1D4125	1644	5 Aug 76 SUSPENSE DATE: 9 Aug

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)	DATE RECEIVED	DATE FORWARDED	OFFICER'S INITIALS	COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)
1. Mr. C. LaClair EUR/EXO GS-6	5 AUG 1976		cl	Pls review the attached documents for release to Weisberg per his FOIA request. Thanks. MFelton
2.				
3. E/I	9/	8	[illegible]	
4.				3-5+8: documents with exception of OWOA-19623 (which has no Italian connection) can be passed after excising ~~[illegible]~~ portions that have been bracketted (for source protection)
5. EXO	9 AUG 1976		a	
6. EUR/EXO GS-69	AUG 1976		cl	8-6 - Pls review last document.
7.				
8. DDO/PIC ATTN: Mary HT_1				6 to 8: [illegible] last sentence of the attach[illegible] OWOA-19623 [illegible]
9.				
10.				
11.				
12.				

RETURN TO:

PRIORITY HANDLING FOIA REQUEST

FORM 1-75 3749 ☐ SECRET ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ UNCLASSIFIED

13-00000

☐ UNCLASSIFIED ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ SECRET

PRIORITY HANDLING FOIA REQUEST

SUBJECT: (Optional)	REQUEST NUMBER
Martin Luther King, Jr requested by Weisberg	F76-382

FROM:	EXTENSION	DATE SENT / SUSPENSE DATE
M. Felton DDO/PIC 1D4125	1644	DATE SENT: 17 ~~16~~ Aug 76 SUSPENSE DATE: 18 Aug 76

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)	DATE RECEIVED	DATE FORWARDED	OFFICER'S INITIALS	COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)
1. LA ET-3		9 Aug	Jh	Pls review the attached document for release to Weisberg per his request. Cite exemptions for deletions or denial. Thank you. MDFelton
2.				
3.				
4.				1 to 8: Document sanitized for release.
5.				
6.				
7.				
8. DDO/PIC HT-1 ATTN: Mary				
9.				
10.				
11.				
12.				

RETURN TO:

PRIORITY HANDLING FOIA REQUEST

FORM 1-75 3749 ☐ SECRET ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ UNCLASSIFIED

13-00000

☐ UNCLASSIFIED ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☒ SECRET

PRIORITY HANDLING FOIA REQUEST

SUBJECT: (Optional)	REQUEST NUMBER
FOI Request - Martin Luther King, Jr. (Harold Weisberg - Requester)	F 76-382

FROM:	EXTENSION	DATE SENT
Donald G. Vorhis 7486 R 9271 Sally Weiler 6400 R 9581 IPS/DDA 2E42 Hqs DX-2		26 July 1976 SUSPENSE DATE 31 July 1976

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)	DATE RECEIVED	DATE FORWARDED	OFFICER'S INITIALS	COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)
1. DDO/PIC Mr. Randall GX-2 Pls relay to HT-1 Amber	~~29 Jul 76~~		JS	The attached 7 documents were surfaced by OS/IRG in its search on Subject. The documents originated in your component or predecessor component. Please review the documents to determine if they can be released to Subject in full, in sanitized form, or they are to be denied. If the documents are releasable in full, please have them declassified by an authorized officer of your component. If deletions are to be made, please make them and forward the sanitized version to this Staff to send to the requester. Cite the FOIA subsection which applies to the deleted portions. If the document is denied please cite the appropriate subsection(s) of the FOIA. In both of the above instances please name the denying official.
2.				
3. DCD	29 Jul 76	30 Jul 76	WD	
4.				
5.				
6.				
7.				
8.				
9. DDO/PIC				
10. 1D4127				
11. attn: Mary				3 to 9: We do not know anything more about this incident. Inasmuch as it apparently did not appear in the press, I am afraid that the information in these memoranda, if put into the public domain, could jeopardize our relationship with the person who provided it to us. Therefore both documents are ebing denied pursuant to exemptions (b)(1), (b)(2), (b)(3)(a)&(b) and (b)(6).
12.				

PRIORITY HANDLING FOIA REQUEST

FORM 3748 ☐ SECRET ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ UNCLASSIFIED

LISTING OF ATTACHED DOCUMENTS

(1) Memorandum from DCS, dated 28 May 1969. # 256

(2) Memorandum to Director, DCS, dated 19 February 1969. # 255

(3) DDO cable, dated 8 June 1968, IN 27362. — 252

(4) DDO cable, dated 8 June 1968, IN 27366. — 253

(5) DDO cable, dated 8 June 1968, IN 27367. - 254

(6) DDO dispatch, UFGT-16828, dated 15 July 1966. — A-62

(7) DDO biographic data on Martin Luther King, dated 5 November 1967.

13-00000

3 Aug 76

☐ UNCLASSIFIED ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ SECRET

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional) Request for copy of CIA Cable from CIA Reference File

FROM:	EXTENSION	NO. / DATE
Cable Secretariat/Reference File Mr. Garnett U. Tate Chief, Cable Archives 1A-53 Hqs. Tube CT-7	6159	NO. DATE

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)	DATE RECEIVED	DATE FORWARDED	OFFICER'S INITIALS	COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)
1.				The attached Form 1604, "Archives Cable Service", requests a copy of a CIA cable for which the dissemination is restricted. Would you please:
2.				
3.				(a) Forward the attached copy to the requester (shown on Form 1604 or;
4. LA/SA				
5.				(b) Return the attached copy to Cable Archives with guidance in order that we may notify the requester of the disposition of his request.
6.				
7. DDO/PIC ATTN: MARY FALTON				Deny release based on liaison + sensitive sources + methods. JL
8.				
9.				
10.				
11.				
12.				2 cables denied
13.				
14.				
15.				

FORM 3-62 610 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS ☐ SECRET ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ UNCLASSIFIED

13-00000

CONFIDENTIAL
(When Filled In)

REQUEST FOR DISSEMINATION CHANGE OR CABLE REFERENCE SERVICE

TO: CABLE SECRATARIAT BRANCH, OC CABLE REFERENCE SECTION IA-53 HQS. EXT. 6159, TUBE ~~ES-6~~ CT-7	FROM:	NAME OF REQUESTER Feltham, Mary D.	DATE 3 Aug 76
		DIVISION/BRANCH HT-1 DDO/PIC	EXTENSION 1644

☐ It is requested that the dissemination of ______________ (IN/DIR NUMBER)

______________ (STATION NUMBER) be changed as indicated.

☐ ADD: ______ ______ ______ FOIA

☐ Recall copies from: ______ ______ ______ ______ ______

☐ Change action from: ______ To: ______

Authorized by: ______________ (NAME (type or print)) ______ (EXT.)

In coordination with: ______________ (NAME (type or print)) ______ (EXT.)

☐ Please furnish one copy of the cable described. I have ☑ have not ☐ made inquiry of the CS Records control system.

IN/DIR NUMBER	STATION NUMBER	DATE '68	SUBJECT
[illegible]	PARA 6181	April	[illegible]

SIGNATURE

FORM 11-72 1604 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS

CONFIDENTIAL

E-2, IMPDET CL. BY: 007622

(47)

13-00000

CONFIDENTIAL
(When Filled In)

REQUEST FOR DISSEMINATION CHANGE OR CABLE REFERENCE SERVICE

TO:	FROM: NAME OF REQUESTER	DATE
CABLE SECRATARIAT BRANCH, OC CABLE REFERENCE SECTION IA-53 HQS. EXT. 6159, TUBE ~~ES-6~~ CT-7	M D Felton DIVISION/BRANCH HT-1 DDO/PIC	9 Aug 76 EXTENSION 1644

☐ It is requested that the dissemination of ______ (IN/DIR NUMBER)

______ (STATION NUMBER) be changed as indicated.

FOIA

☐ ADD: ______ ______ ______

☐ Recall copies from: ______ ______ ______ ______ ______

☐ Change action from: ______ To: ______

Authorized by: ______ NAME (type or print) ______ EXT.

In coordination with: ______ NAME (type or print) ______ EXT.

AUG 9 10 15 AM '76

☒ Please furnish one copy of the cable described. I have ☒ have not ☐ made inquiry of the CS Records control system.

(38) (?)

IN/DIR NUMBER	STATION NUMBER	DATE	SUBJECT
IN 63635 2740	Rome 5861	May 68	RAY

Mary D. Felton
SIGNATURE

FORM 11-72 1604 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS

CONFIDENTIAL

E-2, IMPDET CL BY 007622 (47)

13-00000

CONFIDENTIAL
(When Filled In)

REQUEST FOR DISSEMINATION CHANGE OR CABLE REFERENCE SERVICE

TO: CABLE SECRATARIAT BRANCH, OC CABLE REFERENCE SECTION IA-53 HQS. EXT. 6159, TUBE ~~ES-6~~ CT-7	FROM: NAME OF REQUESTER M.D. [illegible] DIVISION/BRANCH [illegible] PIC (HT-?)	DATE 15 Aug 78 EXTENSION 1604

☐ It is requested that the dissemination of ______________ (IN/DIR NUMBER)

______________ (STATION NUMBER) be changed as indicated.

Folla...

☐ ADD: ______ ______ ______

☐ Recall copies from: ______ ______ ______ ______ ______

☐ Change action from: ______ To: ______

Authorized by: ______________ NAME (type or print) ______ EXT.

In coordination with: ______________ NAME (type or print) ______ EXT.

☐ Please furnish one copy of the cable described. I have ☐ have not ☐ made inquiry of the CS Records control system.

IN/DIR NUMBER	STATION NUMBER	DATE	SUBJECT
		[illegible]	

SIGNATURE

FORM 11-72 1604 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS

CONFIDENTIAL

E-2, IMPDET CL. BY: 007622

(47)

3-00000

CONFIDENTIAL
(When Filled In)

REQUEST FOR DISSEMINATION CHANGE OR CABLE REFERENCE SERVICE

TO: CABLE SECRATARIAT BRANCH, OC CABLE REFERENCE SECTION IA-53 HQS. EXT. 6159, TUBE ~~ES-6~~ CT-7	FROM: NAME OF REQUESTER Mary D. Felton DIVISION/BRANCH (HT-1) DDO/PIC	DATE 13 Aug 76 EXTENSION 1644

[ ] It is requested that the dissemination of ____________ IN/DIR NUMBER

____________ STATION NUMBER be changed as indicated.

FOIA

[ ] ADD: ________ ________ ________

[ ] Recall copies from: ________ ________ ________ ________ ________

[ ] Change action from: ________ To: ________

Authorized by: ____________ NAME (type or print) ______ EXT

In coordination with: ____________ NAME (type or print) ______ EXT

[X] Please furnish one copy of the cable described. I have [X] have not [ ] made inquiry of the CS Records control system.

IN/DIR NUMBER	STATION NUMBER	DATE	SUBJECT
IN 25866 2746	COPE 7485 5575	June 68 (19)	MHPASHA
	2021		
	5535		

Mary D. Felton
SIGNATURE

FORM 11-72 1604 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS

CONFIDENTIAL

E-2, IMPDET CL. BY: 007622 (47)

26 AUG 1976

3:00000

CONFIDENTIAL
(When Filled In)

REQUEST FOR DISSEMINATION CHANGE OR CABLE REFERENCE SERVICE

TO: CABLE SECRATARIAT BRANCH, OC
CABLE REFERENCE SECTION
IA-53 HQS. EXT. 6159, TUBE ES-6 CT-7

FROM: NAME OF REQUESTER: Mary D. Felton
DATE: 28 Mar 77
DIVISION/BRANCH: HT-1 155/PKG
EXTENSION: 1644

☐ It is requested that the dissemination of ________ (IN/DIR NUMBER) ________ (STATION NUMBER) be changed as indicated.

☐ ADD: ________ ________ ________

☐ Recall copies from: ________ ________ ________ ________ ________

☐ Change action from: ________ To: ________

Authorized by: ________ NAME (type or print) ________ EXT.

In coordination with: ________ NAME (type or print) ________ EXT.

☐ Please furnish one copy of the cable described. I have ☐ have not ☐ made inquiry of the CS Records control system.

IN/DIR NUMBER	STATION NUMBER	DATE	SUBJECT
99685	ADDIS 2200	Apr 68	J. E. Ray

Sent to C/AF Reg for clearance

Mary D. Felton
SIGNATURE

FORM 11-72 1604 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS

CONFIDENTIAL

E-2, IMPDET CL. BY: 007622

(47)

1976

SECRET

FELTON MARY — HR-580
DDO/PIC — 1D4127
EXT. 1644 — TUBE HT1

SECRET E2 IMPDET CL BY 004108

INDEX SEARCH AND 201 CONSOLIDATION REQUEST

DATE:

IP/FI CONTROL NO. 784

TO	TUBE	ROOM	DATE		INITIALS
IP/INDEX	DT-5	1B4003	18	6	
REQUESTER					
IP/FILES	DT-6	GC52			3m
REQUESTER					
IP/RMS	DW-6	GA-20			

REQUESTER'S NOTES

NO. OF REFERENCES ORDERED: 4

THIS REQUEST REFERS TO *(Doc. Ref.)*

SEARCH INSTRUCTIONS *(TO IP/IN)*

F

SUBJECT OF INDEX SEARCH

SURNAME	GIVEN NAMES
KING	Martin Luther Jr.

SPELLING VARIATIONS TO BE SEARCHED

201 NO. IF KNOWN: 201-

AKA, ALIASES

OTHER IDENTIFYING DATA *(Occupation, CP membership, I. S. affiliations, etc.)*

SEX	DATE OF BIRTH	PLACE OF BIRTH	CITIZENSHIP	RESIDENCE

RESULTS OF IP/INDEX SEARCH

	NO RECORDS IDENTIFIABLE WITH SUBJECT
	SURNAME NOT FOUND IN FILES
✓	INDEX RECORDS ATTACHED
	THERE ARE ____ RECORDS OF WHICH ____ ARE FNU'S WHICH MAY PERTAIN TO THE SUBJECT OF THIS SEARCH; THESE MAY BE REVIEWED IN IP/IN. 1B4003.

COMMENTS

INSTRUCTIONS FOR REQUESTERS

THERE ARE OTHER INDICES THAT YOU SHOULD CONSIDER. SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR CHECKLIST OF OTHER INDICES AND 201 CONSOLIDATION INSTRUCTIONS.

TO ORDER DOCUMENTS

1. REVIEW INDEX RECORDS.
2. DRAW GREEN DIAGONAL LINE ACROSS ITEMS YOU DO NOT WANT.
3. FORWARD TO IP/FILES.

TO EDIT THE INDEX RECORDS

AFTER RECEIPT OF THE DOCUMENTS, EDIT THE INDEX RECORD ACCORDING TO DOI 70-19.

1. TO DESTROY INDEX RECORD: MARK THE INDEX RECORD WITH A GREEN D, AND CITE THE REASON.
2. TO MAKE CORRECTIONS/ADDITIONS: ENTER THE CHANGES ON THE INDEX RECORD IN GREEN INK.
3. FORWARD TO IP/RMS VIA YOUR RECORDS OFFICER

REQUEST NO./DATE/TIME

181148

1976 JUN 18 PM 1:11

201 CONSOLIDATION INSTRUCTIONS ON REVERSE SIDE.

FORM 3-74 362 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS

SECRET

E-2, IMPDET CL. BY: 007622 (4-8-38)

13-00000

SECRET

201 CONSOLIDATION INSTRUCTIONS (See DOI 70-20)

1. IF SUBJECT HAS A 201 FILE, SEND THIS FORM TO IP/RMS WITH THE INDEX RECORDS MARKED IN GREEN TO REFLECT THE CONSOLIDATION ACTION TAKEN. **(Documents should then be placed in the 201, by the Researcher).**

2. WHEN SUBJECT HAS NO 201 FILE, BUT MEETS THE REQUIREMENT FOR OPENING A 201 FILE, SEND THIS FORM TO IP/RMS WITH:

   A. A COMPLETED FORM 831.

   B. ALL PERTINENT DOCUMENTS, EXTRACTS, AND PROPERLY EDITED RECORDS FOR CONSOLIDATION OF THE FILE BY IP/RMS.

SIGNATURE OF RECORDS OFFICER	DATE

CHECKLIST OF OTHER INDICES: REQUESTER SHOULD ALSO CONSIDER TRACING THE FOLLOWING SOURCES WHICH ARE NOT SEARCHED BY IP/INDEX *(SEE NAME TRACE HANDBOOK)*.

SOURCE	DATE REQUESTED	DATE RECEIVED	SOURCE	DATE REQUESTED	DATE RECEIVED
DO AREA DESKS			CENTRAL REFERENCE SERVICE		
IP/ARCHIVES			CIA LIBRARY		
COMINT NAME CHECK			OFFICE OF SECURITY		
SB BIOGRAPHICS BRANCH			OFFICE OF MEDICAL SERVICES		
TRAVEL PROGRAMS			DOMESTIC COLLECTION DIVISION		
NAME OF BEARER FILE/OTS					
CIA APPLICANTS FILE/OFFICE OF PERSONNEL			DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE		
SPECIAL ACTIVITIES GROUP-SS/IL *(WFTU)*			DEFENSE CENTRAL INDEX		
COVER AND COMMERCIAL STAFF			CENTRAL REGISTRY - EUROPE		
OPERATIONS STAFF: RESERVE OFFICERS FILE			FBI		
OPERATIONS STAFF: INTERAGENCY SOURCE REG.			I & NS		
CI OPERATIONS: CAPTURED GERMAN DOCUMENTS			DEPARTMENT OF STATE		
E/G PROGRAM			SECRET SERVICE		
WH SUBVERSIVES PROGRAM			DRUG ENFORCEMENT AGENCY		

REMARKS

JUN 23 2 43 PM '76

SECRET

S-E-C-R-E-T

MAIN INDEX SEARCH RESPONSE 181148 034

REQ NO: 181148A01 REQUESTER: HR580 FELTON MARY DDO/PIC 1D4127 1644 HT1

NAME: KING,MARTIN LUTHER YOB: SEX: CIT:
ORIGIN:A DOR: PURPOSE:FDS PRTY:R OTPT:D300 FNU: SPELL: MASK: MAT:

CONTROL CODE 034-MHS-760618-142118-00015 142103 784

0001 KING, MARTIN LUTHER 201-0024907
SEX M DBA-0[redacted] APERTURE CA...
CIT USA 23APR62
TO BE INTERVIEWED BY PAUL KRASSNER CONTACT OF SUBJ ~~FBI~~
OF 201-24907. P9
FORMERLY: SS NO SOUR
***LOCATOR DATA: ORDER FROM IP/CRS - GC-52
APERTURE CARDS AVAILABL
DBA-07422 20 JUL 62 06186240

ACA
1458
ORIGIN: Miami, Fla
Date: 23 Apr 62
Subj: William Worthy, Jr.
Bufile: 105-20110
Field: MM-105-4750

0002 KING, MARTIN LUTHER 100-004-
SEX M DFB-80124
MENTIONED IN CONNECTION WITH 16TH NATIONAL CON- P 732-0
VENTION OF CP, USA. PAGE NO. 316.
FORMERLY: DD NO DATE, SS NO SOUR
***LOCATOR DATA: ORDER FROM IP/CRS - GC-52
DFB-80124 20 SEP 72 03527255

RECORD COPY AT... RETURN PROMPTLY

28/03/57
Ser - 11
ORIGIN: New York, NY
Date: 6 March 57
Subj: Communist Party USA
Bufile: 100-3
Field: NY-100-4931

PAGE 0001
---CONTINUED--- HR580 181148 034

S-E-C-R-E-T E2 IMPDET CL BY 054979

13-00000

S-E-C-R-E-T

ORIGIN: New York, NY
Date: 19 Apr 57
Subj. Johnson Forest Group
Bufile: 100-347390
Field. none given

ACA
15 07

0003 KING, MARTIN LUTHER /REV./ 200-009-004
DFB-82024
SER-27 25/04/57 Apr SEE APERTURE CARDS ATTACHED
***LOCATOR DATA: ORDER FROM IP/CRS - GC-52
APERTURE CARDS AVAILABL
DFB-82024 01 JAN 58 08311751

ACA
15.07

0004 KING, M. L. /REV./ 074-006-040
RAKA-00708
25MAY56
SER-64
***LOCATOR DATA: ORDER FROM IP/CRS - GC-52 SEE APERTURE CARDS ATTACHED
APERTURE CARDS AVAILABL
RAKA-00708 01 JAN 58 08049094

0005 KING, MARTIN 201-0170954*
SEX M DOB 14APR24 POB USA, NJER, HOBOKEN TYPE NAME R
CIT USA RCD DATE 75
RES USA. HUSB OF KING, EVA /201-0170954/
***LOCATOR DATA: ORDER FROM IP/CRS - GC-52
23 APR 75 09272198

END OF REPLY - 0005 RECORDS LISTED

13-00000

SECRET

FROM: FELTON MARY
DDO/PIC
BRANCH: EXT. 1644

BADGE NO.: HR-580
104127
TUBE HT1

SECRET E2 IMPDET CL BY 004108

INDEX SEARCH AND 201 CONSOLIDATION REQUEST

DATE: 13 AUG 76

IP/FI CONTROL NO.: 590

TO	TUBE	ROOM	DATE	INITIALS
IP/INDEX	DT-5	1B4003	28 JUL 76	
REQUESTER				
IP/FILES	DT-6	GC52		
REQUESTER				
IP/RMS	DW-6	GA-20		

REQUESTER'S NOTES

NO. OF REFERENCES ORDERED: 1

THIS REQUEST REFERS TO (Doc. Ref.):

SEARCH INSTRUCTIONS *(TO IP/IN)*

P

SUBJECT OF INDEX SEARCH

SURNAME: RAY

GIVEN NAMES: JAMES EARL

SPELLING VARIATIONS TO BE SEARCHED

201 NO. IF KNOWN: 201-

AKA, ALIASES

OTHER IDENTIFYING DATA *(Occupation, CP membership, I. S. affiliations, etc.)*: ASSASSIN OF DR. KING.

SEX:

DATE OF BIRTH: 1928 (?)

PLACE OF BIRTH:

CITIZENSHIP: USA

RESIDENCE:

RESULTS OF IP/INDEX SEARCH

	NO RECORDS IDENTIFIABLE WITH SUBJECT
	SURNAME NOT FOUND IN FILES
✓	INDEX RECORDS ATTACHED
	THERE ARE ______ RECORDS OF WHICH ______ ARE FNU'S WHICH MAY PERTAIN TO THE SUBJECT OF THIS SEARCH; THESE MAY BE REVIEWED IN IP/IN. 1B4003.

COMMENTS

no FNUS

INSTRUCTIONS FOR REQUESTERS

THERE ARE OTHER INDICES THAT YOU SHOULD CONSIDER. SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR CHECKLIST OF OTHER INDICES AND 201 CONSOLIDATION INSTRUCTIONS.

TO ORDER DOCUMENTS

1. REVIEW INDEX RECORDS.
2. DRAW GREEN DIAGONAL LINE ACROSS ITEMS YOU DO NOT WANT.
3. FORWARD TO IP/FILES.

TO EDIT THE INDEX RECORDS

AFTER RECEIPT OF THE DOCUMENTS, EDIT THE INDEX RECORD ACCORDING TO DOI 70-19.

1. TO DESTROY INDEX RECORD: MARK THE INDEX RECORD WITH A GREEN D, AND CITE THE REASON.
2. TO MAKE CORRECTIONS/ADDITIONS: ENTER THE CHANGES ON THE INDEX RECORD IN GREEN INK.
3. FORWARD TO IP/RMS VIA YOUR RECORDS OFFICER

REQUEST NO./DATE/TIME

1976 JUL 28 PM 3:22 281224

201 CONSOLIDATION INSTRUCTIONS ON REVERSE SIDE.

FORM 3-74 362 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS

SECRET

E-2, IMPDET CL. BY: 007622 (4-8-38)

201 CONSOLIDATION INSTRUCTIONS (See DOI 70-20)

1. IF SUBJECT HAS A 201 FILE, SEND THIS FORM TO IP/RMS WITH THE INDEX RECORDS MARKED IN GREEN TO REFLECT THE CONSOLIDATION ACTION TAKEN. **(Documents should then be placed in the 201, by the Researcher).**

2. WHEN SUBJECT HAS NO 201 FILE, BUT MEETS THE REQUIREMENT FOR OPENING A 201 FILE, SEND THIS FORM TO IP/RMS WITH:

   A. A COMPLETED FORM 831.

   B. ALL PERTINENT DOCUMENTS, EXTRACTS, AND PROPERLY EDITED RECORDS FOR CONSOLIDATION OF THE FILE BY IP/RMS.

SIGNATURE OF RECORDS OFFICER	DATE

CHECKLIST OF OTHER INDICES: REQUESTER SHOULD ALSO CONSIDER TRACING THE FOLLOWING SOURCES WHICH ARE NOT SEARCHED BY IP/INDEX *(SEE NAME TRACE HANDBOOK)*.

SOURCE	DATE REQUESTED	DATE RECEIVED	SOURCE	DATE REQUESTED	DATE RECEIVED
O AREA DESKS			CENTRAL REFERENCE SERVICE		
P/ARCHIVES			CIA LIBRARY		
OMINT NAME CHECK			OFFICE OF SECURITY		
B BIOGRAPHICS BRANCH			OFFICE OF MEDICAL SERVICES		
RAVEL PROGRAMS			DOMESTIC COLLECTION DIVISION		
AME OF BEARER FILE/OTS					
IA APPLICANTS FILE/OFFICE OF PERSONNEL			DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE		
PECIAL ACTIVITIES GROUP-SS/IL *(WFTU)*			DEFENSE CENTRAL INDEX		
OVER AND COMMERCIAL STAFF			CENTRAL REGISTRY - EUROPE		
)PERA-TIONS STAFF: RESERVE OFFICERS FILE			FBI		
)PERA-TIONS STAFF: INTERAGENCY SOURCE REG.			I & NS		
I OPERATIONS: CAPTURED GERMAN DOCUMENTS			DEPARTMENT OF STATE		
/G PROGRAM			SECRET SERVICE		
H SUBVERSIVES PROGRAM			DRUG ENFORCEMENT AGENCY		

EMARKS

AUG 13 1 06 PM '76

13-00000

S-E-C-R-E-T

NAME INDEX SEARCH RESPONSE

NS: 20122481 REQUESTOR: NR500 FELTON, MARY DDO/FIC 197127 1644 ITI

: RAY, JAMES EARL YOB: SEX: CIT:
CIT: DDA: PURPOSE: FOS PRTY: 1 STRT: 0500 P.O: SPELL: DASH: RAT:

NUC CODE 0 3-750720-192343-00020 192323

RAY, JAMES EARL 201-0382732
SEX M DOB 10MAR28 POB USA, ILLINOIS TYPE NAME T
CIT USA REG DATE 68
RES USA & GALT, ERIC STARVO & GALT, ERIC STARVO &
WILLARD, JOHN & WILLIARD, JOHN & LOWMYER, HARVEY &
SNEYD, JAMES & WALTON, JAMES & WALTON, JAMES G
RODRIDE, JAMES & SNEYD, RAMON GEORGE & SNEYA, RAMON
GEORGE
***LOCATOR DATA: FILE PERMANENTLY CHARGED TO OPS/ITG, 680704, 1758, 19704/68
23 JUL 68 00211839

SEE APERTURE CARDS ATTACHED

RAY, JAMES EARL 050-500
SEX M DOB C28 POB USA HMMW-16550
CIT USA 25APR68
AKA GALT, ERIC STARVO, AKA LOWMYER, HARVEY, AKA
WILLARD, JOHN SUBJ REPORTEDLY SHOT AND KILLED MARTIN
LUTHER KING SUPPOSEDLY VISITED MEXICO
***LOCATOR DATA: ORDER FROM IP/CRS - GC-52
APERTURE CARDS AVAILABLE
HAMW-16550 01 MAY 68 32723573

ACA
14,04
In Ops ITG
memo

CONTINUED--- NR500 PAGE 0001
281224 033

S-E-C-R-E-T E2 IMPDET CL BY 054979

13-00000

S-E-C-R-E-T

RAY, JAMES
SEX M DOB COMPARED
CIT ITAL
< USA PUB LOS ANGELES TRACE REPLY TO FBI
***LOCATOR DATA: ORDER FROM IP/CRS - OC-92
316-0175368 23 MAY 68 02131083

100-002-002
316-0175368
14MAY68

015/176 memo
[illegible]

RAY, JAMES
SEX M
OCC DIRECTOR OF COHEN RONABECK TRAINING CO, THE
LATTER BEING AN AIR TRANSPORT FIRM WHICH CARRIES OUT
ILLEGAL CONTRABAND OPS.
***LOCATOR DATA: ORDER FROM IP/CRS - OC-92
PIR-05119 23 NOV 72 02357421

043-007-025
PIR-05119
10NOV49
SER-15

END OF REPLY - 0004 RECORDS LISTED

PAGE 0002
MR580 END OF 251224 033
S-E-C-R-E-T E2 IMPDET CL BY 034979

SECRET
(When Filled In)

IP CONTROL NO. (Filled in by IP/FILES)	DOCUMENT SERVICE REQUEST		
HR 580			
FROM: (Requester's name) OR AFFIX REQUESTER GUMMED LABEL	DATE OF REQUEST: 27 Aug 76 1B 9:00		
Mary Felton	BRANCH: DDO/PIC	ROOM NO.: 1D4125	PHONE NO.: 1644

TO:	DATE RCD.	DATE FWD.	INITIALS
1 IP/FILES DT-6			
2 REQUESTER			
3 IP/FILES DT-6			
4			
5			

SUBJECT (must be furnished): KING

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Use this form to request files and/or documents from IP/FILES. (Not to be used in lieu of Form 362.)
2. Include badge number and tube station in "FROM" block if gummed label has not been issued.
3. Indicate type of charge.

☒ Temporary ☐ Permanent

4. Indicate source of reference:

☐ Document reference from IP/Index.

☐ Document reference from source other than IP/Index.

#564 O

HQ FILE NUMBER	DOCUMENT SYMBOL AND NUMBER	DOCUMENT DATE	DISPOSITION OF REQUEST (To be completed by IP/Files)
201-1277	DBC 29138	13 Sep 68	RECORD COPY ATTACHED PLEASE RETURN PROMPTLY
	Pg 8 Incidental Reference Not a Record		

FORM 2-74 1870 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS

SECRET

CL. BY: 007622 (38)

13-00000

SECRET
(When Filled In)

IP CONTROL NO. (Filled in by IP/FILES)

FELTON MARY
DDO/PIC
EXT. 1644
HR-580
1D4127
TUBE HT1
SECRET E2 IMPDET CL BY 004108

DOCUMENT SERVICE REQUEST

DATE OF REQUEST

BRANCH	ROOM NO.	PHONE NO.

TO:		DATE RCD.	DATE FWD.	INITIALS
1	IP/FILES DT-6			
2	REQUESTER			
3	IP/FILES DT-6	9035 Mimi Allen		
4				
5				

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Use this form to request files and/or documents from IP/FILES. (Not to be used in lieu of Form 362.)
2. Include badge number and tube station in "FROM" block if gummed label has not been issued.
3. Indicate type of charge:

☒ Temporary ☐ Permanent

4. Indicate source of reference:

☐ Document reference from IP/Index.

☐ Document reference from source other than IP/Index.

SUBJECT (must be furnished)
King / Martin

REC'D IN FILES
16.00
OUT
#701

HQ FILE NUMBER	DOCUMENT SYMBOL AND NUMBER	DOCUMENT DATE	DISPOSITION OF REQUEST (To be completed by IP/Files)
	PANA 6180 W 97566	1 Apr 68	
201-811911	DBC 9700	6 Feb 68	SEE APERTURE CARDS ATTACHED
~~19-5-53~~	~~DBC-23402~~	~~23 Jul 68~~	THIS REFERENCE HAS BEEN ORDERED FROM IP/ARD
~~100-300-26~~	~~DBC-25546~~	~~19 Aug 68~~	RECORD COPY ATTACHED. PLEASE RETURN PROMPTLY
~~100-120-27~~	~~DBC-41496~~	~~30 Jan 69~~	THIS REFERENCE HAS BEEN ORDERED FROM IP/ARD
201-1277	DBC-29138	13 Sep 68	Temp Charge See Back
~~100-4-113~~	~~DBB-47898~~	~~13 May 66~~	LOST Extensive Search Throughout DDO Has Failed To Locate
~~100-4-44~~	~~DBC-23614~~	~~12 Jul 68~~	THIS REFERENCE HAS BEEN ORDERED FROM IP/ARD. RECORD COPY ATTACHED
~~96-300-7~~	~~DBC-63897~~	~~30 Sep 69~~	PLEASE RETURN PROMPTLY
~~201-805119~~	~~DBC-64858~~	~~13 Oct 69~~	RECORD COPY ATTACHED. PLEASE RETURN PROMPTLY
	~~DBC-3~~	MHC 10 3rd bld.	

FORM 2-74 1870 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS

SECRET

CL. BY: 007622 (38)

SECRET
(When Filled In)

DOCUMENT SERVICE REQUEST

IP CONTROL NO. (Filled in by IP/FILES)

DATE OF REQUEST

FROM: (Requester's name) OR AFFIX REQUESTER/SUMMED LABEL

BRANCH | ROOM NO. | PHONE NO.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Use this form to request files and/or documents from IP/FILES. (Not to be used in lieu of Form 1028).
2. Include badge number and subsection in "FROM" block if summed label has not been issued.
3. Indicate type of charge:

☒ Temporary ☐ Permanent

4. Indicate source of reference:

☐ Document reference from IP/Index
☐ Document reference from source other than IP/Index

REC'D IN FILES

TO:

		DATE REC'D	DATE FWD	INITIALS
1.	IP/FILES DT-6			
2.	REQUESTER			
3.	IP FILES DT-6			Ross Arm
4.				Wiltsie
5.				

SUBJECT (must be furnished)

IP/DMS

King

DISPOSITION OF REQUEST (To be completed by IP/Files)

201-1277

DST #70

HQ FILE NUMBER	DOCUMENT SYMBOL AND NUMBER	
	PAGA 6180	4 Aug 61
		16 Jun 62

TEMPORARY CHARGE TO:
Name VINCE Girardetto Ext. x1552
Div. Micrographics Subj
Rm SEE ATTACHED (CF #23)
Date

201-81911	DBC 9700	(Edited)	
~~45-53~~	~~DBC 38403~~	~~25 Jul 68~~	RECORD COPY ATTACHED
~~100-300-36~~	~~DBC 25546~~	~~19 Aug 68~~	PLEASE RETURN PROMPTLY
~~100-122-27~~	~~DBC 41446~~	~~27 Aug 68~~	
201-1277	DBC 29533	13 Sep 68	Temp Charge see back
~~100-4-113~~	~~DBB 47295~~	~~12 May 68~~	
~~100-4-47~~	~~DBC 25626~~	~~12 Jul 68~~	RECORD COPY ATTACHED
~~ES 300-1~~	~~DBC 63547~~	~~25 Sep 67~~	PLEASE RETURN PROMPTLY
~~201-82019~~	~~DBC 47266~~	~~18 Oct 68~~	RECORD COPY ATTACHED / PLEASE RETURN PROMPTLY

AUG 10 3 45 PM '76

CL BY: 007622

SECRET

FORM 1870 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS

13-00000

1976

SENDER WILL CHECK CLASSIFICATION TOP AND BOTTOM

	UNCLASSIFIED		CONFIDENTIAL		SECRET

OFFICIAL ROUTING SLIP

TO	NAME AND ADDRESS	DATE	INITIALS
1	OPS/ITG - Mr. Haefner	20/8	H
2	ES-2		
3	P.C. - FOR ACTION	23/8	
4			
5	DDO/PIC M. Felton HT-1		
6			

ACTION		DIRECT REPLY		PREPARE REPLY	
APPROVAL		DISPATCH		RECOMMENDATION	
COMMENT		FILE		RETURN	
CONCURRENCE		INFORMATION		SIGNATURE	

Remarks:

Pls fill out the attached form so we can report costs to IPS. Note we can only claim the actual search time for the records and not the time involved in reviewing and sanitizing them. Thank you.

(I talked to P. Cochran about this on the phone, but I'd like to get it in writing. Thanks)

FOLD HERE TO RETURN TO SENDER

FROM: NAME, ADDRESS AND PHONE NO.	DATE
M. Felton	

	UNCLASSIFIED		CONFIDENTIAL		SECRET

FORM NO. 1-67 237 Use previous editions (40)

13-00000

FOIA REQUEST MANAGEMENT INFORMATION						DATE

TITLE OF DOCUMENT(S) AND/OR SUBJECT

F 76-382

WEISBERG request on Martin LUther King and James Earl Ray

SEARCH		COST (*To be completed by IRS*)	CLASSIFICATION REVIEW		COST (*To be completed by IRS*)
GRADE/STEP LEVEL	MANHOURS		GRADE/STEP LEVEL	MANHOURS	
8.7	47 manhours		8.7	[redacted]	
				5 hrs. writeup	
TOTAL COST			TOTAL COST		

DO NOT DETACH THIS SLIP
RETURN TO ➡

CHIEF, INFORMATION REVIEW STAFF
7 C 28 Headquarters

FORM 1-75 3533 OBSOLETE PREVIOUS EDITIONS (13-47)

WEISBERG REQUEST

	NR	NAI	INFO
IP/IN			X
CCS	X		
CI/OPS			X
DCD			X
FR	X		
OPS/ITG			X
OSG/OC	X		

13-00000

July 1976

SENDER WILL CHECK CLASSIFICATION TOP AND BOTTOM

	UNCLASSIFIED		CONFIDENTIAL		SECRET

OFFICIAL ROUTING SLIP

TO	NAME AND ADDRESS	DATE	INITIALS
1	C/DDO/PIC		✓
2	C/SS EW-7		
3			
4			
5			
6			

	ACTION		DIRECT REPLY		PREPARE REPLY
	APPROVAL		DISPATCH		RECOMMENDATION
	COMMENT		FILE		RETURN
	CONCURRENCE		INFORMATION		SIGNATURE

Remarks:

If you've no objection, would like to pry out some sort of criteria.

Andy

FOLD HERE TO RETURN TO SENDER

FROM: NAME, ADDRESS AND PHONE NO.	DATE
A. F. Addona, C/DDO/PIC/AL HT-1	15 July

	UNCLASSIFIED		CONFIDENTIAL		SECRET

FORM NO. 1-67 237 Use previous editions (40)

13-00000

☐ UNCLASSIFIED ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ SECRET

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional)

Request For Opinion--FOIA (b)(6) & Privacy Act

FROM:	EXTENSION	NO.
Charles A. Briggs Chief, Services Staff EW-7	1596	DATE 15 July 1976

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)	DATE RECEIVED	DATE FORWARDED	OFFICER'S INITIALS	COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)
1. OGC/FOIA FU-2				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				
7.				
8.				
9.				
10.				
11.				
12.				
13.				
14.				
15.				

FORM 3-62 610 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS ☐ SECRET ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ UNCLASSIFIED

13-00000

☐ UNCLASSIFIED ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ SECRET

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional)

Request For Opinion--FOIA (b)(6) & Privacy Act

FROM:	EXTENSION	NO.
Charles A. Briggs Chief, Services Staff EW-7	1596	DATE 15 July 1976

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)	DATE RECEIVED	DATE FORWARDED	OFFICER'S INITIALS	COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)
1. C/OPS/ITG ES-2 Attn: P. Haefner				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				
7.				
8.				
9.				
10.				
11.				
12.				
13.				
14.				
15.				

FORM 3-62 610 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS ☐ SECRET ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ UNCLASSIFIED

C/SS
to
OGC

C/SS memo to OGC (15 Jul 76) requesting criteria to release info under FOIA as regards family privacy rights.

13-00000

15 July 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: Office of General Counsel

ATTENTION : C/FOIA/PA

SUBJECT : Request For Opinion--FOIA (b)(6) & Privacy Act

REFERENCE : FOIA Request 76-382, copy attached

1. Mr. Weisberg has requested under the FOIA information on:

a. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

b. Earl Ray

c. Other individuals involved with the assassination of Dr. King.

2. To ensure consistency in making determinations for release under both the FOIA exemptions (b)(6) and the Privacy Act, of requests such as Mr. Weisberg's, would you please state the current legal criteria to apply to these type cases. Specifically, it would be helpful to the DDO to have a clearly enunciated legal opinion regarding what, if any, privacy rights the family of a deceased individual might have vis-a-vis the deceased individual. Further, what, if any, privacy rights does a convicted felon have.

3. We are aware that each case must be judged on its own facts. Hence, we would be grateful for your opinion regarding the criteria to apply to Mr. Weisberg's request. However, a general rule applicable to the type of request also would be very useful, would expedite the processing of such requests, and would apply some consistency in the decision-making process.

Charles A. Briggs
Chief, Services Staff

Attachment: Reference

cc: Paul Haefner, OPS/ITG

CONFIDENTIAL

30 JUL 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: Privacy and Information Coordinator, DDO

SUBJECT: Martin Luther King, Jr.

REFERENCE: F-76-382

This office recommends following action concerning the documents referred by OS/IRG:

Ray London-5061, dated 8 June 1968 and London-5062, dated 8 June 1968; concerns Ray traveling in London; source of this information was the FBI, some of the information was received from Scotland Yard; excluded under 1900.3(g)(4) and exempt under (b)(1)5(B)(1).

Ray Ottawa-5446, dated 8 June 1968; concerns travel of Galt; (SMABOVE/9) a Canadian service provided the information; exempt under (b)(1)5(B)(1).

King UFGT-16828, dated 15 July 1966; concerns surveillance of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. by the Dade County/Florida police (Criminal Intelligence); excluded under 1900.3(g)(4).

John J. Reagan
Chief, International Terrorism Group
Operations Staff

Ray LOND 5062 OGAI
8 June 68 liaison

CONFIDENTIAL

E.2 IMPDET CL BY 058723

13-00000 1976

☐ UNCLASSIFIED ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ SECRET

PRIORITY HANDLING FOIA REQUEST

SUBJECT: (Optional)

HAROLD WEISBERG FOR MARTIN LUGHTER KING AND JAMES EARL RAY DOCUMENTS

REQUEST NUMBER

FROM:

EXTENSION

DATE SENT

SUSPENSE DATE

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)	DATE RECEIVED	DATE FORWARDED	OFFICER'S INITIALS	COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)
1. Mr. Owen	4 May	4	[initials]	These are the documents on Ray only. Please review them and let me know if there are any changes you want made on them.
2.				
3.				
4.				OGC is currently reviewing them and writing the affadavit. Court date is 22 May.
5.				
6.				We will have to incorporate м your changes into the affadavit.
7. Helen 1B 3125				Thanks
8.				Helen X1313
9.				
10.				
11.				
12.				

RETURN TO:

PRIORITY HANDLING FOIA REQUEST

FORM 1-75 3749 ☐ SECRET ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ UNCLASSIFIED

13-00000

27 JUL 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: Privacy and Information Officer, DDO

SUBJECT: Weisberg Request (James Earl Ray) Part II

REFERENCE: 76-F-382

1. This office maintains a two volume 201 file (201-832732) on the Subject. These files and other records in this office revealed the following:

a. The following overt items are releasable to the requestor. There are no exemptions. Life, dated 3 May 1968; New York Times, dated 26 April 1968; Washington Star, dated 8 May 1968; Washington Star, dated 28 April 1968; Ray's Odd Odyssey, undated; UPI, dated 17 May 1968; Reuters, Lisbon, dated 9 June 1968; Reuters, London, dated 9 June 1968; Reuters, London, undated; Reuters, Lisbon, 9 June 1968; Los Vegas Sun, dated 3 June 1968; The Evening Star, dated 1 July 1968; Washington Post, dated 28 June 1968; Reuters, London, dated 27 June 1968; Reuters, London, dated 27 June 1968; Reuters, London, 27 June 1968; Associated Press, London, dated 27 June 1968; Reuters, London, dated 27 June 1968; Associated Press, London, dated 27 June 1968; Associated Press, London, dated 27 June 1968; United Press International (UPI-16), dated 27 June 1968; London, dated 27 June 1968; London, dated 27 June 1968; Associated Press, dated 27 June 1968; Reuters, London, undated; Reuters, London, undated, UPI-16, dated 27 June 1968; Associated Press, Memphis, dated 27 June 1968; Associated Press, Washington, dated 27 June 1968; Associated Press, dated 27 June 1968; Ramparts, 29 June 1968; Reuters, London, dated 27 June 1968; Reuters, London, undated; Reuters, Memphis, 27 June 1968; The Washington Post, dated 28 June 1968; Washington Post Foreign service, dated 8 June 1968; Reuters, London, dated 27 June 1968; Washington Post, 28 June 1968; Reuters, London,

Not accurate

E2 IMPDET CL BY 058723

13-00000

dated 18 June 1968; Associated Press, dated 17 June 1968; Reuters, London, dated 21 June 1968; Reuters, London, undated; Reuters, London, dated 28 June 1968; Reuters, undated; Reuters, Washington, dated 8 June 1968; Reuters, London, dated 8 June 1968; Reuters, undated; The Washington Post, 9 June 1968; Northern Virginia Sun, dated 18 April 1968; Northern Virginia Sun, dated 17 April 1968; The Washington Post, dated 8 April 1968; Northern Virginia Sun, dated 16 April 1968; St. Louis Missouri, Post-Dispatch, dated 5 April 1968; Chicago Illinois News, dated 8 April 1968; London, dated 27 June 1968; London, dated 27 June 1968; Associated Press, London, undated; London, dated 27 June 1968; Washington Star, 27 June 1968; New York Times, 18 April 1968; New York Times, dated 18 April 1968; New York Times, dated 19 April 1968; New York Times, dated 23 April 1968; Washington Post, dated 5 July 1968; Los Angeles Free Press, dated 19 April 1968; Washington Star, 26 April 1968; Northern Virginia Sun, dated 25 April 1968; Washington Post, dated 27 April 1968; Washington Post, dated 4 July 1968; Washington Star, dated 30 December 1969; Reuters, dated 9 June 1968; Reuters, London, dated 9 June 1968; EX-3438, dated 1969; The Strange Case of James Earl Ray; dated 1969; London, undated; Associated Press, London, dated 10 June 1968; London, dated 10 June 1968; London, dated 10 June 1968; UPI-7, London, 10 June 1968; Associated Press, London, dated 10 June 1968; London, dated 10 June 1968; London, dated 10 June 1968; Reuters, London, 11 June 1968; Reuters, London, undated; London, 11 June 1968; Associated Press, London, dated 11 June 1968; London, dated 10 June 1968; Reuters, Washington, dated 10 June 1968; London, 10 June 1968; London, dated 10 June 1968; Reuters, London, 10 June 1968; Reuters, London, dated 10 June 1968; London, dated 11 June 1968; Reuters, London, undated; Moscow, (Gevorgyan Report), dated 22 November 1968; Moscow Trud (Gevorgyan Report) dated 22 November 1968; Evening Star, dated 9 May 1968; Washington Post, 8 May 1968; Washington Post, dated 2 July 1968; Reuters, London, dated 11 June 1968; Associated Press, dated 10 June 1968; Reuters, London, dated 10 June 1968; Associated Press, Toronto,

not accurate

refer to DDI/FBIS

CONFIDENTIAL

dated 10 June 1968; Associated Press, Toronto, dated 10 June 1968; Associated Press, London, undated; London, dated 27 June 1968; Associated Press, London, dated 30 June 1968; UPI-33, London, undated; Associated Press, London, dated 18 June 1968; UPI-26, London, dated 17 June 1968; UPI-13, dated 18 June 1968; London, dated 18 June 1968; UPI-30, London, dated 14 June 1968; London, dated 13 June 1968; London, dated 6 July 1968; Reuters, London, dated 5 July 1968; Washington Examiner, dated 26-27, April 1968; Associated Press, dated 8 July 1968; Reuters, London, dated 3 July 1968; Reuters, London, dated 3 July 1968; London, dated 5 July 1968; Washington Post, dated 30 December 1969; Los Vegas Sun, 10 May 1968; Associated Press, London, 18 June 1968; Associated Press, London, 18 June 1968; Associated Press, London, undated; Reuters, London, 18 June 1968; Associated Press, Toronto, 13 June 1968; London, UPI-20, dated 13 June 1968; Reuters, London, dated 12 June 1968; Associated Press, London, 18 June 1968; London, dated 13 June 1968; Associated Press, London, dated 12 June 1968; Associated Press, London, dated 12 June 1968; UPI-58, Lisbon, dated 12 June 1968; UPI-39, London, dated 12 June 1968; Associated Press, London, dated 20 June 1968; Associated Press, London, dated 13 June 1968; Associated Press, London, dated 13 June 1968; Reuters, London, undated; Reuters, London, dated 13 June 1968; Associated Press, London, dated 11 June 1968; UPI-9, London, dated 11 June 1968; Reuters, Nashville, dated 11 June 1968; Associated Press, Toronto, dated 11 June 1968; Reuters, Nashville, dated 11 June 1968; Associated Press, Washington, 11 June 1968; UPI-126, Washington, 11 June 1968; UPI-54, Nashville, dated 11 June 1968; Reuters, London, dated 8 June 1968; Reuters, London, dated 20 June 1968; Reuters, undated; Associated Press, London, dated 20 June 1968; UPI-61, 17 July 1968.

b. The following overt items make mention of the Subject but are not attached. Some cannot be reproduced and others are not available in this office. The Ottawa Citizen, dated 10 June 1968; The Ottawa Journal, dated 10 June 1968; The Gazette, dated 10 June 1968; Montreal Gazette, dated 11 June 1968; The Washington Post,

Not accurate

dated 9 June 1968; The Washington Star, dated 9 June 1968; Washington Post, dated 17 November 1968; Washington Post, dated 20 April 1968; Washington Star, dated 28 April 1968; Time, 21 June 1968; Washington Post, dated 16 May 1968; Washington Star, dated 18 April 1968; Washington Star, dated 10 June 1968; Washington Star, dated 21 April 1968; Washington Post, dated 6 May 1968; Associated Press, Toronto, 10 June 1968; Associated Press, London, dated 10 June 1968; Washington Star, dated 14 April 1968; Washington Star, dated 24 April 1968; Washington Post, dated 11 June 1968; New York Times, dated 18 November 1968; Time, dated 13 September 1968; The Militant, dated 6 December 1968; Washington Star, dated 13 June 1968; Washington Post, dated 28 June 1968; Washington Star, dated 8 April 1969; Washington Post, dated 3 July 1968; Washington Post, 12 November 1968; Washington Star, dated 24 March 1969; Washington Star, dated 9 June 1968; Washington Post, dated 12 April 1969; Washington Star, dated 17 March 1969; Washington Post, dated 9 January 1970; Washington Star, dated 12 April 1968; Washington Post, dated 16 April 1968; Washington Post, 26 January 1969; Washington Post, dated 19 September 1968; Washington Star, 23 April 1968; Washington Post, dated 11 November 1968; Washington Post, dated 13 November 1968; Washington Post, dated 12 June 1968; Washington Post, dated 14 June 1968; Washington Star, dated 11 June 1968; Washington Star, dated 19 April 1968; Associated Press, London, 27 June 1968; Washington Star, dated 14 April 1968; Time, dated 26 July 1968; Washington Post, dated 18 January 1969; Washington Star, dated 20 January 1968; Washington Star, dated 25 January 1969; Washington Star, dated 2 April 1969; Washington Post, dated 1 April 1969; Washington Post, dated 30 May 1969. 349 Mexi 5188, 10 Apr 68 b1, b3

348-DIR 90530, 10 Apr 68 b1, b3,

c. The following agency documents are considered releasable to the requestor in segregated form under the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act. Excised portions are exempt under (b)(3)(a) and (b)(6). Cables: Director-92664, dated 18 April 1968; Director-93163, dated 19 April 1968; Sao Paulo-8372 (IN-94694), dated 19 April 1968; Director-93162, dated 19 April

CONFIDENTIAL

1968; Director-93261, dated 20 April 1968; Director-93260, dated 20 April 1968; Tokyo-9600 (IN-94797), dated 20 April 1968; Director-93236, dated 20 April 1968; Director-93538, dated 22 April 1968; Bogota-0707 (IN-9556), dated 22 April 1968; Director-93603, dated 23 April 1968; La Paz-4254 (IN-96327), dated 23 April 1968; Guatemala City-8934 (IN-99192), dated 26 April 1968. Dispatches: ONHA-3982, dated 22 April 1968; HMMW-16358, dated 22 April 1968. Memoranda: Official Routing Slip, dated 22 October 1975; Official Routing Slip, dated 23 October 1975; Memoranda, dated 23 April 1968.

HMMW-16358 22 Apr 68 b3

2. The following agency documents are exempt from release. Exemptions are as cited:

370 (a) Bogota-0703 (IN-95025), dated 20 April 1968; this cable concerns an American National with a striking resemblance to Eric Starvo Galt; exempt under (b)(3)(a) and (b)(6).

371 (4) (b) Bangkok-9432 (IN-00056), dated 29 April 1968; Airforce Intelligence advised that a person formerly in Bangkok knew James Earl Ray; exempt under (b)(3)(a).

373 (6) (c) Rome-5861, dated 3 May 1968; concerns a James Ray, DPOB 8 March 1928, information provided by Siena police to (DEPARK/DEGOTIST); exempt under (b)(1)(5)B(1).

368 (1) (d) Memorandum, dated 17 April 1968; Subject: Gerald Lee Richards; exempt under (b)(3)(a) and (b)(6).

372 (5) (e) Memorandum, dated 1 May 1968 is a request for preparation of a transmittal to the FBI that deals with King Assassination; exempt under (b)(3)(a).

374 (7) (f) Memorandum, dated 14 May 1968; Subject: Assassination of Martin Luther King. Subject in this memorandum is a James Ray, born 8 March 1928 in Los Angeles. (CSCI-316/01763-68); the information was provided by an Italian intelligence service; exempt under (b)(1)5B(1).

CONFIDENTIAL

375 (g) Memorandum, dated 16 May 1968; Subject: Investigation in Japan of Report of Suspicious Action of Another Subject who was Originally Described as Resembling Suspected Assassin; contains information provided by the Japanese National Police Agency; exempt under (b)(3)(a), (b)(6), and (b)(1)5B(1). [illegible] King

From 30 Jul 71 Memo to [illegible] DDO/PIC OPS/ITG OS Referrals → 3 Cables, 8 June 68 b1 (liaison),

(h) Memorandum for the Record, dated 19 April 1968; Subject: Unknown Subject, possibly identifiable with Eric Starvo Galt; the information was based on clandestine photography of the Cuban embassy in Mexico City; exempt under (b)(3)(a); (b)(6) and (b)(1)(5)B(1). 369 (2)

Memo, 19 Feb 69; Memo, 28 May 69, b1, b2, b3, b6 (OS referrals - DCD) 379 380

376-378 3. the following documents concern the James Earl Ray case but do not mention the Subject by name. All are exempt under (b)(3)(a) and (b)(6).

381-388 (a) Eight biographic sketches on individuals thought to be associated with the Ray case.

389 (b) Memorandum, dated 17 April 1968; Subject: Gerald Lee Richards.

390 (c) The Hague-4137 (IN-94424), dated 19 April 1968; station and liaison traces provided no evidence that Subject had ever been in the Netherlands; exemptions (b)(1)5B(1) also applies.

391 (d) La Paz-4228 (IN-94482), dated 19 April 1968; La Paz morning papers carried photos of FBI Wanted Posters.

392 (e) Caracas-9414 (IN-94487), dated 19 April 1968; requests photo be pouched.

393 (f) San Jose-0157 (IN-94496), dated 19 April 1968; requests photo be pouched.

394 (g) Director-93306, dated 19 April 1968; states that two copies of photo sent 19 April.

395 (h) Director-92897, dated 19 April 1968; states two copies of photos sent.

396 (i) Director-92895, dated 19 April 1968; states two copies of photos sent.

13-00000

(j) Director-93264, dated 20 April 1968; concerns
397 one Edwin Mason.

(k) Panama City-6150 (IN-95853), dated 22 April
398 1968; concerns the detention of two Americans who were
suspect.

(l) San Jose-0162 (IN-95902), dated 23 April
399 1968; queries fail to reveal any knowledge of Wolman or
Hubbard (subjects of Panama City-6150, above).

(m) Panama City-6180 (IN-97560), dated 24 April
1968; concerns a Roderick Claflin Brown, Panamanian
400 National, who voluntarily signed a deposition that
when his ship docked in Mobile Ala. in October 1962
he was approached with a job offer that might have had
something to do with Dr. King. liaison

(n) Panama City-6193 (IN-98420), dated 25 April
401 1968, concerns material being pouched to the Station
(ie the deposition of R. Brown cited above).

(o) Director-94343, dated 25 April 1968; Station
402 sent a request to pouch copy of deposition and letter.

(p) HZPT-10075, dated 26 April 1968; transmits
403 a copy of deposition material as requested.

(q) Lagos-9878, dated 28 April 1968; requests
that the Embassy inquire of Wilder Company concerning
404 one J. B. Musgrave.

(r) Lagos-9888 (IN-00793), dated 30 April 1968;
405 reveals subject of Addis Ababa-2200 is not the man we
seek.

(s) Director-95641, dated 30 April 1968; is a
406 request that future traffic be sent in Air Force Channels.

(t) Memorandum, dated 2 May 1968; concerns a
407 Roderick Claflin Brown, a Panamanian National; forwarded
to the FBI Brown's deposition. liaison

(u) Memorandum to the FBI, dated 6 May 1968;
408 Subject: Joe Bailey Musgrave.

(v) Memorandum to the FBI, dated 13 May 1968;
409 Subject: Joe Bailey Musgrave; forwarded passport photos of Musgrave.

(w) Frankfurt-5732 (IN-18095), dated 24 May 1968;
410 records of the Federal Criminal Police provided a negative reply (re Galt); exempt under (b)(1)(5)B(1).

4. Seven FBI reports which mention the Subject and/or his activities; excluded under 1900.3(g)(4). See Attachment I.

a. Undated Memo, sanitized for release if the
411 FBI concurs; exemptions (b)(3)(a) and (b)(6).

b. Cactus-001, dated 22 January 1973; concerns
412 proposed hijacking of an unidentified aircraft.

c. Photos of Eric Starvo Galt, aka Harvey
413 Lawmyer and John Willard.

414 d. Photo of an unidentified individual.

415 e. Photo of an unidentified individual.

416 f. FBI Wanted Poster - FBI No. 405 942G.

417 g. FBI Wanted Poster - FBI No. 405 942G, Identification order 4132, 20 April 1968.

418 5. Department of State telegram, Ottawa-1813, dated 8 June 1968. Reports of the apprehension in London of James Earl Ray. Excluded under 1900.3(g)(4). See Attachment II.

80 6. AB Memo, number 9605, dated 24 April 1968 which forwarded information on the Subject is attached for your contact with C/TSD/AB/PDS concerning the releasibility of this information. See Attachment III.

6. The cited documents are available in this office if needed.

John J. Reagan
Chief, International Terrorism Group
Operations Staff

Attachment: a/s

CONFIDENTIAL

27 JUL 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: Privacy and Information Officer, DDO

SUBJECT: Weisberg Request (James Earl Ray) Part II

REFERENCE: 76-F-382

1. This office maintains a two volume 201 file (201-832732) on the Subject. These files and other records in this office revealed the following:

a. The following overt items are releasable to the requestor. There are no exemptions. 1 Life, dated 3 May 1968; 2 New York Times, dated 26 April 1968; 3 Washington Star, dated 8 May 1968; 4 Washington Star, dated 28 April 1968; 5 Ray's Odd Odyssey, undated; 6 ~~UPI~~ Reuters, dated 17 May 1968; 7 Reuters, Lisbon, dated 9 June 1968; 8 Reuters, London, dated 9 June 1968; 9 Reuters, London, undated; 10 Reuters, Lisbon, 9 June 1968; 11 Los Vegas Sun, dated 3 June 1968; 12 The Evening Star, dated 2 July 1968; 13 Washington Post, dated 28 June 1968; 14 ~~Reuters~~ AP London, dated 27 June 1968; 15 Reuters, London, dated 27 June 1968; 16 Reuters, London, 27 June 1968; 17 Associated Press, London, dated 27 June 1968; 18 Reuters, London, dated 27 June 1968; 19 Associated Press, London, dated 27 June 1968; 20 Associated Press, London, dated 27 June 1968; 21 United Press International (UPI-16), dated 27 June 1968; 22 London, dated 27 June 1968; 23 London, dated 27 June 1968; 24 Associated Press, dated 27 June 1968; 25 Reuters, London, undated; 26 Reuters, London, undated; 27 UPI-16, dated 27 June 1968; 28 Associated Press, Memphis, dated 27 June 1968; 29 Associated Press, Washington, dated 27 June 1968; 30 Associated Press, dated 27 June 1968; 31 Ramparts, 29 June 1968; 32 Reuters, London, dated 27 June 1968; 33 Reuters, London, undated; 34 Reuters, Memphis, 27 June 1968; 35 The Washington Post, dated 28 June 1968; 36 Washington Post Foreign service, dated 8 June 1968; 37 Reuters, London, dated 27 June 1968; 38 Washington Post, 28 June 1968; 39 Reuters, London,

CONFIDENTIAL

E2 IMPDET CL BY 058723

dated 18 June 1968;[40]Associated Press, dated 17 June 1968;[41]Reuters, London, dated 21 June 1968;[42]Reuters, London, undated;[43]Reuters, London, dated 28 June 1968;[44]Reuters, undated;[45]Reuters, Washington, dated 8 June 1968;[46]Reuters, London, dated 8 June 1968;[47]Reuters, undated;[48]The Washington Post, 9 June 1968;[49]Northern Virginia Sun, dated 18 April 1968;[50]Northern Virginia Sun, dated 17 April 1968;[51]The Washington Post, dated 8 April 1968;[52]Northern Virginia Sun, dated 16 April 1968;[53]St. Louis Missouri, Post-Dispatch, dated 5 April 1968;[54]Chicago Illinois News, dated 8 April 1968;[55]London, dated 27 June 1968;[56]London, dated 27 June 1968;[57]Associated Press, London, undated;[58]London, dated 27 June 1968;[59]Washington Star, 27 June 1968;[60]New York Times, 18 April 1968;[61]New York Times, dated 18 April 1968;[62]New York Times, dated 19 April 1968;[63]New York Times, dated 23 April 1968;[64]Washington Post, dated 5 July 1968;[65]Los Angeles Free Press, dated 19 April 1968;[66]Washington Star, 26 April 1968;[67]Northern Virginia Sun, dated 25 April 1968;[68]Washington Post, dated 27 April 1968;[69]Washington Post, dated 4 July 1968;[70]Washington Star, dated 30 December 1969;[71]Reuters, dated 9 June 1968;[72]Reuters, London, dated 9 June 1968;[73]EX-3438, dated 1969;[74]The Strange Case of James Earl Ray;[75]dated 1969;[76]London, undated;[77]Associated Press, London, dated 10 June 1968;[78]London, dated 10 June 1968;[79]London, dated 10 June 1968;[80]UPI-7, London, 10 June 1968;[81]Associated Press, London, dated 10 June 1968;[82]London, dated 10 June 1968;[83]London, dated 10 June 1968;[84]Reuters, London, 11 June 1968;[85]Reuters, London, undated;[86]London, 11 June 1968;[87]Associated Press, London, dated 11 June 1968;[88]London, dated 10 June 1968;[89]Reuters, Washington, dated 10 June 1968;[90]London, 10 June 1968;[91]London, dated 10 June 1968;[92]Reuters, London, 10 June 1968;[93]Reuters, London, dated 10 June 1968;[94]London, dated 11 June 1968;[95]Reuters, London, undated;[96]Moscow, (Gevorgyan Report), dated 22 November 1968;[97]Moscow Trud (Gevorgyan Report) dated 22 November 1968;[98]Evening Star, dated 9 May 1968;[99]Washington Post, 8 May 1968;[100]Washington Post, dated 2 July 1968;[101]Reuters, London, dated 11 June 1968;[102]Associated Press, dated 10 June 1968;[103]Reuters, London, dated 10 June 1968;[104]Associated Press, Toronto,

dated 10 June 1968;[105]Associated Press, Toronto, dated 10 June 1968;[106]Associated Press, London, undated;[107]London, dated 27 June 1968;[108]Associated Press, London, dated 30 June 1968;[109]UPI-33, London, undated;[110]Associated Press, London, dated 18 June 1968;[111]UPI-26, London, dated 17 June 1968;[112]UPI-13, dated 18 June 1968;[113]London, dated 18 June 1968;[114]UPI-30, London, dated 14 June 1968; [115]London, dated 13 June 1968;[116]London, dated 6 July 1968; [117]Reuters, London, dated 5 July 1968;[118]Washington Examiner, dated 26-27, April 1968;[119]Associated Press, dated 8 July 1968;[120]Reuters, London, dated 3 July 1968;[121]Reuters, London, dated 3 July 1968;[122]London, dated 5 July 1968; [123]Washington Post, dated 30 December 1969;[124]Los Vegas Sun, 10 May 1968;[125]Associated Press, London, 18 June 1968;[126]Associated Press, London, 18 June 1968;[127]Associated Press, London, undated;[128]Reuters, London, 18 June 1968; [129]Associated Press, Toronto, 13 June 1968;[130]London, UPI-20, dated 13 June 1968;[131]Reuters, London, dated 12 June 1968; [132]Associated Press, London, 18 June 1968;[133]London, dated 13 June 1968;[134]Associated Press, London, dated 12 June 1968;[135]Associated Press, London, dated 12 June 1968; [136]UPI-58, Lisbon, dated 12 June 1968;[137]UPI-39, London, dated 12 June 1968;[138]Associated Press, London, dated 20 June 1968;[139]Associated Press, London, dated 13 June 1968;[140]Associated Press, London, dated 13 June 1968; [141]Reuters, London, undated;[142]Reuters, London, dated 13 June 1968;[143]Associated Press, London, dated 11 June 1968; [144]UPI-9, London, dated 11 June 1968;[145]Reuters, Nashville, dated 11 June 1968;[146]Associated Press, Toronto, dated 11 June 1968;[147]Reuters, Nashville, dated 11 June 1968; [148]Associated Press, Washington, 11 June 1968;[149]UPI-126, Washington, 11 June 1968;[150]UPI-54, Nashville, dated 11 June 1968;[151]Reuters, London, dated 8 June 1968; [152]Reuters, London, dated 20 June 1968;[153]Reuters, undated; [154]Associated Press, London, dated 20 June 1968;[155]UPI-61, 17 July 1968.

b. The following overt items make mention of the Subject but are not attached. Some cannot be reproduced and others are not available in this office. The Ottawa Citizen, dated 10 June 1968; The Ottawa Journal, dated 10 June 1968; The Gazette, dated 10 June 1968; Montreal Gazette, dated 11 June 1968; The Washington Post,

dated 9 June 1968; The Washington Star, dated 9 June 1968; Washington Post, dated 17 November 1968; Washington Post, dated 20 April 1968; Washington Star, dated 28 April 1968; Time, 21 June 1968; Washington Post, dated 16 May 1968; Washington Star, dated 18 April 1968; Washington Star, dated 10 June 1968; Washington Star, dated 21 April 1968; Washington Post, dated 6 May 1968; Associated Press, Toronto, 10 June 1968; Associated Press, London, dated 10 June 1968; Washington Star, dated 14 April 1968; Washington Star, dated 24 April 1968; Washington Post, dated 11 June 1968; New York Times, dated 18 November 1968; Time, dated 13 September 1968; The Militant, dated 6 December 1968; Washington Star, dated 13 June 1968; Washington Post, dated 28 June 1968; Washington Star, dated 8 April 1969; Washington Post, dated 3 July 1968; Washington Post, 12 November 1968; Washington Star, dated 24 March 1969; Washington Star, dated 9 June 1968; Washington Post, dated 12 April 1969; Washington Star, dated 17 March 1969; Washington Post, dated 9 January 1970; Washington Star, dated 12 April 1968; Washington Post, dated 16 April 1968; Washington Post, 26 January 1969; Washington Post, dated 19 September 1968; Washington Star, 23 April 1968; Washington Post, dated 11 November 1968; Washington Post, dated 13 November 1968; Washington Post, dated 12 June 1968; Washington Post, dated 14 June 1968; Washington Star, dated 11 June 1968; Washington Star, dated 19 April 1968; Associated Press, London, 27 June 1968; Washington Star, dated 14 April 1968; Time, dated 26 July 1968; Washington Post, dated 18 January 1969; Washington Star, dated 20 January 1968; Washington Star, dated 25 January 1969; Washington Star, dated 2 April 1969; Washington Post, dated 1 April 1969; Washington Post, dated 30 May 1969.

c. The following agency documents are considered releasable to the requestor in segregated form under the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act. Excised portions are exempt under (b)(3)(a) and (b)(6). Cables: Director-92664, dated 18 April 1968; Director-93163, dated 19 April 1968; Sao Paulo-8372 (IN-94694), dated 19 April 1968; Director-93162, dated 19 April

1968; Director-93261, dated 20 April 1968; Director-93260, dated 20 April 1968; Tokyo-9660 (IN-94797), dated 20 April 1968; Director-93236, dated 20 April 1968; Director-93538, dated 22 April 1968; Bogota-0707 (IN-95513), dated 22 April 1968; Director-93603, dated 23 April 1968; La Paz-4254 (IN-96327), dated 23 April 1968; Guatemala City-8934 (IN-99192), dated 26 April 1968. Dispatches: ONHA-3982, dated 22 April 1968; HMMW-16353, dated 22 April 1968. Memoranda: Official Routing Slip, dated 22 October 1975; Official Routing Slip, dated 23 October 1975; Memoranda, dated 23 April 1968.

2. The following agency documents are exempt from release. Exemptions are as cited:

(a) Bogota-0703 (IN-95025), dated 20 April 1968; this cable concerns an American National with a striking resemblance to Eric Starvo Galt; exempt under (b)(3)(a) and (b)(6).

(b) Bangkok-9432 (IN-00056), dated 29 April 1968; Airforce Intelligence advised that a person formerly in Bangkok knew James Earl Ray; exempt under (b)(3)(a).

(c) Rome-5861, dated 3 May 1968; concerns a James Ray, DPOB 8 March 1928, information provided by Siena police to (DEPARK/DEGOTIST); exempt under (b)(1)(5)B(1).

(d) Memorandum, dated 17 April 1968; Subject: Gerald Lee Richards; exempt under (b)(3)(a) and (b)(6).

(e) Memorandum, dated 1 May 1968 is a request for preparation of a transmittal to the FBI that deals with King Assassination; exempt under (b)(3)(a).

(f) Memorandum, dated 14 May 1968; Subject: Assassination of Martin Luther King. Subject in this memorandum is a James Ray, born 8 March 1928 in Los Angeles. (CSCI-316/01763-68); the information was provided by an Italian intelligence service; exempt under (b)(1)5B(1).

(g) Memorandum, dated 16 May 1968; Subject: Investigation in Japan of Report of Suspicious Action of Another Subject who was Originally Described as Resembling Suspected Assassin; contains information provided by the Japanese National Police Agency; exempt under (b)(3)(a), (b)(6), and (b)(1)5B(1).

(h) Memorandum for the Record, dated 19 April 1968; Subject: Unknown Subject, possibly identifiable with Eric Starvo Galt; the information was based on clandestine photography of the Cuban embassy in Mexico City; exempt under (b)(3)(a); (b)(6) and (b)(1)(5)B(1).

3. the following documents concern the James Earl Ray case but do not mention the Subject by name. All are exempt under (b)(3)(a) and (b)(6).

(a) Eight biographic sketches on individuals thought to be associated with the Ray case.

(b) Memorandum, dated 17 April 1968; Subject: Gerald Lee Richards.

(c) The Hague-4137 (IN-94424), dated 19 April 1968; station and liaison traces provided no evidence that Subject had ever been in the Netherlands; exemptions (b)(1)5B(1) also applies.

(d) La Paz-4228 (IN-94482), dated 19 April 1968; La Paz morning papers carried photos of FBI Wanted Posters.

(e) Caracas-9414 (IN-94487), dated 19 April 1968; requests photo be pouched.

(f) San Jose-0157 (IN-94496), dated 19 April 1968; requests photo be pouched.

(g) Director-93306, dated 19 April 1968; states that two copies of photo sent 19 April.

(h) Director-92897, dated 19 April 1968; states two copies of photos sent.

(i) Director-92895, dated 19 April 1968; states two copies of photos sent.

(j) Director-93264, dated 20 April 1968; concerns one Edwin Mason.

(k) Panama City-6150 (IN-95853), dated 22 April 1968; concerns the detention of two Americans who were suspect.

(l) San Jose-0162 (IN-95902), dated 23 April 1968; queries fail to reveal any knowledge of Wolman or Hubbard (subjects of Panama City-6150, above).

(m) Panama City-6180 (IN-97560), dated 24 April 1968; concerns a Roderick Claflin Brown, Panamanian National, who voluntarily signed a deposition that when his ship docked in Mobile Ala. in October 1962 he was approached with a job offer that might have had something to do with Dr. King.

(n) Panama City-6193 (IN-98420), dated 25 April 1968, concerns material being pouched to the Station (ie the deposition of R. Brown cited above).

(o) Director-94343, dated 25 April 1968; Station sent a request to pouch copy of deposition and letter.

(p) HZPT-10075, dated 26 April 1968; transmits a copy of deposition material as requested.

(q) Lagos-9878, dated 28 April 1968; requests that the Embassy inquire of Wilder Company concerning one J. B. Musgrave.

(r) Lagos-9888 (IN-00793), dated 30 April 1968; reveals subject of Addis Ababa-2200 is not the man we seek.

(s) Director-95641, dated 30 April 1968; is a request that future traffic be sent in Air Force Channels.

(t) Memorandum, dated 2 May 1968; concerns a Roderick Claflin Brown, a Panamanian National; forwarded to the FBI Brown's deposition.

(u) Memorandum to the FBI, dated 6 May 1968; Subject: JJoe Bailey Musgrave.

(v) Memorandum to the FBI, dated 13 May 1968; Subject: Joe Bailey Musgrave; forwarded passport photos of Musgrave.

(w) Frankfurt-5732 (IN-18095), dated 24 May 1968; records of the Federal Criminal Police provided a negative reply (re Galt); exempt under (b)(1)(5)B(1).

4. Seven FBI reports which mention the Subject and/or his activities; excluded under 1900.3(g)(4). See Attachment I.

a. Undated Memo, sanitized for release if the FBI concurs; exemptions (b)(3)(a) and (b)(6).

b. Cactus-001, dated 22 January 1973; concerns proposed hijacking of an unidentified aircraft.

c. Photos of Eric Starvo Galt, aka Harvey Lawmyer and John Willard.

d. Photo of an unidentified individual.

e. Photo of an unidentified individual.

f. FBI Wanted Poster - FBI No. 405 942G.

g. FBI Wanted Poster - FBI No. 405 942G, Identification order 4132, 20 April 1968.

5. Department of State telegram, Ottawa-1813, dated 8 June 1968. Reports of the apprehension in London of James Earl Ray. Excluded under 1900.3(g)(4). See Attachment II.

6. AB Memo, number 9605, dated 24 April 1968 which forwarded information on the Subject is attached for your contact with C/TSD/AB/PDS concerning the releasibility of this information. See Attachment III.

6. The cited documents are available in this office if needed.

John J. Reagan

John J. Reagan
Chief, International Terrorism Group
Operations Staff

Attachment: a/s

13-00000

OGC
memo
(4 Oct
197
to ADDO
re.
FBI
contact
w/CIA
regard.
KING

13-00000

OGC 76-5403
4 October 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR : Associate Deputy Director for Administration
Attn: Chief, Security Analysis Group, OS
Director of Personnel
Associate Deputy Director for Science and Technology
✓Associate Deputy Director for Operations
Attn: ISS/IP/EIS
D/DCI/Intelligence Community
D/DCI/for National Intelligence Officers
Legislative Counsel
Inspector General
Executive Secretary

FROM : Richard H. Lansdale
Associate General Counsel

SUBJECT : Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr.

1. At the Attorney General's direction, a task force was established in May 1976 by the Office of Professional Responsibility of the Justice Department to review the activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in relation to the late Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., his assassination and the Bureau's investigation of that murder.

2. Pursuant to the Attorney General's directive, Justice is canvassing those investigative agencies of the Government which might have been contacted by the FBI to secure or deliver information for intelligence, for investigative assistance (before or after the assassination), or for any form of counterintelligence action in relation to Dr. King.

3. It is requested that a check be made of your records to determine the extent and nature of any contacts with CIA by the FBI in regard to the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr.

4. DoJ has expressed some urgency in responding to their request. Therefore, please advise this Office of the results of your search at your earliest convenience, but no later than close of business, 21 October 1976.

Richard H. Lansdale
Richard H. Lansdale

13-00000

IPS
resp.
to
WEISBERG

2 copies

[illegible] copy
Betty

26 APR 1977

James H. Lesar, Esq.
Attorney at Law
1231 Fourth Street, S.W.
Washington, DC 20024

Dear Mr. Lesar:

This is in partial response to your request, dated 11 June 1976, made on behalf of your client, Mr. Harold Weisberg. Please refer also to our letters, dated 21 June 1976, 30 November 1976 and 13 January 1977. Per our recent telephone conversation this partial response addresses itself to that part of your letter requesting records pertaining to James Earl Ray.

The materials located thus far have been reviewed carefully, and our determinations are as follows:

Enclosed, Tab A, are copies of the following items which are being released to you in their entirety:

1. One book excerpt.

2-109. One hundred and eight (108) press items.

110-134. Twenty-five (25) UPI wire items.

135-171. Thirty-seven (37) Reuters wire items.

172-223. Fifty-two (52) AP wire items.

Enclosed also, Tab B, are segregable portions of the documents listed below. Deletions in the originals were made under the exemption provisions of the Freedom of Information Act subsections which are given with each document cited.

The applicability of these exemptions has been explained to you in our earlier correspondence.

	Documents	Exemptions
224-225.	Two cables, dated 10 April 1968.	(b)(1), (b)(3)
226.	Cable, dated 10 April 1968.	(b)(1), (b)(3), (b)(6)
227-229.	Three cables, dated 19 April 1968.	(b)(1), (b)(3), (b)(6)
230-233.	Four cables, dated 20 April 1968.	(b)(1), (b)(3), (b)(6)
234-235.	Two cables, dated 22 April 1968.	(b)(1), (b)(3), (b)(6)
236-237.	Two dispatches, dated 22 April 1968.	(b)(1), (b)(3)
238-239.	Two cables, dated 23 April 1968.	(b)(1), (b)(3), (b)(6)
240.	Memorandum, dated 23 April 1968.	(b)(1), (b)(3), (b)(6)
241.	Cable, dated 26 April 1968.	(b)(1), (b)(3)
242.	Routing slip, dated 22 October 1975.	(b)(1), (b)(3), (b)(6)
243.	Routing slip, dated 23 October 1975.	(b)(1), (b)(3), (b)(6)

The documents listed below are being withheld in their entirety under the exemption provisions of the Freedom of Informaton Act subsections given with each document.

	Documents	Exemptions
244.	Memorandum, dated 17 April 1968.	(b)(1), (b)(3), (b)(6)
245.	Memorandum, dated 19 April 1968.	(b)(1), (b)(3), (b)(6)
246.	Cable, dated 20 April 1968.	(b)(1), (b)(3), (b)(6)

247.	Cable, dated 29 April 1968.	(b)(1), (b)(3), (b)(6)
248.	Memorandum, dated 1 May 1968.	(b)(1), (b)(3)
249.	Cable, dated 3 May 1968.	(b)(1), (b)(3), (b)(6)
250.	Memorandum, dated 14 May 1968.	(b)(1), (b)(3), (b)(6)
251.	Memorandum, dated 16 May 1968.	(b)(1), (b)(3), (b)(6)
252-254.	Three cables, dated 8 June 1968.	(b)(1), (b)(3)
255.	Memorandum, dated 19 February 1969.	(b)(1), (b)(2), (b)(3), (b)(6)
256.	Memorandum, dated 28 May 1969.	(b)(1), (b)(2), (b)(3), (b)(6)
257-264.	Eight biographic sketches.	(b)(1), (b)(2), (b)(3), (b)(6)
265.	Memorandum, dated 17 April 1968.	(b)(1), (b)(3), (b)(6)
266-272.	Seven Cables, dated 19 April 1968.	(b)(1), (b)(3), (b)(6)
273.	Cable, dated 20 April 1968.	(b)(1), (b)(3), (b)(6)
274.	Cable, dated 22 April 1968.	(b)(1), (b)(3), (b)(6)
275.	Cable, dated 23 April 1968.	(b)(1), (b)(3), (b)(6)
276.	Cable, dated 24 April 1968.	(b)(1), (b)(3), (b)(6)
277-278.	Two Cables, dated 25 April 1968.	(b)(1), (b)(3), (b)(6)
279.	Dispatch, dated 26 April 1968.	(b)(1), (b)(3), (b)(6)

280. Cable, dated 28 April 1968. (b)(1), (b)(3), (b)(6)

281-282. Two Cables, dated 30 April 1968. (b)(1), (b)(3), (b)(6)

283. Memorandum, dated 2 May 1968. (b)(1), (b)(3), (b)(6)

284. Memorandum, dated 6 May 1968. (b)(1), (b)(3), (b)(6)

285. Memorandum, dated 13 May 1968. (b)(1), (b)(3), (b)(6)

286. Cable, dated 24 May 1968. (b)(1), (b)(3), (b)(6)

The decisions cited above were made by Mr. Charles A. Briggs, DDO Information Review Officer.

As specified in the Freedom of Information Act, I am advising you of your right to appeal the above decisions, but it would seem to be more reasonable to await the complete results of our processing before you actually determine whether to do so.

We thank you for your patience and consideration.

Sincerely,

Charles E. Savige

Gene F. Wilson
Information and Privacy Coordinator

Enclosures
IPS/EK/cb/20 Apr 77
Orig. - Adse.
1 - DDO
1 - IPS Chrono
1 - IPS F-76-382 w/cy Tab B
1 - OLC
1 - OGC
1 - Pub Aff/Hetu

13-00000

7ICG

CONFIDENTIAL

27 April 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, Information and Privacy Staff

FROM : Charles A. Briggs
DDO Information Review Officer

SUBJECT : FBI Referral re Harold Weisberg Request on Martin Luther King, Jr. and James Earl Ray

REFERENCES : A. Request No. F 76-382

B. Referral, Dated 25 March 1977

C. Briggs' Memorandum to IPS dated 26 October 1976

The documents forwarded under Reference B have been reviewed by the responsible DDO components and the following determinations have been made:

a. One CIA originated document may be released in sanitized form (Tab A).

b. Five CIA originated documents are denied; they are listed with appropriate exemptions under Tab B.

c. Five FBI documents containing CIA information should be denied; they are listed with appropriate exemptions under Tab C.

d. Two FBI documents and one CIA document should be referred to other CIA components for determinations (see Tab D).

/s/ Charles A. Briggs
Charles A. Briggs

Attachments: a/s

cc: IPG/SCB
SA/C/LA
EUR/EXO
AF/Plans

CONFIDENTIAL

E.2 IMPDET CL BY 012170

13-00000

TAB A
(PICG 15)

CIA - Originated
Release - Sanitized

FBI Referral, 25 Mar 77

FOIA/PA Request No. 76-382

DOCUMENT NUMBER	DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION	EXEMPTIONS
______	Cable, Memorandum, Dispatch Other: ______ Date : 11 Apr 68	(b)(1), (b)(2), (b)(3), (b)(6) (j)(1)(b, c, d, e, f), (k)(1) Other: ______
______	Cable, Memorandum, Dispatch Other: ______ Date : ______	(b)(1), (b)(2), (b)(3), (b)(6) (j)(1)(b, c, d, e, f), (k)(1) Other: ______
______	Cable, Memorandum, Dispatch Other: ______ Date : ______	(b)(1), (b)(2), (b)(3), (b)(6) (j)(1)(b, c, d, e, f), (k)(1) Other: ______
______	Cable, Memorandum, Dispatch Other: ______ Date : ______	(b)(1), (b)(2), (b)(3), (b)(6) (j)(1)(b, c, d, e, f), (k)(1) Other: ______
______	Cable, Memorandum, Dispatch Other: ______ Date : ______	(b)(1), (b)(2), (b)(3), (b)(6) (j)(1)(b, c, d, e, f), (k)(1) Other: ______
______	Cable, Memorandum, Dispatch Other: ______ Date : ______	(b)(1), (b)(2), (b)(3), (b)(6) (j)(1)(b, c, d, e, f), (k)(1) Other: ______
______	Cable, Memorandum, Dispatch Other: ______ Date : ______	(b)(1), (b)(2), (b)(3), (b)(6) (j)(1)(b, c, d, e, f), (k)(1) Other: ______
______	Cable, Memorandum, Dispatch Other: ______ Date : ______	(b)(1), (b)(2), (b)(3), (b)(6) (j)(1)(b, c, d, e, f), (k)(1) Other: ______
______	Cable, Memorandum, Dispatch Other: ______ Date : ______	(b)(1), (b)(2), (b)(3), (b)(6) (j)(1)(b, c, d, e, f), (k)(1) Other: ______

13-00000

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TELETYPE
ENCIPHERED

C.I.A.
RELEASE

RR ESV

DE ESC 050 1022137

ZNY SSSSS

R 111603Z APR 68

FM DIRECTOR CIA

TO DIRECTOR FBI

BT

S E C R E T

CIA NBR 90520

SUBJECT: CLAUDE CHESTER MCLAREN, JR.

1. A SENSITIVE RELIABLE SOURCE IN MEXICO CITY REPORTED THAT SUBJECT, BORN 12 SEPT 1936 IN TEXAS, U.S. PASSPORT Z 155489, ARRIVED MEXICO CITY FROM HONDURAS ON PAN AMERICAN FLIGHT ON 8 APRIL. SOURCE NOTED SUBJECT HAD AMAZING RESEMBLANCE TO "PHOTOGRAPHS" OF ALLEGED ASSASSIN OF DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

2. ANOTHER SENSITIVE RELIABLE SOURCE IN MEXICO CITY REPORTED THAT MCLAREN DEPARTED MEXICO CITY FOR HOUSTON ON PANAM FLIGHT EVENING 8 APRIL OCCUPYING SEAT NO. 41. SOURCE SAW PLANE

REC-9 44-38861-860
EX-116
16 APR 16 1968

McGowan
Murkin

59APR 22 1968

TAXI OFF WITH SUBJECT ABOARD. ACCORDING TO SOURCE, CAPTAIN OF THE PANAM FLIGHT (WHO RETURNED TO MEXICO CITY AFTERNOON 9 APRIL) REPORTEDLY SAID THAT SUBJECT ARRIVED IN HOUSTON.

3. THIS OFFICE HAS NO ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON SUBJECT.

4. THE INFORMATION IN PARA ONE HAS BEEN MADE AVAILABLE TO YOUR BUREAU REPRESENTATIVE IN MEXICO CITY

GP-1

BT

NNNN

INT QSL PLS GA

EFH FBI REC NBR 50

TOR 11/2155Z KK

cc: Mr. Papich

13-00000

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TELETYPE
ENCIPHERED

C.I.A.
RELEASE

RR ESV
DE ESC 050 1022137
ZNY SSSSS

R 111603Z APR 68
FM DIRECTOR CIA
TO DIRECTOR FBI
BT
S E C R E T

CIA NBR 90520

SUBJECT: CLAUDE CHESTER MCLAREN, JR.

1. A SENSITIVE RELIABLE SOURCE IN MEXICO CITY REPORTED THAT SUBJECT, BORN 12 SEPT 1936 IN TEXAS, U.S. PASSPORT Z 155489, ARRIVED MEXICO CITY FROM HONDURAS ON PAN AMERICAN FLIGHT ON 8 APRIL. SOURCE NOTED SUBJECT HAD AMAZING RESEMBLANCE TO "PHOTOGRAPHS" OF ALLEGED ASSASSIN OF DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

2. ANOTHER SENSITIVE RELIABLE SOURCE IN MEXICO CITY REPORTED THAT MCLAREN DEPARTED MEXICO CITY FOR HOUSTON ON PANAM FLIGHT EVENING 8 APRIL OCCUPYING SEAT NO. 41. SOURCE SAW PLANE

REC-9 44-38861-860
EX-116
16 APR 16 1968

McGowan
Markin

59APR 22 1968

~~[TAXI OFF WITH SUBJECT ABOARD. ACCORDING TO SOURCE, CAPTAIN OF THE PANAM FLIGHT (WHO RETURNED TO MEXICO CITY AFTERNOON 9 APRIL)]~~ REPORTEDLY SAID THAT SUBJECT ARRIVED IN HOUSTON.

3. THIS OFFICE HAS NO ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON SUBJECT.

4. THE INFORMATION IN PARA ONE HAS BEEN MADE AVAILABLE TO YOUR BUREAU REPRESENTATIVE ~~[IN MEXICO CITY]~~

GP-1

BT

NNNN

~~INT QSL PLS GA~~
~~EFH FBI REC NBR 50~~
~~TOR 11/2155Z KK~~

C.I.A.
RELEASE

cc: Mr. Papich

13-00000

C.I.A. Documents Denied

TAB B (PIC G'S)

FBI Referral, 25 Mar 77

FOIA/PA Request No. 76-382

DOCUMENT NUMBER	DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION	EXEMPTIONS
	~~Cable, Memorandum, Dispatch~~ Other: Date :	(b)(1), ~~(b)(2)~~, (b)(3), (b)(6) (j)(1)~~(b, c, d, e, f)~~, (k)(1) ~~Other:~~
Doc # A-73 King	Cable, (Memorandum) Dispatch L/W Other: Date : 18 Apr 68 Doc. (83) of Briggs Memo to IPS, 26 Oct 76	((b)(1)), (b)(2), ~~(b)(3)~~, (b)(6) (j)(1)(b, c, d, e, f), (k)(1) Other:
Treated in Initial Review	(Cable) Memorandum, Dispatch Other: Date : 25 Apr 68 ~~Based~~ on Doc. 407 #(283) of Briggs memo to IPS based on	((b)(1)), (b)(2), ((b)(3)), ((b)(6)) (j)(1)(b, c, d, e, f), (k)(1) Other:
KING	Cable, (Memorandum) Dispatch Other: Date : 25 Apr 68 Doc (74) of Briggs Memo to IPS	((b)(1)), (b)(2), ((b)(3)), (b)(6) (j)(1)(b, c, d, e, f), (k)(1) Other:
Treated in Initial Review	Cable, (Memorandum), Dispatch Other: Date : 2 May 68 Doc. 407 of Briggs' memo to IPS	(b)(1), (b)(2), (b)(3), (b)(6) (j)(1)(b, c, d, e, f), (k)(1) Other:
Treated in Initial Review date: 6 May	Cable, (Memorandum) Dispatch Other: Date : (7) May 68 Doc. 408 of Briggs Memo to IPS	(b)(1), (b)(2), (b)(3), (b)(6) (j)(1)(b, c, d, e, f), (k)(1) Other:
	Cable, Memorandum, Dispatch Other: Date :	(b)(1), (b)(2), (b)(3), (b)(6) (j)(1)(b, c, d, e, f), (k)(1) Other:
	Cable, Memorandum, Dispatch Other: Date :	(b)(1), (b)(2), (b)(3), (b)(6) (j)(1)(b, c, d, e, f), (k)(1) Other:
	Cable, Memorandum, Dispatch Other: Date :	(b)(1), (b)(2), (b)(3), (b)(6) (j)(1)(b, c, d, e, f), (k)(1) Other:

13-00000

SECRET

18 Apr 68

SUBJECT: Investigation of Death of Martin Luther King, Junior

1. Your Bureau representative in Mexico City provided our representative with composite photographs of the suspected killer of Martin Luther King, Jr, and asked for a check against visitors to the Soviet and Cuban Embassies in Mexico City during the recent months.

2. Checks for persons appearing to resemble the composite photographs were negative at both Embassies. On 30 January 1968 an unidentified white male visited the Soviet Embassy but the description did not fit either the composite photograph or the description provided by your Bureau representative. However, our representative passed copies of the photographs to your Bureau representative with the notation that he did not appear to be identical with the Bureau suspect. Our representative further stipulated that any use of the photographs in an investigation should not reveal that the photographs were made in Mexico or by this Office.

EX-103

REC 11 44-38861-1371

APR 23 1968

248

SECRET GROUP 1

13-00000

CIA info in FBI Documents
Deny per 27 Apr 77
ISS response to IPS

TAB C
(PICG's)

FBI Referral, 25 Mar 77

FOIA/PA Request No. 76-382

DOCUMENT NUMBER	DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION	EXEMPTIONS
KING	Cable, Memorandum, Dispatch Other: Teletype Date : 4/11/68	(b)(1), (b)(2), (b)(3), (b)(6) (j)(1)(b, c, d, e, f), (k)(1) Other:
RAY Doc #A	Cable, Memorandum, Dispatch Other: Date : 17 Apr 68 Based on Doc. 389 of Biggs' Memo to IPS, 26 Oct 76	(b)(1), (b)(2), (b)(3), (b)(6) (j)(1)(b, c, d, e, f), (k)(1) Other:
RAY Doc A'	Cable, Memorandum, Dispatch Other: Date : 22 Apr 68 Based on Doc. 398 of Biggs' Memo to IPS	(b)(1), (b)(2), (b)(3), (b)(6) (j)(1)(b, c, d, e, f), (k)(1) Other:
RAY	Cable, Memorandum, Dispatch Other: Date : 4/28/68	(b)(1), (b)(2), (b)(3), (b)(6) (j)(1)(b, c, d, e, f), (k)(1) Other:
RAY	Cable, Memorandum, Dispatch Other: Date : 4/29/68	(b)(1), (b)(2), (b)(3), (b)(6) (j)(1)(b, c, d, e, f), (k)(1) Other:
	Cable, Memorandum, Dispatch Other: Date :	(b)(1), (b)(2), (b)(3), (b)(6) (j)(1)(b, c, d, e, f), (k)(1) Other:
	Cable, Memorandum, Dispatch Other: Date :	(b)(1), (b)(2), (b)(3), (b)(6) (j)(1)(b, c, d, e, f), (k)(1) Other:
	Cable, Memorandum, Dispatch Other: Date :	(b)(1), (b)(2), (b)(3), (b)(6) (j)(1)(b, c, d, e, f), (k)(1) Other:
	Cable, Memorandum, Dispatch Other: Date :	(b)(1), (b)(2), (b)(3), (b)(6) (j)(1)(b, c, d, e, f), (k)(1) Other:

13-00000

/_/ UNCLASSIFIED /_/ CONFIDENTIAL /_/ SECRET /_/ TOP SECRET

INITIAL REVIEW FORM

FOIA/~~PA~~ Request No. 76-382

Document Description: FBI Teletype Dated: 4/11/68

Document Located By : ________________
(Office Designation)

Document referred to DDO for review by: FBI

RECOMMEND:

____ Release in full-text
__X__ Release in sanitized form
____ Deny in toto
____ Defer decision to ________
__X__ Coordination with LA/DR prior to above denial/release

EXEMPTIONS ARE BEING CLAIMED TO PROTECT THE FOLLOWING:

		FOIA	PRIVACY
( )	Classification	(b)(1)	(k)(1)
(X)	Information from a foreign liaison service	(b)(3)	(j)(1)(b)(c)
( )	Information pertaining to a foreign liaison relationship	(b)(3)	(j)(1)(b)(c)
( )	Information which would/could identify the source	(b)(3)	(j)(1)(b)
( )	Information pertaining to a source	(b)(3)	(j)(1)(b)
( )	Information pertaining to intelligence methods	(b)(3)	(j)(1)(b)
( )	Location of CIA overseas installation	(b)(3)	(j)(1)(b)
( )	Location of unacknowledged domestic installation	(b)(3)	(j)(1)(b)
( )	Name of CIA employee	(b)(3)	(j)(1)(e)
( )	File number	(b)(2)	(j)(1)(b)
( )	Pseudonym	(b)(3)	(j)(1)(b)
( )	Cryptonym	(b)(3)	(j)(1)(b)
( )	Internal organizational data	(b)(3)	(j)(1)(e)
( )	Name of an FBI agent	(b)(7)	(j)(1)(b)
( )	FBI file number	(b)(2)	(j)(1)(b)
(X)	Privacy of other individual	(b)(6)	(j)(1)(f)
(X)	Does not pertain to request	N/A	"Exempted portions are not relevant to the requester"
(X)	Information from another Government agency	(b)(1)	(j)(1)(c)
* ( )	Other, specify:		

* For further guidance regarding exemptions, please see DDA-75-5943, 16 December 1975 (Privacy Act) and HN-70-21, 14 February 1975 (FOIA).

Deny — All CIA info denied. b1, b3, b2

COMMENTS AND/OR SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:

D. Hostegard, E/IB Mary C Hoss SA/C/LA Document No. ____________
Signature of Reviewing Officer & Office (To be completed by ISS/PICG)

E 2 IMPDET CL BY 012170

13-00000

4/11/68

CODE

TELETYPE URGENT

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Atkinson

VIA TELETYPE
1232 PM
APR 11 1968
ENCIPHERED

TO LEGAT SANTO DOMINGO

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

ASSASSINATION OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

REURTELS NUMBERS TWO AND FOUR DATED APRIL EIGHT LAST.

PERTINENT DATA IN RETELS WAS INCORPORATED INTO LHM AND FURNISHED WHITE HOUSE, ATTORNEY GENERAL AND INTERESTED GOVERNMENT AGENCIES BY LETTER APRIL TEN INSTANT.

IN VIEW OF NATURE AND ENORMITY OF ALLEGATIONS MADE BY HERNAN HENRIQUEZ LORA CONCERNING THIS MATTER, LEGAT MUST ENDEAVOR TO VERIFY OR DISPROVE SUCH ALLEGATIONS.

PHOTOGRAPH OF ONE HERNAN HENRIQUEZ LORA, ALSO KNOWN AS HERNAN HENRIQUEZ URENA LORA, BORN OCTOBER TWENTY FOUR, FIFTEEN, AT SAN DIEGO, CUBA, OR SANTIAGO DE CUBA, CUBA, BEING FORWARDED SEPARATELY.

REC-4 44-38861-498

BUREAU FILES REVEAL ABOVE INDIVIDUAL IS DOMINICAN CITIZEN AND HIS PARENTS WERE MAX AND GUARINA HENRIQUEZ.

19 APR 12 1968

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Delete ~~CIA ON APRIL SEVENTEEN, SIXTY TWO, ADVISED ABOVE HENRIQUEZ LORA WAS CITIZEN OF DOMINICAN REPUBLIC WHO HAD BEEN TRAVELING ON CUBAN PASSPORT NUMBER ONE ONE TWO SEVEN DATED JANUARY TWENTY FIVE, FIFTY NINE. IN ONE NINE SIX TWO HE RESIDED AT ANTONIO MAURA, TEN~~

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (route through for review)

1 - 105-168197 (H. Rap Brown)
1 - 100-446080 (S. Carmichael)
1 - 105-[illegible] (Hernan Henriquez Lora)

MAIL ROOM [ ] TELETYPE UNIT [ ]

WHA:lam (10)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

13-00000

TELETYPE TO LEGAT SANTO DOMINGO
RE: ASSASSINATION OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

MADRID, SPAIN. ACCORDING TO CIA, HE HAD BEEN INVOLVED IN BOTH PRO-CASTRO AND ANTI-CASTRO ACTIVITIES IN MADRID DURING PRECEDING TWO YEARS AND WAS SUSPECTED OF BEING A MEMBER OF CUBAN G-TWO. THIS INFORMATION WAS CLASSIFIED "SECRET" BY CIA.

CIA ON AUGUST NINE, SIXTY SIX, ADVISED IT HAD NOT HAD ANY OPERATIONAL INTEREST IN HERNAN HENRIQUEZ LORA AND ITS FILES INDICATED HE HAS "VERY UNSAVORY REPUTATION." Delete

ADDITIONAL PERTINENT INFORMATION CONCERNING HENRIQUEZ LORA WILL BE FORWARDED BY AIRTEL.

NOTE:
Legat in retels reported Henriquez Lora had volunteered a third party had over heard a conversation in Santo Domingo between two Dominican communists in which it was alleged that Stokely Carmichael and H. Rap Brown advocated the death of Martin Luther King and King's assassination would benefit the cause of black violence.

13-00000

/ / UNCLASSIFIED / / CONFIDENTIAL / / SECRET / / TOP SECRET

INITIAL REVIEW FORM

FOIA/PA Request No. ________

Document Description: Memo Dated: 4/29/68

Document Located By : FBI
(Office Designation)

Document referred to DDO for review by: ________

RECOMMEND:

- ____ Release in full-text
- ____ Release in sanitized form
- ✓ Deny in toto
- ____ Defer decision to ________
- ____ Coordination with ________ prior to above denial/release

EXEMPTIONS ARE BEING CLAIMED TO PROTECT THE FOLLOWING:

		FOIA	PRIVACY
(X)	Classification	(b)(1)	(k)(1)
( )	Information from a foreign liaison service	(b)(3)	(j)(1)(b)(c)
( )	Information pertaining to a foreign liaison relationship	(b)(3)	(j)(1)(b)(c)
(X)	Information which would/could identify the source	(b)(3)	(j)(1)(b)
( )	Information pertaining to a source	(b)(3)	(j)(1)(b)
( )	Information pertaining to intelligence methods	(b)(3)	(j)(1)(b)
(X)	Location of CIA overseas installation	(b)(3)	(j)(1)(b)
( )	Location of unacknowledged domestic installation	(b)(3)	(j)(1)(b)
( )	Name of CIA employee	(b)(3)	(j)(1)(e)
( )	File number	(b)(2)	(j)(1)(b)
( )	Pseudonym	(b)(3)	(j)(1)(b)
( )	Cryptonym	(b)(3)	(j)(1)(b)
( )	Internal organizational data	(b)(3)	(j)(1)(e)
(X)	Name of an FBI agent	(b)(7)	(j)(1)(b)
( )	FBI file number	(b)(2)	(j)(1)(b)
(X)	Privacy of other individual	(b)(6)	(j)(1)(f)
~~(X)~~	Does not pertain to request	N/A	"Exempted portions are not relevant to the requester"
( )	Information from another Government agency	(b)(1)	(j)(1)(c)
* (X)	Other, specify: This name is subject of investigation by other USG entities.		

* For further guidance regarding exemptions, please see DDA-75-5943, 16 December 1975 (Privacy Act) and HN-70-21, 14 February 1975 (FOIA).

COMMENTS AND/OR SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:

[signature] AF/PL
Signature of Reviewing Officer & Office

Document No. ________
(To be completed by ISS/PICG)

E 2 IMPDET CL BY 012170

4-29-68

Airtel

1 - Mr. Hudson

To: SAC, Washington Field

From: Director, FBI

MURKIN

On 4-28-68, a representative of CIA advised the Bureau that a German doctor, Klaus Steer, German Director, Scientific Department, Africa, E. Merck Aktiengesellschast, Karmstady, Germany, had advised the American Embassy, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, that he believed he had seen an individual whom he thought to be Eric Starvo Galt at the Bristol Hotel, Lagos, Nigeria, on the afternoon of 4-23-68. The individual was identified as Joe Musgaque, who is reportedly an employee of the Wilder Oil Company (address unknown).

Washington Field, check passport records for any identifying data concerning Musgaque; and also attempt to determine through the Department of State any information concerning the Wilder Oil Company, which reportedly is operating in Nigeria. If no information available in State Department records regarding the Wilder Oil Company, determine whether State Department can obtain this information from the Nigerian Embassy.

Handle immediately.

1 - Memphis (info)

EX-110 REC 5

1-2440

APR 30 1968

APR 30 1968

FJH:jlh
(5)

NOTE: See memorandum from J. A. Sizoo to W. C. Sullivan dated 4-28-68, captioned "Murkin" JHK:brr.

3 1968

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

13-00000

/_/ UNCLASSIFIED /_/ CONFIDENTIAL /_/ SECRET /_/ TOP SECRET

INITIAL REVIEW FORM

FOIA/PA Request No. ____________

Document Description: Memo

Dated: 4/28/68

Document Located By : FBI
(Office Designation)

Document referred to DDO for review by: ____________

RECOMMEND:

- ____ Release in full-text
- ____ Release in sanitized form
- __✓__ Deny in toto
- ____ Defer decision to ____________
- ____ Coordination with ____________ prior to above denial/release

EXEMPTIONS ARE BEING CLAIMED TO PROTECT THE FOLLOWING:

		FOIA	PRIVACY
(X)	Classification	(b)(1)	(k)(1)
( )	Information from a foreign liaison service	(b)(3)	(j)(1)(b)(c)
( )	Information pertaining to a foreign liaison relationship	(b)(3)	(j)(1)(b)(c)
(X)	Information which would/could identify the source	(b)(3)	(j)(1)(b)
( )	Information pertaining to a source	(b)(3)	(j)(1)(b)
( )	Information pertaining to intelligence methods	(b)(3)	(j)(1)(b)
(X)	Location of CIA overseas installation	(b)(3)	(j)(1)(b)
( )	Location of unacknowledged domestic installation	(b)(3)	(j)(1)(b)
(X)	Name of CIA employee	(b)(3)	(j)(1)(e)
( )	File number	(b)(2)	(j)(1)(b)
( )	Pseudonym	(b)(3)	(j)(1)(b)
( )	Cryptonym	(b)(3)	(j)(1)(b)
( )	Internal organizational data	(b)(3)	(j)(1)(e)
(X)	Name of an FBI agent	(b)(7)	(j)(1)(b)
( )	FBI file number	(b)(2)	(j)(1)(b)
(X)	Privacy of other individual	(b)(6)	(j)(1)(f)
( )	Does not pertain to request	N/A	"Exempted portions are not relevant to the requester"
( )	Information from another Government agency	(b)(1)	(j)(1)(c)

* (X) Other, specify: This memo is referred in sending to other USG entities.

* For further guidance regarding exemptions, please see DDA-75-5943, 16 December 1975 (Privacy Act) and HN-70-21, 14 February 1975 (FOIA).

COMMENTS AND/OR SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS: This

[signature] AT/M
Signature of Reviewing Officer & Office

Document No. ____________
(To be completed by ISS/PICG)

E 2 IMPDET CL BY 012170

13-00000

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 4/28/68

FROM : J. A. Sizoo

SUBJECT: MURKIN

Norman Pulin, Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), advised this date that a german doctor, Klaus Steer, German Director, Scientific Department, Africa, E. Merck Aktiengesellschast, Karmstady, Germany, had advised the American Embassy, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, that he believed he had seen an individual whom he thought to be Eric Starvo Galt at the Bristol Hotel, Lagos, Nigeria, on the afternoon of 4/23/68. Because he thought the individual looked like Galt he made an effort to get some information concerning him. He found he was registered at the hotel as Joe Musgaque, Room 403, receipt number D52138, account number 08325. The doctor did not know if Musgaque had registered at the hotel as an American. In conversation with Musgaque the doctor learned that Musgaque was employed by the Wilder Oil Company (adress unknown) and was en route to Warri Oil Field, Nigeria.

Bufiles contain no references to Joe Musgaque or the Wilder Oil Company.

Mr. Pulin, CIA, was advised that Bufiles contain no references to Joe Musgaque or Wilder Oil Company.

ACTION:

None. For information. This is being referred to the General Investigative Division.

JHK:brr (8)

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sizoo
1 - Mr. G.C. Moore
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. McDonough
1 - Mr. Kavanagh

REC- 31

-2461

MAY 6 - 1968

13-00000

MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES G ERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: April 22, 1968

FROM : Mr. J. A. Sizoo

SUBJECT: MURKIN

At 6:35 pm 4/22/68, John Mapother, Clandestine Service, Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), furnished the following information to Night Supervisor James F. McGuire by telephone:

CIA sources in Panama have reported two American citizens are being detained in Panama City, Panama, at the request of the Costa Rican authorities. Allegedly, they are being detained in connection with the assassination of Martin Luther King. These individuals are identified as Tom Wolman, born 7/17/44 in New York. Wolman has Passport Number J085474, issued 1/29/68, and his permanent residence is shown as 30 Larrys Lane, Pleasantville, New York. The other individual is identified as Douglas Harry Hulbard, Passport Number 330926. Hulbard is described as a former soldier who has returned to Panama to be married. CIA did not have any further descriptive data regarding Hulbard.

These two individuals were traveling in a Chevrolet, License Number 23GH19, Motor Number 13 387 13 113711. The vehicle and license plates could not be further described by CIA. According to CIA, Wolman's passport indicates he had entered and departed El Salvador and Honduras on 4/17/68; Nicaragua on 4/18/68.

Mr. Mapother advised he has no indication why the Costa Rican authorities have requested the detention of the above-described individuals. Further, he does not know of any factual connection of these individuals with the King case. He said CIA sources were trying to develop this matter further. He also advised that CIA would send the FBI a written communication concerning this matter on 4/23/68.

At 9:10 pm 4/22/68, Norman Poulin, CIA, orally advised that a check had been made with the Costa Rican authorities and determined that Costa Rica has no information regarding the above-mentioned individuals; that Costa Rica did not request Panamanian authorities to hold these individuals, that they have no request from any American authorities to detain them; and that they have

REC-48 44-38861-1685

JFM:chs (7)

CONTINUED — OVER

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Helgeson
1 - Mr. J.A.Sizoo
1 - Mr. Papich
1 - Mr. J.F.McGuire

APR 24 1968

66 APR 30 1968

DIR 95853

13-00000

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
RE: MURKIN

no knowledge of any connection between these individuals and the assassination of Martin Luther King. Poulin indicated that the entire information may be a complete hoax; however, CIA will advise FBI if any additional data comes to their attention.

ACTION:

The above information was orally furnished to Mr. Helgeson, General Investigative Division.

M

WCS

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. D. J. Brennan, Jr.

DATE: April 17, 1968

FROM : S. J. Papich

SUBJECT: MURKIN

Richard Ober, Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), furnished the following to the Liaison Agent on April 17, 1968:

A CIA source, characterized as being very reliable, advised that on or about April 15, 1968, an individual identifying himself as Gerald Lee Richards, a U. S. seaman, called at the Tokyo, Japan, office of the National Maritime Union and asked to be signed on a ship as soon as possible. (It should be noted that reference is being made to the office of the U.S. National Maritime Union.) He was asked to furnish his local address in Tokyo, and he refused to do so. He became very agitated and then left. So far he has not returned to the aforementioned office. CIA's source stated that Richards answers the general description of the suspect in the instant case as reported in newspapers.

Richards volunteered information indicating that he applied for seaman's papers in San Pedro, California, on June 16, 1964, and that he registered as a member of the National Maritime Union in San Pedro on February 21, 1968. He has Social Security number 562-46-5078 and U. S. Coast Guard identifying document Z2711-782. He was born April 8, 1937, in Missouri (town not given). CIA's source described him as 5'10"; 155 pounds; brown hair, receding hairline on both sides; a scar, not prominent, about two and one half inches long across the center of his forehead. His most outstanding characteristic was his grin, described as "disconcerting and resembling a grimace."

REC 3 44-38861-2404

Ober advised that this same information has been given to our Legat, Tokyo. CIA is checking through available sources in Tokyo to establish the whereabouts of Richards. If this lead washes out, CIA would like to be advised.

ACTION: The above information is being directed to the attention of the Civil Rights Section of the General Investigative Division.

SJP:clb (4)

1 - Mr. McGowan (Long)
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Papich

13-00000

CIA info in FBI Documents
Refer to other components

TAB D
(PICG 15) ?

(FBI Referral, 25 Mar 77)

FOIA/PA Request No. 76-382

DOCUMENT NUMBER	DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION	EXEMPTIONS
KING	Cable, Memorandum, Dispatch Other: ______ Date : 9 Apr 68 Refer to OS or A/DCI	(b)(1), (b)(2), (b)(3), (b)(6) (j)(1)(b, c, d, e, f), (k)(1) Other: ______
KING	Cable, Memorandum, Dispatch Other: ______ Date : 10 Apr 68 Refer to OS or A/DCI	(b)(1), (b)(2), (b)(3), (b)(6) (j)(1)(b, c, d, e, f), (k)(1) Other: ______
RAY	Cable, Memorandum, Dispatch Other: ______ Date : 4/17/68 Refer to OS.	(b)(1), (b)(2), (b)(3), (b)(6) (j)(1)(b, c, d, e, f), (k)(1) Other: ______
______	Cable, Memorandum, Dispatch Other: ______ Date : ______	(b)(1), (b)(2), (b)(3), (b)(6) (j)(1)(b, c, d, e, f), (k)(1) Other: ______
______	Cable, Memorandum, Dispatch Other: ______ Date : ______	(b)(1), (b)(2), (b)(3), (b)(6) (j)(1)(b, c, d, e, f), (k)(1) Other: ______
______	Cable, Memorandum, Dispatch Other: ______ Date : ______	(b)(1), (b)(2), (b)(3), (b)(6) (j)(1)(b, c, d, e, f), (k)(1) Other: ______
______	Cable, Memorandum, Dispatch Other: ______ Date : ______	(b)(1), (b)(2), (b)(3), (b)(6) (j)(1)(b, c, d, e, f), (k)(1) Other: ______
______	Cable, Memorandum, Dispatch Other: ______ Date : ______	(b)(1), (b)(2), (b)(3), (b)(6) (j)(1)(b, c, d, e, f), (k)(1) Other: ______
______	Cable, Memorandum, Dispatch Other: ______ Date : ______	(b)(1), (b)(2), (b)(3), (b)(6) (j)(1)(b, c, d, e, f), (k)(1) Other: ______

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: April 9, 1968

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: MURKIN

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. McDonough
1 - Mr. Long
1 - Mr. Martindale
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan

This is the case involving the murder of Martin Luther King, Jr., 4/4/68.

One of the most promising leads developed so far is the laundry tags appearing on a T-shirt and a pair of shorts apparently abandoned by the subject with the rifle that is believed to be the murder weapon. It has been determined that these laundry marks were made by a Thermo Seal marking machine manufactured by the Textile Marking Machine Company, Syracuse, New York. The manufacturer of this machine has advised that the laundry marks in question are unusual in that they consist of five characters whereas the usual code contains six characters.

These markings are also unusual because the first two characters are in smaller type while the remaining three characters are in larger type. The normal arrangement is for the first three characters to be in smaller type and for the following characters to be in larger type. The Textile Marking Machine Company has stated only a limited number of machines have been manufactured which print laundry marks in this manner. Investigation is proceeding on an expedited basis to locate these machines for the purpose of identifying the laundry marks.

EX-115 REC. 44-38861-1174

16 APR 12 1968

Richard Helms, Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, has furnished the Central Intelligence Agency file on Robert Ervin Kramer, M. D., Berkeley, California, whom Helms considers a suspect because of his resemblance to an artist's conception of the subject and because of the Central Intelligence Agency's experience with Kramer. The Central Intelligence Agency file states Kramer has a long arrest record and contains a Berkeley Police Department photograph, dated 1/27/66, number 22805.

Enclosure sent 4-9-68

54 APR 24 1968

WHH: yea

CONTINUED - OVER

He has been a chronic letter writer to the Central Intelligence Agency criticizing them and the Government. By letter of 12/29/67 Kramer requested the Central Intelligence Agency to pay him $100,000 monthly for six months for a paper on geopolitical economy he had previously submitted. He concluded his letter with the statement, "In the event that you fail to acknowledge my request, I can accept no responsibility for any future efforts necessary to gain the combined ends of ideal government and financial recompense."

The only record of Kramer found in Bureau files is a memorandum from the Central Intelligence Agency, 1/18/68, advising us of his letters to the Central Intelligence Agency. No record can be located in the Identification Division but Kramer's fingerprints are being obtained from the Berkeley police.

A. C. Hayden, Intra-Division Information Unit of the Department, advised on the evening of 4/8/68 that Beatrice Rosenberg, a secretary in the Attorney General's office, had received a telephone call from a man identifying himself as Frederick Dunstan who said he resided at Route 350, Whitefield, North Carolina. Dunstan said he was calling the Attorney General to report that a white man was in his house, was drunk, had a gun and said he had killed Martin Luther King, Jr.

There is no Whitefield, North Carolina. There is a Whiteville, North Carolina. Investigation by the Charlotte Division has failed to locate a Route 350, Box 350, or Highway 350 in the Whiteville area and no record of a Frederick Dunstan has been located. No record of Dunstan could be found in Bureau files.

A pair of duckbill pliers was found among the personal effects believed to have been abandoned by the subject. These pliers bear a trademark of the Rompage Hardware Company, Los Angeles. Employees at the hardware company believe this is one of twelve pliers purchased in October, 1966. Employees have no recollection of the sale of these pliers but an exhaustive search is being made of charge sale records.

It is noted that the rifle believed to be the murder weapon was purchased in Birmingham, Alabama, 3/30/68. Binoculars found with the rifle were purchased in Memphis, 4/4/68. A latent fingerprint found on the rifle is identical with a latent fingerprint found on the binoculars. This presents a strong probability that these fingerprints are those of the subject.

CONTINUED PAGE THREE

13-00000

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
RE: MURKIN

Other major avenues of investigation include checking out white Mustang automobiles, since one was seen leaving at a high rate of speed after the shot was fired; efforts to trace a bedspread or blanket found with the gun, and the immediate processing of all suspects as soon as they are developed.

ACTION:

1. Attached is a memorandum for the White House, the Attorney General, the Deputy Attorney General and the Civil Rights Division.

2. Investigation is continuing on an all-out basis.

OK-
H

13-00000

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: April 10, 1968

FROM : C. L. McGowan

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Long

SUBJECT: MURKIN

This is the matter involving the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King.

Liaison advised of the receipt of information from Richard Helms, Director of CIA, that one Robert Kramer was a possible suspect. According to information furnished by Howard Osborn, Director of Security of CIA, Kramer, who is a doctor, has been a source of trouble to CIA for some time. Only recently Mr. Helms received a very cryptic telegram from Kramer. In reviewing Kramer's file, they noted a photograph which bears a very strong resemblance to recent pictures of artist drawings of the killer which have appeared in local papers. The likeness was so striking that Mr. Helms thought it should be brought to the attention of the FBI immediately.

ACTION:

Senior Resident Agent Jesse Hall, Alexandria, Virginia, was telephonically contacted and instructed to obtain full details from the files of CIA Headquarters at Langley, Virginia, together with all background information on Kramer, as well as a photograph, so that this matter could be thoroughly checked out.

CRM:mcs
(5)

101

REC- 31 44-38861-638

12 APR 16 1968

70 APR 1 1969

SECRET

SUBJECT: STAAR, Richard Felix
aka: GWIAZDOWSKI, Richard Felix

DPOB : 10 January 1923, Warsaw, Poland

Subject of FBI investigations in 1954 (Voice of America) and 1956 (USIA) - Bureau File 123-15026.

Of possible interest is similarity between his name and that of "Eric Starvo GALT." In that Richard STAAR is similar. GWIAZDA is "star" in Polish. Among STAAR's references on a 1949 PHS is Professor Stanley AULT, Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana.

From 1959 to 1962 (latest information available) STAAR was a Professor of Political Science at Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia. His local residence addresses during that period are shown as 303 Vickers Drive, N. E., Atlanta, 7, and 879 Clifton Rd., N.E., Atlanta, Georgia.

EX-114

X-115

REC-19 44-38861-1549

REC-31

10 APR 23 1968

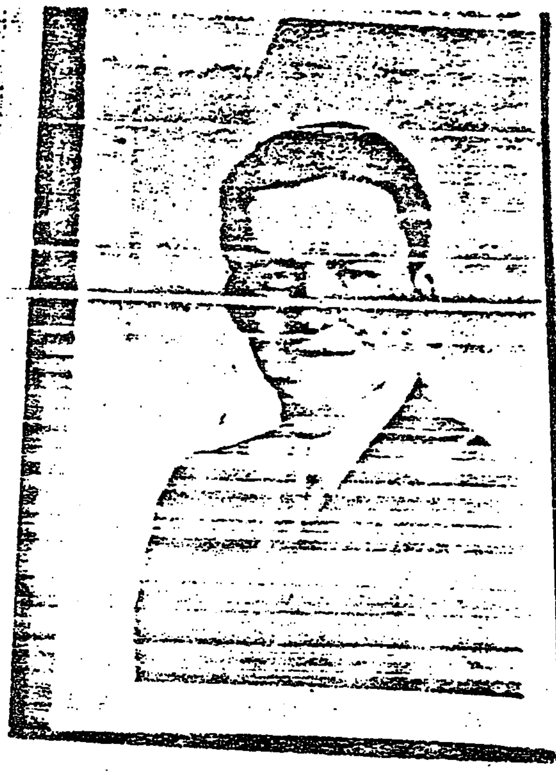
ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

79 MAY 7 - 1968

SECRET






RICHARD F STAAR
JUNE 49







13-00000

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: April 10, 1968

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Long

FROM : C. L. McGowan

SUBJECT: MURKIN

This is the matter involving the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King.

Liaison advised of the receipt of information from Richard Helms, Director of CIA, that one Robert Kramer was a possible suspect. According to information furnished by Howard Osborn, Director of Security of CIA, Kramer, who is a doctor, has been a source of trouble to CIA for some time. Only recently Mr. Helms received a very cryptic telegram from Kramer. In reviewing Kramer's file, they noted a photograph which bears a very strong resemblance to recent pictures of artist drawings of the killer which have appeared in local papers. The likeness was so striking that Mr. Helms thought it should be brought to the attention of the FBI immediately.

ACTION:

Senior Resident Agent Jesse Hall, Alexandria, Virginia, was telephonically contacted and instructed to obtain full details from the files of CIA Headquarters at Langley, Virginia, together with all background information on Kramer, as well as a photograph, so that this matter could be thoroughly checked out.

CRM:mcs
(5)

101

REC- 31 44-38861-638

12 APR 16 1968

70 APR 19 1968

Referred

13-00000

LOG AS APPEAL (F-76-382)

Doesn't he owe us money?

Appeal F-76-382

Mr. Gene Wilson, FOIA/PA Coordinator
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D.C.

Rt. 12, Frederick, Md. 21701
7/21/77

(Tom O., or successor)

Dear Mr. Wilson,

LOG THIS AS A NEW REQUEST

The news account of your coming release of an additional 4,000 pages on what might be called mind-bending reminds me that my requests seem to me to cover this and that you have not notified me of this release. I do want these. If you interpret my prior requests as not covering them then consider this a new request. My recollection is that my initial requests cover anything and verything directly or indirectly related to this subject. That you have interpreted my requests as I have is evidence from prior correspondence notifying me of releases.

Under the Act there is authority for the remission of all costs and fees. I believe I meet the requirements for this remission and I make the request formally. My work is restricted exclusively to what is now regarded as important historical cases, In one on which I have paid the CIA large sums without compliance, the King assassination, the previous Attorney General so held, formally, confirmed by a federal judge. I have already arranged to give all my records, not just these, to a university system. I believe at an earlier date I reserved the right to recover these fees. I have delayed a formal appeal pending a determination of a judge that there be a ruling by the Department of Justice with regard to me and on this.. The Department provided a bargain-basement response, a 60% remission that I have appealed and will if necessary litigate. I hope the CIA will act favorably on this.

It has been a very long time since I have heard from you about a multitude of requests all long overdue by your own backlog claims. One of these is on the King assassination, In that you may recall you estimated a $1,000 search fee and asked for and received a $500 deposit. What you have sent is ludicrous. In the long time in which I have heard and received nothing further I think you have in effect refused the request after charging fees so this is also an appeal on the King/Ray records.

I am asking again when I may expect to hear from you on all the other requests, including my PA request for the records on me. The appeal is several years old now. My recollection is that your last reference to this stated the processing of the appeal had not been completed. I have rights under the Act to more than copies. I want to exercise those rights. This is impossible without obtaining all copies first. As I have told you repeatedly I would prefer not to have to litigate this. What I am thus really asking you is does the CIA want me to suit it on a request that goes back to 1971 and on which it is not in compliance? Not even processed the appeal?

Among the factors making it difficult to keep track of these non-compliances is your failure to respond as well as to comply. I believe I have asked this before. If I have then what follows is an appeal from a refusal. If I have not it is a new request. I would like all records relating to my requests and appeals, including their sequential relationships to other requests, under both Acts and particularly as this relates to compliance with other requests.

Sincerely,

Harold Weisberg

Jul 25 2 55 PM '77

13-00000

LOG AS APPEAL (F-76-382)

Doesn't he owe us money?

Appeal F-76-382

Mr. Gene Wilson, FOIA/PA Coordinator
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D.C.

Rt. 12, Frederick, Md. 21701
7/21/77

(Tom O., or successor)

Dear Mr. Wilson,

LOG THIS AS A NEW REQUEST

The news account of your coming release of an additional 4,000 pages on what might be called mind-bending reminds me that my requests seem to me to cover this and that you have not notified me of this release. I do want these. If you interpret my prior requests as not covering them then consider this a new request. My recollection is that my initial requests cover anything and verything directly or indirectly related to this subject. That you have interpreted my requests as I have is evidence from prior correspondence notifying me of releases.

Under the Act there is authority for the remission of all costs and fees. I believe I meet the requirements for this remission and I make the request formally. My work is restricted exclusively to what is now regarded as important historical cases. In one on which I have paid the CIA large sums without compliance, the King assassination, the previous Attorney General so held, formally, confirmed by a federal judge. I have already arranged to give all my records, not just these, to a university system. I believe at an earlier date I reserved the right to recover these fees. I have delayed a formal appeal pending a determination of a judge that there be a ruling by the Department of Justice with regard to me and on this.. The Department provided a bargain-basement response, a 60% remission that I have appealed and will if necessary litigate. I hope the CIA will act favorably on this.

It has been a very long time since I have heard from you about a multitude of requests all long overdue by your own backlog claims. One of these is on the King assassination. In that you may recall you estimated a $1,000 search fee and asked for and received a $500 deposit. What you have sent is ludicrous. In the long time in which I have heard and received nothing further I think you have in effect refused the request after charging fees so this is also an appeal on the King/Ray records.

I am asking again when I may expect to hear from you on all the other requests, including my PA request for the records on me. The appeal is several years old now. My recollection is that your last reference to this stated the processing of the appeal had not been completed. I have rights under the Act to more than copies. I want to exercise those rights. This is impossible without obtaining all copies first. As I have told you repeatedly I would prefer not to have to litigate this. What I am thus really asking you is does the CIA want me to suit it on a request that goes back to 1971 and on which it is not in compliance? Not even processed tye appeal?

Among the factors making it difficult to keep track of these non-compliances is your failure to respond as well as to comply. I believe I have asked this before. If I have then what follows is an appeal from a refusal. If I have not it is a new request. I would like all records relating to my requests and appeals, including their sequential relationships to other requests, under both Acts and particularly as this relates to compliance with other requests. Ed K.

Sincerely,

Harold Weisberg

Harold Weisberg

JUL 25 2 55 PM '77

13-00000

☐ UNCLASSIFIED ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ SECRET

PRIORITY HANDLING FOIA REQUEST

SUBJECT: (Optional)
FOIA Appeal - Harold Weisberg, for information about Martin Luther King, Jr. and James Earl Ray

REQUEST NUMBER
IPS F 76-382

FROM:
H.G. Bean
Assistant for Information, DDA
7 D 02 HQ

EXTENSION
5117

DATE SENT
15 AUG 1977

SUSPENSE DATE

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)	DATE RECEIVED	DATE FORWARDED	OFFICER'S INITIALS
1. Mr. Wells, DDO THRU: Mr. Addona, DDO/PICG 1 D 4125 HQ HT-1			
2.	DDO/PIC 16 AUG 1977		
3. Mr. Dirks, DDS&T THRU: Mr. Redmond, DDS&T/FIO 6 E 56 HQ BY-1			
4.			
5. Mr. Stevens, DDI THRU: Mr. Lawler, DDI/FIO 2 E 6104 HQ FX-4			
6.			
7. Mr. Blake, DDA 7 D 26 HQ BX-4			
8.			
9. Mr. Ziebell, OGC 6-D-0120 - Hqs. BX-5			
10.			
11. Mr. Biddiscombe, OS/IRG GE 31 HQ FX-1			
12.			

RETURN TO:

COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)

Attached is an FOIA Appeal with a due date of 19 Aug 77.

In accordance with IPS procedures, the Chairman has assigned action for this appeal as follows:

Mr. Wells, Mr. Dirks, Mr. Stevens and Mr. Blake

Designated Action Member(s) should contact me within 48 hours should there be any objection to the case assignment.

The OGC attorney assigned to advise you or your Appeals Officer regarding this case is:

Mr. Ziebell

The Action Member or Appeals Officer is requested to ensure that staff work is completed and the case is ready for presentation (should such be required) at the 11 Aug 77 meeting.

H.G. Bean

PRIORITY HANDLING FOIA REQUEST

FORM 1-75 3749 ☐ SECRET ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ UNCLASSIFIED

13-00000

LOG (F)

[Acknowledgement drafted]

JAMES H. LESAR
ATTORNEY AT LAW
1231 FOURTH STREET, S. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20024
TELEPHONE (202) 484-6023

F 76-382

June 11, 1976

OS
DDO
CRS ?
OGC ?

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION REQUEST

Mr. Gene F. Wilson
Freedom of Information Coordinator
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D. C. 20505

Dear Mr. Wilson:

On behalf of Mr. Harold Weisberg of Frederick, Maryland, I request access to the following:

1. All records pertaining to Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

2. All records pertaining to the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

3. All records pertaining to James Earl Ray, under whatever name or alias.

4. All records on any alleged or suspected accomplice or associate in the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

5. All collections of published materials on the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

6. All analyses, commentaries, reports, or investigations on or in any way pertaining to any published materials on the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. or the authors of said materials.

7. All records, letters, cables, memorandums, routing slips, photographs, tape recordings, receipts, sketches, computer printouts or any other form of data pertaining to or in any way relevant to the foregoing requests for information, regardless of source or origin.

This request is made under the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. §552, as amended by Public Law 93-502.

JUN 16 8 31 AM '76

Sincerely yours,

James H. Lesar

James H. Lesar

21 JUN 1976

James H. Lesar, Esquire
1231 Fourth Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20024

Dear Mr. Lesar:

This acknowledges receipt of your letter of 11 June 1976 on behalf of Mr. Harold Weisberg requesting, under provisions of the Freedom of Information Act, access to any CIA records dealing with Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and/or James Earl Ray and any of his alleged or suspected accomplices in Dr. King's assassination.

I shall arrange for a search of CIA files and shall be in further communication with you once the search has been completed and any records found reviewed for releasability under the Act.

As you may know, the heavy volume of Freedom of Information requests received by the Agency has resulted in processing backlogs. If we do not respond within the 10 working days stipulated by the Act, it is your right to construe this as a denial, subject to appeal to the CIA Information Review Committee. It would seem more reasonable, however, for us to continue processing your request and to respond as soon as feasible. Any denials of records could be appealed at that time. Unless we hear from you otherwise, we will assume that this is agreeable to you and proceed on this basis.

For your information, I am enclosing a copy of our fee schedule. If the charges seem likely to be considerable, I shall provide you with an estimate and perhaps require a partial payment in advance of processing.

Sincerely,

/s/GFW

Gene F. Wilson
Information and Privacy Coordinator

Enclosure: as stated
IPS/CES/cb/21 Jun 76Distribution:
Orig - Addressee
1 - IPS Chrono
1 - IPS (F-76-382)

13-00000

30 NOV 1976

IPS/DGV/cr/29 Nov 76
Distribution:
Orig. - Addressee
1 - OGC (Strickland)
1 - DDO/PICG
1 - OS/IRG
1 - AI/DDA
(1) - IPS (Weisberg,F-76-382) SPR
1 - IPS (Weisberg Correspondence)
1 - IPS Chrono

James H. Lesar, Esquire
1231 Fourth Street, S.W.
Washington, DC 20024

Dear Mr. Lesar:

You will recall that our letter of 21 June 1976 acknowledged receipt of your letter on behalf of Mr. Harold Weisberg requesting, under provisions of the Freedom of Information Act, access to any CIA records dealing with Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and to those dealing with James Earl Ray and any of his alleged or suspected accomplices in Dr. King's assassination.

We find that we are unable to respond to your request as it now stands due to legal and regulatory restrictions on the release of personal information from official records. In that light, please be advised that we can proceed no further with your request unless and until we are in receipt of notarized statements of release from Mrs. Coretta King and James Earl Ray, respectively. These statements should be quite specific as to what areas of personal information are and are not authorized for release by this Agency to you and your client. If all information in our records is releasable, that should be so stated; if only such information as relates to specific incidents or to specific periods of time is releasable, those caveats should be clearly stated.

Finally, we must ask that you provide a statement of willingness to pay search and duplication fees as required by this request and in line with the fee schedule enclosed. It has been estimated that such charges could approach $1000. Along with the notarized statements above, and the statement of willingness to pay all search and copying charges (or those up to an established limit), we would require a down payment of half the anticipated charges. Payment should be made to this office in the form of a check or money order payable to Treasurer of the United States.

Sincerely,

Gene F. Wilson
Information and Privacy Coordinator

Enclosure

13-00000

F-76-382
EK

JAMES H. LESAR
ATTORNEY AT LAW
1231 FOURTH STREET, S. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20024
TELEPHONE (202) 484-6023

December 3, 1976

Mr. Gene F. Wilson
Information and Privacy Coordinator
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D. C. 20505

Dear Mr. Wilson:

In response to your letter of November 30, 1976, Mr. Harold Weisberg has authorized me to state his willingess to pay search and copying charges up to the amount of $1,000 if such charges are required by his Freedom of Information Act request for records pertaining to Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and his assassination. Because you require a down payment of half the anticipated charges, I enclose a check for $500.00.

This payment of $500.00 and any subsequent payments made in connection with this request are tendered with the express reservation that Mr. Weisberg does not waive his right to recover them.

9 | 11 PM '76

C.I.A. regulations provide:

> Records shall be furnished without charge or at a reduced rate whenever the Coordinator determines that waiver or reduction of the charge is in the public interest because furnishing the information can be considered as primarily benefiting the general public. The Coordinator also may waive or reduce the charge whenever he determines that the interest of the government would be served thereby. 32 C.F.R. §1900.25(a).

In accordance with this regulation, I call upon you to determine that it is in the public and governmental interest to waive search and copying charges incurred in connection with Mr. Weisberg's request. Enclosed herein is a copy of a letter to Deputy Attorney General Harold R. Tyler, Jr. which makes a similar request of the Department of Justice. The reasons expressed in that letter for granting a waiver are incorporated in my request that you grant a waiver.

Should you require it, I will provide you with affidavits by myself, Mr. Weisberg, and others in support of this request for a waiver of the search and copying charges for these records. If you do wish supporting affidavits, I would appreciate it if you would

inform me of this as soon as possible. I would also request that you indicate what standards, if any, you have established for determining whether or not a request for waiver should be granted.

You state that you can proceed no further with Mr. Weisberg's request "unless and until we are in receipt of notarized statements of release from Mrs. Coretta King and James Earl Ray, respectively." Because Mr. Weisberg's request undoubtedly comprises records which do not involve any proper claim of privacy, this cannot be true. I do enclose, however, a copy of a notarized waiver by James Earl Ray. I will immediately contact Mrs. King about a waiver by her. In the meantime, I request that you proceed to make available those records responsive to Mr. Weisberg's request which do not involve any proper claim of invasion of privacy.

Sincerely yours,

James H. Lesar

James H. Lesar

13 JAN 1977

James H. Lesar, Esquire
1231 Fourth St., NW
Washington, DC 20024

Dear Mr. Lesar:

Thank you for your letter of 27 December. This will acknowledge receipt of the sworn waiver executed by Mr. James Earl Ray, and to advise that processing of this portion of your request has been initiated. Upon receipt of the sworn waiver from Mrs. King, as mentioned in your letter of 3 December, we will then be able to proceed with all aspects of your FOIA request. We also wish to acknowledge receipt of your check for $500.

Thank you for your assistance and continued cooperation.

This request has been assigned the case number F-76-382.

Sincerely,

Gene F. Wilson
Information and Privacy Coordinator

IPS/EK/cb/12 Jan 77
Distribution:
Orig - Addressee
1 - IPS Chrono
1 ✓ IPS F-76-382
1 - OGC

13-00000

UNCLASSIFIED | INTERNAL USE ONLY | CONFIDENTIAL | SECRET

PRIORITY HANDLING - FOIA REQUEST

SUBJECT: (Optional)
FOIA Appeal - Harold Weisberg, for information about Martin Luther King, Jr. and James Earl Ray

REQUEST NUMBER: IPS F 76-382

Copy of IPS response to Weisberg

FROM: H.G. Bean
Assistant for Information, DDA
7 D 02 HQ

EXTENSION: 5117

DATE SENT: 15 AUG 1977

SUSPENSE DATE:

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)	DATE RECEIVED	DATE FORWARDED	OFFICER'S INITIALS
1. Mr. Wells, DDO THRU: Mr. Addona, DDO/PICG 1 D 4125 HQ HT-1			
2.			
3. Mr. Dirks, DDS&T THRU: Mr. Redmond, DDS&T/FIO 6 E 56 HQ BY-1			
4.			
5. Mr. Stevens, DDI THRU: Mr. Lawler, DDI/FIO 2 E 6104 HQ FX-4			
6.			
7. Mr. Blake, DDA 7 D 26 HQ BX-4			
8.			
9. Mr. Ziebell, OGC 6-D-0120 - Hqs. BX-5			
10.			
11. Mr. Biddiscombe, OS/IRG GE 31 HQ FX-1			
12.			

COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)

Attached is an FOIA Appeal with a due date of 19 Aug 77.

In accordance with IPS procedures, the Chairman has assigned action for this appeal as follows:

Mr. Wells, Mr. Dirks, Mr. Stevens and Mr. Blake

Designated Action Member(s) should contact me within 48 hours should there be any objection to the case assignment.

The OGC attorney assigned to advise you or your Appeals Officer regarding this case is:

Mr. Ziebell

The Action Member or Appeals Officer is requested to ensure that staff work is completed and the case is ready for presentation (should such be required) at the 11 Aug 77 meeting.

H.G. Bean

RETURN TO:

PRIORITY HANDLING - FOIA REQUEST

FORM 3799 | SECRET | CONFIDENTIAL | INTERNAL USE ONLY | UNCLASSIFIED

13-00000

FBI Referral to CIA
28 Sept. 77 - deleted Kennedy
assass. docs.

5 docs originating w/CIA
2 FBI docs for CIA coordination

13-00000

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

Date: September 28, 1977 BY COURIER

To: Freedom of Information Act Coordinator
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Gene F. Wilson
Room 2E 42

TPS REGISTRY
F77-0854

From: Clarence M. Kelley, Director

Subject: FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT (FOIA) REQUEST OF HAROLD WEISBERG

This is in reference to our referral of documents to your Agency dated August 18, 1977, and your response to that referral dated September 9, 1977.
F77-564 closed 9/9/77

We have segregated from this referral those documents which are not responsive to Mr. Weisberg's FOIA request. The remaining documents which are being forwarded to your Agency are construed to be within the scope of Mr. Weisberg's request. Should you reach a determination that some of these documents are not responsive to Mr. Weisberg's request, please return those documents which you so consider to the FBI. We would appreciate your processing all those documents which you consider to be within the scope of Mr. Weisberg's request as it is necessary that we resolve the disposition of these documents and so inform the requester without further delay.

Attached are five documents from our files which originated with your Agency. Please examine these documents and if classified, determine if classification is to be maintained. If continued classification is not warranted, or if the documents are unclassified and otherwise releasable, please delete any portion to be withheld under the FOIA and cite the applicable exemptions.

Central Intelligence Agency

Also attached are two FBI documents which contain information received from your agency. The information is being referred for a current classification determination and releasability under the provisions of the FOIA.

If there are any questions regarding the above, please contact Ralph Harp, FOIPA Branch, at telephone number 324-5566.

Enclosures (8)

13-00000

JAMES H. LESAR
ATTORNEY AT LAW
1231 FOURTH STREET, S. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20024
TELEPHONE (202) 484-6023

December 23, 1975

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION REQUEST

Mr. Harold Tyler, Jr.
Deputy Attorney General
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Tyler:

On behalf of Mr. Harold Weisberg, I am requesting that you grant him access to the following records pertaining to the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.:

1. All receipts for any letters, cables, documents, reports, memorandums, or other communications in any form whatsoever.

2. All receipts for any items of physical evidence.

3. All reports or memorandums on the results of any tests performed on any item of evidence, including any comparisons normally made in the investigation of a crime.

4. All reports or memorandums on any fingerprints found at the scene of the crime or on any item allegedly related to the crime. This is meant to include, for example, any fingerprints found in or on the white Mustang abandoned in Atlanta, in any room allegedly used or rented by James Earl Ray, and on any registration card. It should also include all fingerprints found on any item considered as evidence in the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

5. Any taxicab log or manifest of Memphis cab driver James McCraw or the cab company for which he worked.

6. Any tape or transcript of the radio logs of the Memphis Police Department or the Shelby County Sheriff's Office for April 4, 1968.

7. All correspondence and records of other communications exchanged between the Department of Justice or any division thereof and:

R. A. Ashley, Jr.
Harry S. Avery

13-00000

James G. Beasley
Clay Blair
David Calcutt
Phil M. Canale
John Carlisle
Robert K. Dwyer
Gov. Buford Ellington
Michael Eugene
Percy Foreman
Gerold Frank
Roger Frisby
Arthur Hanes, Jr.
Arthur Hanes, Sr.
W. Henry Haile
William J. Haynes, Jr.
Robert W. Hill, Jr.
William Bradford Huie
George McMillan
William N. Morris
Jeremiah O'Leary
David M. Pack
Lloyd A. Rhodes
J. B. Stoner
Hugh ~~Stoner,~~ Stanton Jr.
Hugh ~~Stoner,~~ Stanton Sr.

8. All correspondence or records of other communications pertaining to the guilty plea of James Earl Ray exchanged between the Department of Justice or any division thereof and:

Rev. Ralph Abernathy
Rev. James Bevel
Rev. Jesse Jackson
Mrs. Coretta King
Rev. Samuel B. Kyles
Rev. Andrew Young
Harry Wachtel

9. All notes or memorandums pertaining to any letter, cable, or other written communication from or on behalf of the District Attorney General of Shelby County, Tennessee, or the Attorney General of Tennessee to the Department of Justice or any division thereof.

13-00000

10. All notes or memorandums pertaining to any telephonic or verbal communications from or on behalf of the District Attorney General of Shelby County, Tennessee, or the Attorney General of Tennessee to the Department of Justice or any division thereof.

11. All tape recordings and all logs, transcripts, notes, reports, memorandums or any other written record of or reflecting any surveillance of any kind whatsoever of the following persons:

Judge Preston Battle
Wayne Chastain
Bernard Fensterwald
Percy Foreman
Gerold Frank
Arthur Hanes, Jr.
Arthur Hanes, Sr.
Renfro Hays
Robert W. Hill, Jr.
William Bradford Huie
James H. Lesar
Robert I. Livingston
George McMillan
Judge Robert McRae, Jr.
Albert Pepper
Carol Pepper
James Earl Ray
Jerry Ray
John Ray
Richard J. Ryan
J. B. Stoner
Russell X. Thompson
Harold Weisberg

This is meant to include not only physical shadowing but also mail covers, mail interception, interception by any telephonic, electronic, mechanical or other means, as well as conversations with third persons and the use of informants.

12. All tape recordings and all logs, transcripts, notes, reports, memorandums or any other written record of or reflecting any surveillance of any kind whatsoever on the Committee to Investigate Assassinations (CTIA) or any person associated with it in any way.

This is meant to include not only physical shadowing but also mail covers, mail interception, interception by any telephonic, electronic, mechanical or other means, as well as conversations with third persons and the use of informants.

13-00000

13. All records pertaining to any alleged or contemplated witness, including any statements, transcripts, reports, or memorandums from any source whatsoever.

14. All correspondence of the following persons, regardless of origin or however obtained:

Bernard Fensterwald
Percy Foreman
Robert W. Hill.
William Bradford Huie
James H. Lesar
Albert Pepper
Carol Pepper
James Earl Ray
Jerry Ray
John Ray
J. B. Stoner
Harold Weisberg

15. All letters, cables, reports, memorandums, or any other form of communication concerning the proposed guilty plea of James Earl Ray.

16. All records of any information request or inquiry from, or any contact by, any member or representative of the news media pertaining to the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. since April 15, 1975.

17. All notes, memoranda, correspondence or investigative reports constituting or pertaining to any re-investigation or attempted re-investigation of the assassination of Dr. King undertaken in 1969 or anytime thereafter, and all documents setting forth the reasons or guidelines for any such re-investigation.

18. Any and all records pertaining to the New Rebel Motel and the DeSoto Motel.

19. Any records pertaining to James Earl Ray's eyesight.

20. Any records made available to any writer or news reporter which have not been made available to Mr. Harold Weisberg.

21. Any index or table of contents to the 96 volumes of evidence on the assassination of Dr. King.

22. A list of all evidence conveyed to or from the FBI by any legal authority, whether state, local, or federal.

23. All reports, notes, correspondence, or memorandums pertaining to any effort by the Department of Justice to expedite the transcript of the evidentiary hearing held in October, 1974, on James Earl Ray's petition for a writ of habeas corpus.

24. All reports, notes, or memorandums on information contained in any tape recording delivered or made available to the FBI or the District Attorney General of Shelby County by anyone whomsoever. All correspondence engaged in with respect to any investigation which was made of the information contained in any of the foregoing.

25. All records of any contact, direct or indirect, by the FBI, any other police or law enforcement officials, or their informants, with the Memphis group of young black radicals known as The Invaders.

26. All records of any surveillance of any kind of The Invaders or any member or associate of that organization. This is meant to include not only physical shadowing but also mail covers, mail interception, interception by telephonic, electronic, mechanical or other means, as well as conversations with third persons and the use of informants.

27. All records of any surveillance of any kind of any of the unions involved in or associated with the garbage strike in Memphis or any employees or officials of said unions. This is meant to include not only physical shadowing but also mail covers, mail interception, interception by any telephonic, electronic, mechanical or other means, as well as conversations with third persons and the use of informants.

28. All records containing information which exculpates or tends to exculpate James Earl Ray of the crime which he allegedly committed.

This request for disclosure is made under the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. §552, as amended by Public Law 93-502, 88 Stat. 1561.

Sincerely yours,

Jim Lesar

Jim Lesar

☐ UNCLASSIFIED ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ SECRET

PRIORITY HANDLING FOIA REQUEST

SUBJECT: (Optional)

FBI Referral re Martin Luther King, et al

REQUEST NUMBER: 75- 77-322

FROM: [redacted] [redacted]

M. Felton ISS/PICG HT-1

EXTENSION: 9532

DATE SENT: 8 Aug 77

SUSPENSE DATE: 15 Aug

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)	DATE RECEIVED	DATE FORWARDED	OFFICER'S INITIALS
1. [redacted]			
2. [redacted]			
3. Mr. C. LaClair EUR/EXO GS-6	8 AUG 1977		cl
4. E/G	18 Aug 77		G
5.			
6. EUR/EXO			cl
7.			
8.			
9. [redacted]			
10. M. Felton ISS/PICG HT-1			
11.			
12.			

RETURN TO:

COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)

Pls review the attached for release to the requester.
Thanks.
MDF

/_/ No record of subject

/_/ No info identifiable with subject

/X/ See attached memorandum

PRIORITY HANDLING FOIA REQUEST

FORM 3749 1-75 OP-10

☐ SECRET ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ UNCLASSIFIED

13-00000

REFER TO ~~USAF~~
(our copy)

CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: Extracts from Monthly Counterintelligence Report, OSI, AAC

SOURCE: DIR OSI, AAC

DATE OF INFORMATION: 1 - 30 April 1956

DATE OF REPORT: 14 May 1956

Extracts of interest taken from the OSI Monthly Counterintelligence Report are as follows:

SYNOPSIS

Former CP member arrives in Alaska. CP member confined in Federal Jail at Anchorage for non-support. Activities of possible subversives set forth. Alaskan Labor Defender starts publication again.

1. An aircraft passenger list from the Juneau Daily Empire revealed ART [illegible] arrived in that city from Seattle, Washington on 3 March 1956 and departed for Anchorage on 5 March 1956. A later list in the same newspaper revealed [illegible] again flew to Anchorage on 29 March 1956. When interviewed by the FBI in 1951, [illegible] admitted being a member of the Ketchikan branch of the Communist Party from [illegible] to 1950.

2. Another passenger list in the Juneau Empire revealed a [illegible] D. [illegible] departed Juneau for Anchorage on 27 March 1956. Information at this office indicated [illegible] D. [illegible], a known Communist, was due to return to Alaska from the ZI during the latter part of March 1956. Further inquiry by this office has disclosed [illegible] D. [illegible] was confined in the Federal Jail in Anchorage and charged with non-support of his former wife. [illegible] was released on 13 April 1956 when he agreed to pay the stipulated amount and is reportedly planning on working as a self-employed contractor in the Anchorage area.

3. [illegible] was recently reported as attorney for Anchorage Mayor, [illegible], in the latter's dispute with the City Council over a paving contract. As an indication of [illegible]'s activities, he has recently represented the following companies and/or individuals in highly controversial issues: Chugach Electrical Association, Matanuska Bus Lines, Matanuska Electric Association, Fairview Inn, Copper Valley Electric Association, and the [illegible] tax case. In connection with the [illegible] case, a local newspaper reported that a [illegible] started a fund raising activity which was termed the "[illegible] Defense Fund."

CONFIDENTIAL

DOCUMENT AS REFERRED TO USAF

A-82

(82)

CONFIDENTIAL

OSI COMMENT: The CHARLES PARKER mentioned above is believed to be the same individual as CHARLES LINCOLN PARKER, who resigned a commission in the U.S. Naval Reserve because of admitted pro-Russian sympathies. BOYKO's continual agitation, past association with Communists, and apparent association with PARKER, certainly places both individuals in a category which is, at least, highly questionable.

4. Further inquiry concerning ESTHER H. BUCKLEWSKI revealed she recently divorced WILFORD SAVOY and reportedly returned to the Homer, Alaska area.

OSI COMMENT: Liaison has been effected with another government agency in the Ninelchik area in an effort to determine the present whereabouts of SUBJECT.

5. The Alaskan Labor Defender, a monthly news publication, has recently reappeared in the Fairbanks area with its first publication dated May 1956. Previous editions of this newspaper appeared in the Fairbanks area in early 1955, but it was discontinued after publication of two editions due to the refusal of a local printing firm to print subsequent copies. Among editorials appearing in the Alaskan Labor Defender are several articles condensed from the "MILITANT," a publication of the Socialist Workers Party, which is cited by the U. S. Attorney General as subversive. One article quoted a speech made by a Mr. DU BOIS at a rally held at Carnegie Hall in New York on 29 March 1956 which relates, in referring to the Montgomery, Alabama bus protest, * * * "Led by clear thinking, they (the Negroes) have discovered that the race problem was at bottom an economic problem. Unwittingly they have discovered Earl Marx." * * * (In referring to EARL MARX, they were probably referring to KARL MARX, co-author of the Communist Manifesto)

Quoted below are portions of another article under the caption "It's Time to Think" written by ERNEST GRIFFIN, Independent Candidate from Fairbanks, Alaska, for the House of Representatives:

* * * * "Today there seems to be little or no attention paid to the examples made by the founders of this new nation, the Constitution, the Declaration of Independence, or the Negro people as citizens of these United States." * * * * (In reference to the Constitution of the United States) * * * "Although this Constitution ranks above every other written Constitution for excellence of its scheme, its simplicity, the precision of its language, and its judicious mixture of definiteness in principle, it has become a neglected Constitution." * * *

CONFIDENTIAL

. . ."But we can be destroyed when we lose faith or hope and when life itself seems like a story told by a mad man, as it must seem to the members and supporters of the White Citizens Council.....

The Negro people of the South have been marking time, making excuses and accepting conditions that exist in the South. Until a few brave men in Alabama turned what seemed to be a tragedy into an opportunity by having courage enough to challenge the Jim Crow laws.". . .

Quoted below is a portion of an editorial under the caption "The Longest Picket Line in the World", also appearing in the May 1956 publication of the Alaskan Labor Defender:

. . ." 'Every union local, every worker in office, factory or workshop, must make it a personal obligation to take action now! This is no time for passing the buck! This is the time to collect it and send it to the Montgomery Improvement Association, care of the Rev. M. L. King, Dexter Ave. Baptist Church, Montgomery, Alabama.'

The above statement was issued by Farrell Dobbs, presidential candidate of the Socialist Workers Party, and refers to the 50,000 Negroes in Montgomery, Alabama who are in a struggle against Jim Crow on the buses of that city." . . .

. . ."Actually the struggle goes deeper and wider than that. The present wave of race terror and hatred in the South is being fanned by the White Citizens Council. What is not generally known is that this terror is directed against any white workers who dare to solidarize with Negroes. The murderous White Citizens Council are not only rabidly Jim Crow but Anti-Semitic and Anti-Labor. Their aim is to preserve the system of color segregation and discrimination as the foundation upon which rests the open shop structure of the "Right to Work" South". . . .

Also appearing in this issue is an article relating that the Catholic Worker has protested the padlocking of the Daily Worker as a violation of the freedom of the press.

An article appearing under the caption "Auto Workers Take Home Pay Declines" reflects the "demand for a 30 hour week at 40 hours pay" by the UAW, Ford Local 600, and the AFL-CIO. Another article under the caption "Employment Falling Off; Productivity is Increasing", quotes JOHN CLARK, president of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, as stating that his union "intends to do something" about declining employment in the metals industry. Also set forth in this issue of the Alaskan Labor Defender is the "platform" of DONALD W. BOLTON, Independent Candidate for the Senate, ERNEST GRIFFIN, MIKE DOLLINTER, and WILLO KAPOMEN, Independent Candidates for the House of Representatives. Two of the issues listed on the "platform" are "Stop the governments thought-control witch hunt which is pushing America

13-00000

CONFIDENTIAL

down the road to dictatorship", and "Eliminate the government's blacklist which has placed 18 million Americans, through 70 government agencies, on Security Suspect Lists. Restore Freedom of Speech to all".

The Editorial Staff of the Alaskan Labor Defender is listed as DON HOLTON, ERNEST GRIFFIN, MIKE COLLINTER, CARTER PAGE and EMIL HYYTUNEN. Mailing address for this newspaper is P. O. Box 1915, Fairbanks, Alaska.

OSI COMMENT: Although there is no evidence that this newspaper is associated with the Communist Party or its front organizations, it is interesting to note that in many articles, the paper has quoted publications or officials of organizations which have been cited by the U. S. Attorney General as either subversive or Communist infiltrated and controlled. It is further interesting to note that MIKE COLLINTER, an editor of this newspaper, and ROY BATISTE, owner of the Fairbanks Recreation Center and Cafe, the only advertiser in this edition are both listed as Category I, Alaskan Command Surveillance List.

CONFIDENTIAL

74-6-40-2-64

13-00000

Refer USAF

VIA AIR
(Specify Air or Sea Pouch)

DISPATCH NO. RAKA-708

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

TO : Chief, SR

DATE 25 May 1956

FROM : Chief of Station, Anchorage

SUBJECT GENERAL REDWOOD/Operational
SPECIFIC Transmittal of Extracts taken from AAC Counterintelligence Report - April 1956

Submitted herewith for your information and retention are Extracts taken from the AAC Monthly Counterintelligence Report covering the period 1 - 30 April 1956. The information submitted is only that which deals with CE Activities in the Alaskan Theatre.

Russel T. Arne

Approved: Herbert H. Cavell

APERTURE CARD REPRODUCTIONS

Attachment:
Extracts from Report, in dup.

FULL TEXT COPY — DO NOT RELEASE

Distribution:
3-Headquarters w/attach as noted.

COPY	ROUTING
1	7 w/att
2	7 file
3	817 6 w/att
4	
5	

Encl.

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

FORM NO. 51-28A

RI COPY

74-6-462-64

Full text

CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: Extracts from Monthly Counterintelligence Report, OSI, AAC

SOURCE: DIR OSI, AAC

DATE OF INFORMATION: 1 - 30 April 1956

DATE OF REPORT: 14 May 1956

Extracts of interest taken from the OSI Monthly Counterintelligence Report are as follows:

SYNOPSIS:

Former CP member arrives in Alaska. CP member confined in Federal Jail at Anchorage for non-support. Activities of possible subversives set forth. Alaskan Labor Defender starts publication again.

1. An aircraft passenger list from the Juneau Daily Empire revealed ART OLIN arrived in that city from Seattle, Washington on 3 March 1956 and departed for Anchorage on 5 March 1956. A later list in the same newspaper revealed OLIN again flew to Anchorage on 23 March 1956. When interviewed by the FBI in 1951, OLIN admitted being a member of the Ketchikan branch of the Communist Party from 1936 to 1950.

2. Another passenger list in the Juneau Empire revealed a NORMAN S. NELSON departed Juneau for Anchorage on 27 March 1956. Information at this office indicated NORMAN B. NELSON, a known Communist, was due to return to Alaska from the ZI during the latter part of March 1956. Further inquiry by this office has disclosed NORMAN B. NELSON was confined in the Federal Jail in Anchorage and charged with non-support of his former wife. NELSON was released on 24 April 1956 when he agreed to pay the stipulated amount and is reportedly planning on working as a self-employed contractor in the Anchorage area.

3. EDGAR PAUL BOYKO was recently reported as attorney for Anchorage Mayor, KEN HINCHEY, in the latter's dispute with the City Council over a paving contract. As an indication of BOYKO's activities, he has recently represented the following companies and/or individuals in highly controversial issues: Chugach Electrical Association, Matanuska Bus Lines, Matanuska Electric Association, Fairview PUD, Copper Valley Electric Association, and the JACK MARLER tax case. In connection with the MARLER case, a local newspaper reported that a CHARLES [illegible] started a fund raising activity which was termed the "MARLER Defense Fund."

CONFIDENTIAL

74.6.11-2-64

CONFIDENTIAL

OSI COMMENT: The CHARLES PARKER mentioned above is believed to be the same individual as CHARLES LINCOLN PARKER, who resigned a commission in the U.S. Naval Reserve because of admitted pro-Russian sympathies. BOYKO's continual agitation, past association with Communists, and apparent association with PARKER, certainly places both individuals in a category which is, at least, highly questionable.

4. Further inquiry concerning ESTHER M. ENCHLEWSKI revealed she recently divorced WILFORD SAVOY and reportedly returned to the Homer, Alaska area.

OSI COMMENT: Liaison has been effected with another government agency in the Ninelchik area in an effort to determine the present whereabouts of SUBJECT.

5. The Alaskan Labor Defender, a monthly news publication, has recently reappeared in the Fairbanks area with its first publication dated May 1956. Previous editions of this newspaper appeared in the Fairbanks area in early 1955, but it was discontinued after publication of two editions due to the refusal of a local printing firm to print subsequent copies. Among editorials appearing in the Alaskan Labor Defender are several articles condensed from the "MILITANT," a publication of the Socialist Workers Party, which is cited by the U. S. Attorney General as subversive. One article quoted a speech made by a (Mr) DU BOIS at a rally held at Carnegie Hall in New York on 29 March 1956 which relates, in referring to the Montgomery, Alabama bus protest, * * * "Led by clear thinking, they (the Negros) have discovered that the race problem was at bottom an economic problem. Unwittingly they have discovered Karl Marx." * * * (In referring to KARL MARX, they were probably referring to KARL MARX, co-author of the Communist Manifesto)

Quoted below are portions of another article under the caption "It's Time to Think" written by ERNEST GRIFFIN, Independent Candidate from Fairbanks, Alaska, for the House of Representatives:

* * * * "Today there seems to be little or no attention paid to the examples made by the founders of this new nation, the Constitution, the Declaration of Independence, or the Negro people as citizens of these United States." * * * * (In reference to the Constitution of the United States) * * * "Although this Constitution ranks above every other written Constitution for excellence of its scheme, its simplicity, the precision of its language, and its judicious mixture of definiteness in principle, it has become a neglected Constitution." * * *

CONFIDENTIAL

* * *"But we can be destroyed when we lose faith or hope and when life itself seems like a story told by a mad man, as it must seem to the members and supporters of the White Citizens Council......

The Negro people of the South have been marking time, making excuses and accepting conditions that exist in the South. Until a few brave men in Alabama turned what seemed to be a tragedy into an opportunity by having courage enough to challenge the Jim Crow laws."* * *

Quoted below is a portion of an editorial under the caption "The Longest Picket Line in the World", also appearing in the May 1956 publication of the Alaskan Labor Defender:

* * *" 'Every union local, every worker in office, factory or workshop, must make it a personal obligation to take action now! This is no time for passing the buck! This is the time to collect it and send it to the Montgomery Improvement Association, care of the Rev. M. L. King, Dexter Ave. Baptist Church, Montgomery, Alabama.'

The above statement was issued by Farrell Dobbs, presidential candidate of the Socialist Workers Party, and refers to the 50,000 Negroes in Montgomery, Alabama who are in a struggle against Jim Crow on the buses of that city." * * *

* * *"Actually the struggle goes deeper and wider than that. The present wave of race terror and hatred in the South is being fanned by the White Citizens Council. What is not generally known is that this terror is directed against any white workers who dare to solidarize with Negroes. The murderous White Citizens Council are not only rabidly Jim Crow but Anti-Semitic and Anti-Labor. Their aim is to preserve the system of color segregation and discrimination as the foundation upon which rests the open shop structure of the "Right to Work" South". * * *

Also appearing in this issue is an article relating that the Catholic Worker has protested the padlocking of the Daily Worker as a violation of the freedom of the press.

An article appearing under the caption "Auto Workers Take Home Pay Declines" reflects the "demand for a 30 hour week at 40 hours pay" by the UAW, Ford Local 600, and the AFL-CIO. Another article under the caption "Employment Falling Off; Productivity is Increasing", quotes JOHN CLARK, president of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, as stating that his union "intends to do something" about declining employment in the metals industry. Also set forth in this issue of the Alaskan Labor Defender is the "platform" of DONALD W. BOLTON, Independent Candidate for the Senate, ERNEST GRIFFIN, MIKE DOLLINTER, and WILLO KAPONEN, Independent Candidates for the House of Representatives. Two of the issues listed on the "platform" are "Stop the governments thought-control witch hunt which is pushing America

down the road to dictatorship", and "Eliminate the government's blacklist which has placed 18 million Americans, through 70 government agencies, on Security Suspect Lists. Restore Freedom of Speech to all".

The Editorial Staff of the Alaskan Labor Defender is listed as DON HOLTON, ERNEST GRIFFIN, MIKE COLLINTER, CARTER PAGE and EMIL HYYTUNEN. Mailing address for this newspaper is P. O. Box 1915, Fairbanks, Alaska.

> OSI COMMENT: Although there is no evidence that this newspaper is associated with the Communist Party or its front organisations, it is interesting to note that in many articles, the paper has quoted publications or officials of organizations which have been cited by the U. S. Attorney General as either subversive or Communist infiltrated and controlled. It is further interesting to note that MIKE COLLINTER, an editor of this newspaper, and ROY BATISTE, owner of the Fairbanks Recreation Center and Cafe, the only advertiser in this edition are both listed as Category I, Alaskan Command Surveillance List.

74-6-40-2-64

13-00000

☐ UNCLASSIFIED ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ SECRET ☐ TOP SECRET

INITIAL REVIEW FORM

FOIA/PA Request No. ____________

Document Description: ____________ Dated: ____________

Document Located By : ____________
(OFFICE DESIGNATION)

Document referred to DDO for review by: ____________

RECOMMEND:

____ Release in full-text
__✓__ Release in sanitized form
____ Deny in toto
____ Defer decision to ____________
____ Coordination with ____________ prior to above denial/release

EXEMPTIONS ARE BEING CLAIMED TO PROTECT THE FOLLOWING:

		FOIA	PRIVACY
( )	Classification	(b)(1)	(k)(1)
( )	Information from a foreign liaison service	(b)(3)	(j)(1)(b)(c)
( )	Information pertaining to a foreign liaison relationship	(b)(3)	(j)(1)(b)(c)
(✓)	Information which would/could identify the source	(b)(3)	(j)(1)(b)
(✓)	Information pertaining to a source	(b)(3)	(j)(1)(b)
(✓)	Information pertaining to intelligence methods	(b)(3)	(j)(1)(b)
( )	Location of CIA overseas installation	(b)(3)	(j)(1)(b)
( )	Location of unacknowledged domestic installation	(b)(3)	(j)(1)(b)
( )	Name of CIA employee	(b)(3)	(j)(1)(e)
( )	File number	(b)(2)	(j)(1)(b)
( )	Pseudonym	(b)(3)	(j)(1)(b)
( )	Cryptonym	(b)(3)	(j)(1)(b)
( )	Internal organizational data	(b)(3)	(j)(1)(e)
( )	Name of an FBI agent	(b)(7)	(j)(1)(b)
( )	FBI file number	(b)(2)	(j)(1)(b)
( )	Privacy of other individual	(b)(6)	(j)(1)(f)
( )	Does not pertain to request	N/A	"Exempted portions are not relevant to the requester"
( )	Information from another Government agency	(b)(1)	(j)(1)(c)
*( )	Other, specify:		

*For further guidance regarding exemptions, please see DDA-75-5943, 16 December 1975 (Privacy Act) and HN-70-21, 14 February 1975 (FOIA).

COMMENTS AND/OR SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS: No objection to release of pages unmarked - but those marked X should be withheld.

[signature] DDO/ECR/C
SIGNATURE OF REVIEWING OFFICER & OFFICE

Document No. ____________
(To be completed by ISS/PICG)

E 2 IMPDET CL BY: ____________

☐ UNCLASSIFIED ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ SECRET ☐ TOP SECRET

FORM 1-77 3966

(20)

13-00000

75-004
75-4927
75-4785
75-6669
76-143

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

F 77-322
EK:CT

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION F

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

Assign to Ed K.

Date: May 10, 1977 BY COURIER

To: Freedom of Information Act Coordinator
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D. C.

DDO
L. Ziebell

Attention: Gene F. Wilson
Room 2E 42

CMK

From: Clarence M. Kelley, Director

Subject: FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT (FOIA)
REQUEST OF MR. HAROLD WEISBERG CONCERNING
THE COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE ASSASSINATIONS

Enclosed herewith are a copy of correspondence from captioned individual and two copies of each document which originated with your Agency.

Please examine these documents and if classified determine if classification is to be maintained. If continued classification is not warranted or if the documents are unclassified and otherwise releasable, please indicate any portions to be withheld under the FOIA and cite the applicable exemptions.

Two copies of each document are enclosed. One copy is to be returned in the same condition as received while the other should be used to indicate deletions directly thereon and returned to us.

While it is recognized that disposition of these documents could be made directly by you to the requester, we request their return so direct response to the requester may be made by the FBI. We have found, from past experience with requests of this magnitude, that such procedure affords a more easily managed system of accounting for released material.

To assist in accounting for this referral, it is requested that you direct your reply to Linda Morcock, FOIA Branch, telephone number 324-5550.

Enclosures (9)

MAY 24 1 00 PM '77

SECRET MATERIAL ATTACHED

13-00000

JAMES H. LESAR
ATTORNEY AT LAW
1231 FOURTH STREET, S. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20024
TELEPHONE (202) 484-6023

December 23, 1975

DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL ... 1975

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION REQUEST

Mr. Harold Tyler, Jr.
Deputy Attorney General
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Tyler:

On behalf of Mr. Harold Weisberg, I am requesting that you grant him access to the following records pertaining to the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.:

1. All receipts for any letters, cables, documents, reports, memorandums, or other communications in any form whatsoever.

2. All receipts for any items of physical evidence.

3. All reports or memorandums on the results of any tests performed on any item of evidence, including any comparisons normally made in the investigation of a crime.

4. All reports or memorandums on any fingerprints found at the scene of the crime or on any item allegedly related to the crime. This is meant to include, for example, any fingerprints found in or on the white Mustang abandoned in Atlanta, in any room allegedly used or rented by James Earl Ray, and on any registration card. It should also include all fingerprints found on any item considered as evidence in the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

5. Any taxicab log or manifest of Memphis cab driver James McCraw or the cab company for which he worked.

6. Any tape or transcript of the radio logs of the Memphis Police Department or the Shelby County Sheriff's Office for April 4, 1968.

7. All correspondence and records of other communications exchanged between the Department of Justice or any division thereof and:

R. A. Ashley, Jr.
Harry S. Avery

James G. Beasley
Clay Blair
David Calcutt
Phil M. Canale
John Carlisle
Robert K. Dwyer
Gov. Buford Ellington
Michael Eugene
Percy Foreman
Gerold Frank
Roger Frisby
Arthur Hanes, Jr.
Arthur Hanes, Sr.
W. Henry Haile
William J. Haynes, Jr.
Robert W. Hill, Jr.
William Bradford Huie
George McMillan
William N. Morris
Jeremiah O'Leary
David M. Pack
Lloyd A. Rhodes
J. B. Stoner
Hugh ~~Stoner,~~ Stanton Jr.
Hugh ~~Stoner,~~ Stanton Sr.

8. All correspondence or records of other communications pertaining to the guilty plea of James Earl Ray exchanged between the Department of Justice or any division thereof and:

Rev. Ralph Abernathy
Rev. James Bevel
Rev. Jesse Jackson
Mrs. Coretta King
Rev. Samuel B. Kyles
Rev. Andrew Young
Harry Wachtel

9. All notes or memorandums pertaining to any letter, cable, or other written communication from or on behalf of the District Attorney General of Shelby County, Tennessee, or the Attorney General of Tennessee to the Department of Justice or any division thereof.

10. All notes or memorandums pertaining to any telephonic or verbal communications from or on behalf of the District Attorney General of Shelby County, Tennessee, or the Attorney General of Tennessee to the Department of Justice or any division thereof.

11. All tape recordings and all logs, transcripts, notes, reports, memorandums or any other written record of or reflecting any surveillance of any kind whatsoever of the following persons:

Judge Preston Battle
Wayne Chastain
Bernard Fensterwald
Percy Foreman
Gerold Frank
Arthur Hanes, Jr.
Arthur Hanes, Sr.
Renfro Hays
Robert W. Hill, Jr.
William Bradford Huie
James H. Lesar
Robert I. Livingston
George McMillan
Judge Robert McRae, Jr.
Albert Pepper
Carol Pepper
James Earl Ray
Jerry Ray
John Ray
Richard J. Ryan
J. B. Stoner
Russell X. Thompson
Harold Weisberg

This is meant to include not only physical shadowing but also mail covers, mail interception, interception by any telephonic, electronic, mechanical or other means, as well as conversations with third persons and the use of informants.

12. All tape recordings and all logs, transcripts, notes, reports, memorandums or any other written record of or reflecting any surveillance of any kind whatsoever on the Committee to Investigate Assassinations (CTIA) or any person associated with it in any way.

This is meant to include not only physical shadowing but also mail covers, mail interception, interception by any telephonic, electronic, mechanical or other means, as well as conversations with third persons and the use of informants.

13. All records pertaining to any alleged or contemplated witness, including any statements, transcripts, reports, or memorandums from any source whatsoever.

14. All correspondence of the following persons, regardless of origin or however obtained:

Bernard Fensterwald
Percy Foreman
Robert W. Hill
William Bradford Huie
James H. Lesar
Albert Pepper
Carol Pepper
James Earl Ray
Jerry Ray
John Ray
J. B. Stoner
Harold Weisberg

15. All letters, cables, reports, memorandums, or any other form of communication concerning the proposed guilty plea of James Earl Ray.

16. All records of any information request or inquiry from, or any contact by, any member or representative of the news media pertaining to the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. since April 15, 1975.

17. All notes, memoranda, correspondence or investigative reports constituting or pertaining to any re-investigation or attempted re-investigation of the assassination of Dr. King undertaken in 1969 or anytime thereafter, and all documents setting forth the reasons or guidelines for any such re-investigation.

18. Any and all records pertaining to the New Rebel Motel and the DeSoto Motel.

19. Any records pertaining to James Earl Ray's eyesight.

20. Any records made available to any writer or news reporter which have not been made available to Mr. Harold Weisberg.

21. Any index or table of contents to the 96 volumes of evidence on the assassination of Dr. King.

22. A list of all evidence conveyed to or from the FBI by any legal authority, whether state, local, or federal.

23. All reports, notes, correspondence, or memorandums pertaining to any effort by the Department of Justice to expedite the transcript of the evidentiary hearing held in October, 1974, on James Earl Ray's petition for a writ of habeas corpus.

24. All reports, notes, or memorandums on information contained in any tape recording delivered or made available to the FBI or the District Attorney General of Shelby County by anyone whomsoever. All correspondence engaged in with respect to any investigation which was made of the information contained in any of the foregoing.

25. All records of any contact, direct or indirect, by the FBI, any other police or law enforcement officials, or their informants, with the Memphis group of young black radicals known as The Invaders.

26. All records of any surveillance of any kind of The Invaders or any member or associate of that organization. This is meant to include not only physical shadowing but also mail covers, mail interception, interception by telephonic, electronic, mechanical or other means, as well as conversations with third persons and the use of informants.

27. All records of any surveillance of any kind of any of the unions involved in or associated with the garbage strike in Memphis or any employees or officials of said unions. This is meant to include not only physical shadowing but also mail covers, mail interception, interception by any telephonic, electronic, mechanical or other means, as well as conversations with third persons and the use of informants.

28. All records containing information which exculpates or tends to exculpate James Earl Ray of the crime which he allegedly committed.

This request for disclosure is made under the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. §552, as amended by Public Law 93-502, 88 Stat. 1561.

Sincerely yours,

Jim Lesar

Jim Lesar

13-00000

BON-2 (Rev. 3-1-71)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Acting Director, FBI ( ) DATE: 11/13/72

FROM : Legal Attache, Bonn (105-7501-1779) (RUC)

SUBJECT: BERNARD FENSTERWALD, JR.
IS-EG
(OO:WFO)

Enclosed is one copy each of one item(s) pertaining to subject received from Bureau Source 300. For details and reporting procedures see Form BON-6 attached to enclosed.

Request enclosure(s) ________ be translated ☐ in summary ☐ verbatim and enclosure(s) and translation sent to interested field division.

FROM
BERNARD FENSTERWALD, JR.
Law Offices
Fensterwald & Ohlhausen
905 16th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

TO
DR. JULIUS MADER
Mauerstrasse 69
1066 Berlin W 66

REMARKS:

The enclosed is a form letter directed by JULIUS MADER (Bufile 100-169674), Mauerstrasse 69, East Berlin, to subject soliciting the latter to buy MADER's book, "Yellow List: Where is the CIA?" and furnishing an order blank for this purpose.

Subject encloses the order blank, indicating he wants one copy in English of the above book, and his personal check in the amount of $2 which shows the designation "Committee to Investigate Assassination."

ENCLOSURE

ST-102 REC-79

62-112677-
NOT RECORDED
145 DEC 15 1972

3 X - Bureau (Enc. 1)
1 - XXX Foreign Liaison Desk
2 - Bonn
1 - 105-7501-1779
1 - 105-4658
JLC/jms
(5)

58 DEC 1972

ORIGINAL FILED IN

ESP

13-00000

BON 105-7501-1779

A check of Bonn's indices reflected a reference to the "Committee to Investigate Assassinations, Inc.," 927 15th St., N.W., Washington, D.C., which came to attention in connection with Bonn's destroyed file regarding "Committee for 'The Investigation of the Three Assassinations': Information Concerning - Miscellaneous (FPC)" (Bufile 163-26234). Bonn indices are negative concerning subject.

13-00000

FD-? (Rev. 8-13-72)

CONFIDENTIAL

Attached is one copy of a communication being sent to an East German address. This item was obtained from Bureau Source 300, which is to be described in communications prepared for dissemination as "another government agency which conducts intelligence investigations." The item is classified CONFIDENTIAL by the originating agency and bears the special marking "Warning Notice - Sensitive Sources and Methods Involved."

Permission has been received from the source to disseminate this information to United States and foreign agencies provided the information is appropriately classified and paraphrased in a manner which will fully protect the nature of the source. Verbatim quotation from the attached material and use of complete, exact, foreign addresses set out in attached material tend to indicate the nature of the source and are to be avoided when preparing communications for dissemination. Permission has been received from the source to withhold the special marking "Warning Notice - Sensitive Sources and Methods Involved" from Bureau communications containing properly paraphrased versions of Bureau Source 300 information.

CONFIDENTIAL

CLASSIFIED BY another government agency
EXEMPT FROM GENERAL DECLASSIFICATION
SCHEDULE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 11652
EXEMPTION CATEGORY II
AUTOMATICALLY DECLASSIFIED ON indefinite

ENCLOSURE
62-115177

ffices
: OL-HAUSEN
EET, N. W.
D. C. 2...6

A.M.F. WASHINGTON, D.C.
5 PM
21 SEP
1972

ALW...
YOUR ... ...E

Dr. Julius Mader
Mauerstrasse 69
1066 Berlin w 66

...ENTIAL
WARNING NOTICE-SENSITIVE
SOURCES AND METHODS IN... ...VED

Identification includes
all data in this block

HQ-1043-H
VAN

SEP.
1972

13...

13-00000

AMERICAN POLITICAL ASSASSINATIONS:

A BIBLIOGRAPHY

OF WORKS PUBLISHED

1963-1970

RELATED TO THE ASSASSINATION OF

JOHN F. KENNEDY

MARTIN LUTHER KING

ROBERT F. KENNEDY

Compiled by

THE COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE ASSASSINATIONS

WASHINGTON, D. C.
COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE ASSASSINATIONS
1973

I. JOHN F. KENNEDY

A. GENERAL

ns of Bourgeois Democracy: The Right to Deny Rights." Current Digest of the Soviet Press, 1 January 1964, p. 25.

Tragedy." Tablet, 30 November 1963, pp. 1181-1182.

Assassination." Newsweek, 15 August 1966, pp. 30-33.

ived; second installment of the death of a President." Time, 27 January 1967, p. 38.

and J. Tamney. "Some Functions of Religious Ritual in Catastrophe: Kennedy Assassination." Sociological Analysis, 25(1964), 212-230.

onina. "That Day In Washington." Philippines Herald Magazine, 25 January 1964, pp. 23-25.

"When Night Fell on the U.S." Philippines Herald Magazine, 7 December 1963, p. 12.

"Johnson Takes Over." Saturday Evening Post, 15 February 1964, pp. 17-23.

Long Vigil." TV Guide, 25 January 1964, pp. 19-22.

ld's yellow flowers." Newsweek, 2 December 1963, pp. 36-37.

it was November 22 again." Newsweek, 30 November 1964, pp. 25-28.

ry of an Assassination." Reconstructionist, 27 November 1964, p. 6.

Brother. "Death has Pounced: Excerpt from Tongs of Jeopardy." Dominicana, September 1965, pp. 9-12.

e and after." Christian Century, 80(1963), 1487.

a, L. "Reflections sur une Tragedie." Relations, January 1964, p. 27.

Stephen A. "The Kennedy Assassination." Psychoanalytic Review, 53, no. 3(1966), 69-80.

S. The Death of a President. Passaic, N.J.: Minority of One, 1964.

ition Gives Impetus to Dodd's Gun Bill." Advertising Age, 2 December 1963, pp. 1-2.

ion of a President, reprinted from New York Times with intro. by Anthony Lewis. New York, 1963.

sination of President John F. Kennedy." Current Digest of the Soviet Press, 11 December 1963, pp. 3-15.

sination of President Kennedy." East Europe, January 1964, pp. 25-26.

ination of President Kennedy. (N.P.) Look, 1963. ("Memorial Edition")

sination: Scene of the Crime." Newsweek, 4 December 1967, pp. 31B-32.

sination: the Reporter's Story; What was Seen and Read: Television, Newspapers, Magazines; Journalism's Role: Unresolved Issues." Columbia Journalism Review, Winter 1964.

ation: the trial to a verdict; with report by G.R. Ford." Life, 2 October 1964, pp. 40-50B.

ey." Time, 27 December 1963, p. 18.

terval." Newsweek, 6 January 1964, pp. 19-20.

Ida. "President Johnsons Mordkommission." Frit Danmark, 23, no. 2(1964-65), 4-6.

the secrecy in the assassination probe." U.S. News and World Report, 24 February 1964, pp. 52+.

Dallas: Theories of J. Thompson and J. Connally." Time, 24 November 1967, pp. 54-55.

ad to the Kennedy Film." Film Comment Magazine, Fall/Winter 1967, pp. 39-44.

, B.R. "Assassin." Saturday Evening Post, 4 December 1963, pp. 22-27.

on C. The Assassination of President Kennedy: A Study of the Press Coverage. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Dept. of Journalism, 1965.

Frane. "Dva Atentata." Vjesnik, 24 November 1963.

, Le.. "The Kennedy Assassination." Views, Autumn 1964, pp. 90-93.

orris A. Guns of the regressive right; the only reconstruction of the Kennedy Assassination that makes sense. Washington: Columbia Pub. Co., 1964.

Stephen B. "Cerf Says Assassination Book to Widen Kennedy-LBJ Rift." Yale Daily News, 15 December 1966, pp. 1-3.

Anna. Elnökgyilkosságtól elnökválasztásig. Budapest: Kossuth Konyvkiado, 1964.

vid. "Truth was my only goal." Texas Observer, 13 August 1971, pp. 13-15.

Howell Camera Used for Assassination Film Now in National Archives." Image Magazine, January 1967.

, V. "More Light on the Kennedy Assassination (book review of Die Wahrheit über den Kennedy-Mord: wie und warum der Warren-report lügt, by Joachim Joesten)." New Times, 26 October 1966, pp. 28-32.

. Luc. Le Jour où Kennedy fut assassiné. Paris: Editions du Gerfaut, 1963.

Bichel, A.M. "Return to Dallas." New Republic, 23 December 1967, p. 34.

Bishop, Jim. The Day Kennedy Was Shot. New York: Funk and Wagnalls, 1968.

"Black Friday, five years later." Newsweek, 25 November 1968, pp. 22-23.

"B'nai Brith, Overseas Mourn JFK; BBYO's 40th Anniversary Service dedicated to JFK; Hillel Directors place Wreath at Tomb of President." National Jewish Monthly, January 1964, pp. 24-26.

Bonner, Judy Whitson. Investigation of a Homicide; the Murder of John F. Kennedy. Anderson, S.C.: Droke House, 1969.

Booker, Simeon. "How JFK Surpassed Abraham Lincoln." Ebony, Febryart 1964, pp. 25-28, 30, 32-34.

Boonstra, Jan. Zes seconen in Dallas: 22 November 1963. De moord op John F. Kennedy: 1917-1963, President van de Verenigde States van Amerika. Amsterdam: Bibliotheek en-documentatie school, 1968.

Bowser, Hallowell. "The Perils of Hasty History." Saturday Reveiw, 31 December 1966, p. 14.

Brand, Sergiu. "Si Totusi Cine?" Cronica, 17 December 1966, p. 12.

Bravo, Francisco. John Fitzgerald Kennedy, el mártir de la esperanza: discurso. Cuenca, 1963.

Breig, J. "Assassination of a People." Ave Maria, 14 December 1963, p. 10.

———. "President Kennedy's Death: Why?" Ave Maria, 11 January 1964, p. 9.

———. "Death in Emergency No. One: Parkland Memorial Hospital." Saturday Evening Post, 14 December 1963, pp. 30-31.

Brienberg, Mordecai. "The Riddle of Dallas." Spectator, 212(1964), 305-306.

Bringuier, Carlos. Red Friday. Chicago: Charles Hallberg & Co. n.d.

Brodie, Israel. Tribute to the late President John Fitzgerald Kennedy...at the Marble Arch Synagogue, London...1963. London: Office of the Chief Rabbi, 1964.

Buchanan, Thomas C. "Pravo Porocilo o Umoru v Dallasu." Delo, 27-29 February 1964, pp. 56-58.

Budimac, Budimir. "Zlocin u Teksasu." Dnevnik, 22(1963), 6124.

Bugialli, Paolo, et al. Chi ha ucciso i Kennedy. Roma: Trapani editore, 1968.

"Business Pledges its Support." Business Week, 30 November 1963, p. 34.

Butler, Ed. "The Great Assassin Puzzle." The Westwood Village Square, 1, no. 2(1968), pp. 21-28; 2, no. 1(1969), pp. 26-27, 37-41.

Cameron, J. "Humane and Sane." Commonweal, 13 December 1963, pp. 338-339.

Caplan, Gerald and Vivian Cadden. "Lessons in Bravery." McCalls, September 1968, pp. 12, 85, 115.

Carney, Frederick S. "Crisis of Conscience in Dallas: Soul-searching vs. 'New Faith in Dallas.' Thought on the day of the funeral of Tom F. Driver." Christianity and Crisis, 23 December 1963, pp. 235-241.

Carr, Waggoner. Texas Supplemental Report on the Assassination of President Kennedy and the Serious Wounding of Governor John B. Connally, November 22, 1963. Austin, Texas. 19[illegible]

Castro, Fidel. Comparecencia del Comandante Fidel Castro, ante el pueblo de Cuba sobre los sucesos relacionados conel asesinato del Presidente Kennedy. Havana: Comision de Orientacion Revolucionaria, Direcion Nacional del PURSC, 1963.

A Child's Eyes: November 22, 1963 (motion picture). Group VI Productions (released by Pathe Contemporary Films), 1968.

"A Chronology of Tragedy." Time and Tide, 28 November 1963, pp. 7-9.

Ciardi, John. "November 22, 1963." Saturday Review, 7 December 1963, pp. 16+.

———. "Of chaos and courage." Saturday Review, 28 December 1963, p. 25.

Clifford, G. "Warren Report: A New Boost for the Kennedy Memorabilia Industry." Maclean's Magazine, 2 November 1964, p. 3.

Cole, Alwyn. "Assassin Forger." Journal of Forensic Sciences, July 1966, pp. 272-288.

"Compendium of Curious Coincidences: Parallels in the Lives and Deaths of A. Lincoln and J.F. Kennedy." Time, 21 August 1964, p. 19.

The Complete Kennedy Saga: Four Dark Days. 4 vols. Hollywood: Associated Professional Services, 1967.

Condon, R. "Manchurian Candidate in Dallas." Nation, 28 December 1963, pp. 449-451.

Connally, John B. "Why Kennedy Went to Dallas." Life, 24 November 1967, pp. 86A-86B.

Connally, Mrs. John B. "Since That Day in Dallas." McCalls, August 1964, pp. 78-79+.

Cook, Fred J. "Assassination Investigations. The Irregulars Take the Field." Nation, 19 July 1971, pp. 40-46.

Cooke, Alistair. "After the President's Assassination." Listener, 5 December 1963, pp. 907-908.

———. "Death of the Young Warrior." Listener, 28 November 1963, pp. 863-864.

———. "Man at Large: the Evidence on the Assassination of President Kennedy." Manchester Guardian, 22 September 1966, p. 8.

Cottrell, John. Assassination: The World Stood Still. London: New English Library, 1964.

Cousins, Norman. "The Legacy of John F. Kennedy." Saturday Review, 7 December 1963, pp.

mes T. The Kennedy Literature: A Bibliographical Essay on John F. Kennedy. New York: New York University Press, 1968.
, "RM and JFK: Twins of Fate." Philippines Herald Magazine, 14 March 1964, pp. 42, 44, 67, 72.
ane. JFK Assassination File. Dallas: American Poster and Printing Co., 1969.
, Hans U., ed. In memoriam John F. Kennedy. Aus dem Leben eines grossen Staatsmannes. Zurich: Romerhof-Verlag, 1964.
Late Casualty." Newsweek, 28 February 1966, pp. 31-32.
ajoinder." Nation, 25 May 1964, p. 519.
evisited." Time, 21 February 1969, pp. 18-19.
Detektivhistoria." Elöre, 10 April 1964, p. 519.
l Tragedia." Magyar Szovjet Közgazdasági szemle, 14 October 1964, pp. 273-285.
. "When Castro Heard the News." New Republic, 7 December 1963, pp. 7-9.
. "Assessing the Blame in the President's Death: Excerpts from Addresses." U.S. News and World Report, 14 December 1963, p. 73.
r, W.J. Review of Deed by G. Frank. Commentary, July 1963, pp. 90-92.
Review of Deed by G. Frank. Discussion, January 1964, pp. 6+.
died; excerpts from The Day Kennedy Was Shot by Jim Bishop." Ladies Home Journal, November 1968, pp. 151-157.
edy Died." Newsweek, 2 December 1963, pp. 20-26.
Dallas." Reader's Digest, January 1964, pp. 39-44.
a moderna." Spectator, 29 November 1963, p. 681.
the President." Commonweal, 6 December 1963, p. 299-301.
h of a President." Women's Wear Daily, 28 March 1967.
a President: The Established Facts." Atlantic, March 1965, pp. 112-118.
h of a President: Told in Direct Testimony, Excerpts." U.S. News and World Report, 7 December 1964, pp. 68-70.
President Kennedy: Statements by Sir Robert Menzies and Sir Garfield Barwick on 23rd November." Current Notes on International Affairs, November 1963, pp. 38-39.
h of the President." Illustrated London News, 30 November 1963, pp. 889-899.
n "Who Killed John Kennedy?" Comments by critics and defenders of the Warren Report." Senior Scholastic, 18 November 1966, pp. 21-22+.
.S. Destiny in Dallas: on the scene story in pictures. Dallas: The author, 1964.
Resting in Dallas. Dallas: Denco Corporation, 1964.
tin. "Assassination and the Aftermath." American Opinion, March 1964, pp. 1-10. April 1964, pp. 33-40.
t look at Dallas." U.S. News and World Report, 3 February 1964, pp. 42-46.
"Why was JFK Shot?" Atlas, May 1967, pp. 10-13.
. "Commentary of an eyewitness." New Republic, 21 December 1963, p. 18.
Morvan. Les quatre jours du Dallas. Paris: Editions France-Empire, 1966.
. "Sad Day in Texas." Singent, 14(1964), 26-27.
Martin S. "The Kennedy Film Discussed at the Warrenton Seminar." Film Comment, Fall/Winter 1967, pp. 33-34.
s: A Shock, Then Recovery." Business Week, 30 November 1963, pp. 92-93.
Shop Talk." Antioch Review, Winter 1963-64, pp. 403-404.
"Winter, 1963: A Time for Quiet Voices." America, 21 December 1963, pp. 787.
a Beginning." Newsweek, 9 December 1963, pp. 19-20.
.so. "washington 25 November 1963." Ravu, 11 March 1967, pp. 18-20.
as: Memorial Boom." Newsweek, 30 December 1963, pp. 49-50.
Edward J. "Der Tod Kam bei Bild 313: eine neue Untersuchung des Kennedy-Mordes." Der Spiegel, 20, no. 29(1966), 63-67.
"Final Chapter in the Assassination Controversy." New York Times Magazine, 20 April 1969, pp. 30-31.
that window." Newsweek, 22 June 1964, p. 32.
two hours without a president: excerpts from testimonies." U.S. News and World Report, 14 November 1966, pp. 68-78.
Harold. Fifty-One Witnesses: The Grassy Knoll. San Francisco: Idlewild Pubs., 1965.
evidence connected with the investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. (N.P.) 1963-64.
evidence connected with the investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. 21 vols. in 2 reels microfilm. (Washington) Microcard Editions, 1967.
lliam M., ed. That Day with God. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1965.
Power: Same Goals, Sterner Style." Business Week, 30 November 1963, pp. 31-32.
s." Television, January 1964, pp. 27-33.
: The Historical Record of the Death of President Kennedy. New York: American

7

Fox, Sylvan. "Unanswered Questions About President Kennedy's Assassination." National Review, 11 January 1966, pp. 34-37.
"Funeral of John Fitzgerald Kennedy." Illustrated London News, 30 November 1963, pp. 890-893.
Gales, Robert Robinson. "Notes. The Assassination of the President: Jurisdictional Problems." Syracuse Law Review, Fall 1964, pp.69-81.
Gans, H.J. "Why did Kennedy Die?" Trans-Action, July 1968, pp. 5-6.
Gardos, Miklos. A Kennedy Dosszie. Budapest, 1968.
Garson, Barbara. MacBird. New York: Grove Press, 1967.
Gellner, J. "Who Killed John Kennedy?" Saturday Night, July 1964, pp. 11-14.
Gershenson, Alvin. Kennedy and Big Business. (N.p.) Book Company of America (n.d.)
Gilliatt, Penelope. "The Current Cinema." New Yorker, 17 June 1967, p. 95.
Gilman, R. "Facts of Morality." Commonweal, 17 December 1963, pp. 337-338.
Glikes, Edwin A., ed. Of Poetry and Power: poems occasioned by the Presidency and death of John Kennedy. New York: Basic Books, 1964.
Goodhart, A.L. "The Mysteries of the Kennedy Assassination and the English Press." Law Quarterly Review, January 1967.
Gordon, Bruce. One and One Make Two Some Times: the Kennedy Assassination. Fullerton, California, 1968.
Gordon, William E. "The Assassination of President Kennedy." Contemporary Review, January 1964, pp. 8-13.
Gotte, Fritz. "Nach John F. Kennedys Tod." Die drei, 1964, pp. 143-145.
"The Government Still Lives." Time, 29 November 1963, pp. 21-32.
Graham, Fred P. "Doctors Inspect Kennedy X-rays." New York Times, 9 January 1972.
Greenberg, Bradley S. "Diffusion of News of the Kennedy Assassination." Public Opinion Quarterly, 28(1964), 225-232.
Grosvenor, Melville Bell. "The last Full Measure." National Geographic, March 1964, pp. 307-355.
Gun, Nerin E. Red Roses From Texas. London: Frederick Muller, Ltd., 1964.
Gurgo, Ottorino. Perche i Kennedy muoiono. Roma: Trevi, 1968.
Habe, Hans. "Die Hälfte der Wahrheit; der Mörder Gefundender Mord Ungeklärt." Weltwoche, 32(1964), 1614.
———. The Wounded Land: Journey through a Divided America. New York: Coward-McCann, 1964.
Hanson, William H. The Shooting of John F. Kennedy. San Antonio, Texas: The Naylor Company, 1969.
Harris, T.G. "Memo About a Dallas Citize." Look, 11 August 1964, pp. 64+.
Hart, L. "The Death of President Kennedy." Columbia, December 1963, p. 3.
———. "A Year of Progress with a Sorrowful Close." Columbia, January 1964, p. 16.
"Hatred knows no logic." Saturday Evening Post, 4 January 1964, p. 80.
"Have We Learned Our Lessons?" Christian Century, 80(1963), 1567-1568.
He Gave His Life. Nashville, Tenn.: The Nashville Tennessean, 1965.
Hegyi, Karoly. "A Dallasi Itelethirdetes Után." Elöre, 17 March 1964, p.3.
Henderson, Bruce. 1:33. New York: Cowles, 1968.
Herchar, W.W. "Thousand well wishers and one assassin." U.S. News and World Report, 2 December 1968, pp. 34-35.
Hessel, D. "To heal the wounds." Christian Century, 81(1964), 15.
"Die Hintergrunde des Kennedy- Mords." Das andere Deutschland, 1963.
"History's Jury." Newsweek, 16 December 1963, pp. 25-27.
Holmes, W.A. " One thing worse than this: Sermon delivered at Northhaven Methodist Church, Dallas, November 24, 1963." Christian Century, 80 (1963), 1555-1556.
Homage to a friend, a memorial tribute by the United Nations for President John F. Kennedy. New York: United States Committee for the United Nations, 1964.
Horowitz, Irving L. "Kennedy's Death, Myths, and Realities." Trans-Action, July 1968, pp. 3-5.
Houts, Marshall. "President Kennedy's Autopsy was Botched." Medical Economics, 4 March 1968, p. 249.
———. Where Death Delights: Adventures in Courtroom Medicine. New York: Coward-McCann, 1967.
"How JFK Died." Newsweek, 30 December 1963, p.55.
Howard, Anthony. "Logistics of the Funeral." Esquire, November 1968, pp. 119-122.
Howe, Irving. "On the death of John F. Kennedy." In his Steady Work: Essays in the Politics of Democratic Radicalism. New York: Harcourt, Brace & World, 1966.
Hughes, Emmet John. "An Echo in the Silence." Newsweek, 2 December 1963, p. 52.
"Hvem Myrdede Hven og Hvorfor?" Frit Danmark, 22 (1963-64), 3-5.
"Hyannis Port Revisited." Look (17 November 1964: The JFK Memorial Issue), pp. 37-45.
"Hypothetical Case: Letters." National Review, 17 December 1963, pp. 515-516; 14 January

: post-Kennedy assassination threats of magnicide." Newsweek, 23 December 1963, p. 27.
: John Fitzgerald Kennedy, 1917-1963, President of the United States of America: memorial convocation at the University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky, November the twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and sixty three. Lexington: University of Kentucky, 1964.
: Survived." Christian Century, 80 (1963), 1599-1601.
low of Dallas. San Francisco: Ramparts Magazine, 1966.
Dallas: The Right to Bear Arms." Tablet, 3 October 1964, pp. 1101-1102.
nal Outlook." Business Week, 30 November 1963, pp. 83-84.
archives, X-rays and photographs of body of JFK." Time, 11 November 1966. p. 33.
am. Kuda vedut sledy. Moscow, 1964.
ia. "The Dallas Investigation." New Times, 11 December 1963, pp. 10-12.
'Echo of Dallas." New Times, 21 December 1966, pp. 29-31.
arl- Heinz. "War Ermordete Kennedy? Fakten und Phantome: Suche Nach dem Zweiten Attentäter." Die Zeit, 21, no. 48 (1966), 7.
leans. "Why Vietnam is Kennedy's War." National Review, 23 April 1968, pp. 396-397.
ohn B. Neither the Fanatics nor the Fainthearted. The Tour Leading to the President's Death and the Two Speeches He Could Not Give. Austin, Texas: Pemberton Press, 1963.
sination." New Republic, 1 February 1969, pp. 9-10.
red?" Newsweek, 3 October 1966, pp. 65-66.
lone." Look, 17 December 1963, pp. 94+.
: a new investigation but..." U.S. News and World Report, 13 March 1967, p. 16.
ng: New Findings." U.S. News and World Report, 27 January 1969, p. 4.
death and the doubt." Newsweek, 5 December 1966, pp. 25-26.
Murder and the Myth." Time, 12 June 1964, pp. 44+.
lers: Sowers of Doubt." Newsweek, 6 April 1964, pp. 22-24.
ick. "An American Tragedy." Philippines Free Press, 7 December 1963, pp. 2-3, 75.
oachim. The Biggest Lie Ever Told. The Kennedy Fraud and How I helped Expose It. 4 vols. The author, 1968.
low Kennedy Was Killed. The Full Appalling Story. London: Peter Davnay, 1968.
Der Kennedy-Mord als 'Politische Warheit'." Frankfurte Hefte, Zeitschrift für Kultur und Politik, 21 (1966), 8.
nedy, 22 November 1963. Samlet og odnendt af Danmark-Amerika Fondets stipendiatsektion. Copenhagen: Nyt Nordisk Forlag, 1965.
gerald Kennedy." Look (17 November 1964: The JFK Memorial Issue), pp. 33-36.
ame Commission to Probe Assassination." Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report, 6 December 1963, pp. 2122-2123.
a. "Mysterious Deaths in the Long Aftermath of Dallas." The Times, 25 February 1967, p. 11.
"November in Dallas." Library Journal, 1 January 1964, p. 72.
ménez Ricardo. Dos viernes tragicos: Asesinato del doctor Jorge Eliécer Gaitán, 9 de abril de 1948; asesinato de presidente John F. Kennedy, 22 noviembre, de 1963. Bogota: Editorial Horizontes, 1968.
Ursula Von. Diary of a Nightmare. London, 1965.
J. "A Visit to the Grave." Catholic Digest, July 1964, pp. 8-11.
utrey. "Looking Back on the Anniversary." Spectator, 1964, pp. 778-779.
"Rage Greater than Grief." Atlantic, May 1967, pp. 98-100.
live in hospital." Science News Letter, 10 October 1964, p. 229.
ssassination - Communist Version." Communist Affairs, November-December 1963, pp. 3-6.
ssassination; question of a second investigation." New Republic, 12 November 1966, p. 8.
ssassination: something rotten..." Saturday Evening Post, 2 December 1967, p. 88.
dy Book." Commonweal, 6 January 1967, pp. 361-362.
acqueline L. "Mrs. Kennedy says thank you to 800,000 friends." Life, 24 January 1964, pp. 32B-32C.
ohn F. The Unspoken Speech of John Kennedy at Dallas, November 22, 1963. El Paso: Privately printed, 1964.
dys: A New Life." Newsweek, 16 December 1963, pp. 24-25.
Death: How the Controversy was Reborn." The Times, 21 August 1966, p. 6.
till Mystery." Science News Letter, 10 October 1964, p. 230.
in Luther. Die rede bei d. Gedenkfeier für John F. Kennedy anlassl. d. Eroffnung d. Berliner Festwochen. 1964. Vienna: USIS, 1964.

Kopkind, Andrew. "The Kennedy Mystery Reopened." New Statesman, 29 July 1966, p. 163.
Korolovsky, Lajos. "Fanatizmus es Vallásosság. Gondolatok a Kennedy Gyilkosság Hátteréről." Világosság, 5, no. 2 (1964), 80-87.
Kristl, Zvonimir, et al. Kennedy: Drama u Dallasu. Zagreb: Izdavačka Kuća "Stvarnost", 1963.
Kroeger, Albert R. "The Four Days." Television, January 1964, pp. 27+.
Krupp, G.R. "Day the President died; its meaning and impact." Redbook, March 1964, pp. 49+
Kurnoth, Rudolf. "Gedanken um den Tod John F. Kennedy." Frankenstein-Munsterberger Heimatblatt, 10, no. 12 (1963).
"Labor: Union Rally to Johnson." Business Week, 30 November 1963, pp. 46, 48.
Lane, Mark. A Citizen's Dissent: Mark Lane Replies. New York: Holt, Rinehart, and Winston 1968.
———. Kennedy, o crime e a farsa. Rio de Janeiro: Ed. Saga, 1967.
———. "The Man in the Doorway." Film Comment, Fall/Winter 1967.
———. Rush to Judgment. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1966.
———. Rush to Judgment. Greenwich, Conn.: Fawcett, 1967.
———. "Who Killed Kennedy? CBS is Wrong." True Magazine, December 1967.
"Lane says JFK death is still unsolved murder." Publishers Weekly, 22 August 1966, p. 38.
Langer, E. "Kennedy's Assassination: Study Organized by Social Scientists." Science, December 1963, pp. 1446-1447.
The Last Two Days (motion picture). Naval Photo Center 1211-69. National Archives and Records Service WHN: 17.
Lattimer, Dr. John K. "Factors in the Death of President Kennedy." JAMA, 24 October 1966.
Lauzon, A. "Au Banc Accusée, une Ville: Dallas." Le Magazine Macleans, March 1964, pp. 13-15, 56-58.
Lawrence, D. "Incredible Tragedy." U.S. News and World Report, 2 December 1963, p. 104.
Lawrence, Lincoln (pseud.) Were We Controlled. New Hyde Park, New York: University Books, 1967.
Lefever, Ernest W. Uncertain Mandate. Baltimore: John Hopkins Press, 1967, 1968.
Lerner, Max. "The World Impact." Illustrated London News, 66, no. 1707 (1963).
———. "The World Impact." New Statesman, 29 November 1963, p. 769.
Leslie, Warren. Dallas City Limit. [N.p.] Grossman [n.d.]
"Letters to the Editor." National Review, 31 December 1963.
"Letters to the Editor; with editorial comment." Senior Scholastic, 10 January 1964, p. 18.
Levin, Bernard. "The Bell Tolls in Dallas." Listener, 5 December 1963, p. 914.
Levy, A. "Day JFK died; what people remember now." Good Housekeeping, November 1965, pp. 84-87.
Life. John F. Kennedy memorial edition: all of Life's pictures and text on the most shocking event of our time, including his biography and his most enduring words. Chicago: Time, Inc., 1963.
Life-Itek Kennedy Assassination Film Analysis. Lexington, Mass.: Itek Corporation, 1967.
"A Lonely Summer for Jacqueline." Look (17 November 1964: The JFK Memorial Issue), p. 45.
Love, Ruth. "Television and the Kennedy Assassination." New Society, 13 October 1966, pp. 567-571.
Lützkendorf, Felix. Dallas 22. November, Einszenischer Bericht. [Basel] Desch [1965]
Makai, György. A Kennedy-gyilkosság Kulisszái mögött. Budapest: Kossuth Konyvkiado, 1964.
"Man Who Killed Kennedy." Time, 6 December 1963, pp. 33A-34.
Manchester, William R. The Death of a President, November 20 - November 25, 1963. New York: Harpers, 1967.
———. "The Death of a President." Look, 24 January, 7 February, 21 February, 7 March, 1967.
———. "Dood Van een President." Revu Magazine, 1967 (seven serialized parts):
———. "John F. Kennedy: Portrait of a President." Holiday Magazine, April, May, June 1962.
———. "Mort d'un President." Paris Match, 1967 (eight serialized parts).
———. Portrait of a President. Boston: Little, Brown, 1962.
———. "Der Tod Des Präsidenten." Stern Magazine, 1967 (eight serialized parts).
———. Der Tod des Präsidenten, 20-25, November, 1963. Frankfurt: S. Fischer, 1967.
———. "Wie Die Kennedys Mein Buch Bekampfen." Stern Magazine, 26 March 1967.
———. "William Manchester's Own Story." Look, 4 April 1967.
Mandel, P. "End to nagging rumors; the six critical seconds." Life, 6 December 1963, p. 52F.
Mannes, M. "Long Vigil." Reporter, 19 December 1963.
Mansfield, Michael J. Eulogies to the late President John Fitzgerald Kennedy delivered in the rotunda of the United States Capitol, November 24, 1963. New Britain, Conn.: J.L. Kapica, 1964.
———et al. John Fitzgerald Kennedy, eulogies to the late President delivered in the rotunda of the United States Capitol...

ley J. Murder most foul! The Conspiracy that murdered President Kennedy: 975 questions and answers. Los Angeles: Bureau of International Relations, 1967.
resident and Nation's Journey." Reconstructionist, 13 December 1963, p. 3.
hard. The Kennedy Curse. New York: Belmont Books, 1969.
reasonable doubt." Life, 25 November 1966, pp. 38-48B+.
. Four Dark Days in History: November 22-25, 1963. Los Angeles: The author, 963.
on. "November 22, 1963." Progressive Magazine, December 1964.
ley. "What They are Saying." Listener, 28 November 1963, p. 868.
B. Bulletin from Dallas: the President is Dead. New York: Exposition Press, 967.
mas M. "The Assassination Industry: A Tentative Checklist of Publications on the Murder of President John F. Kennedy." American Book Collector, Summer 1968.
ry. "After great pain; a formal feeling." America, 14 December 1963, p. 764.
n memoriam: John Fitzgerald Kennedy. Washington: Evening Star Newspaper Co., 963.
, M. "Paris, November 22nd, 1963." Immaculate Heart Crusader, November-December 1964, pp. 8-9.
.J. "Après la Mort de Kennedy: L'Amérique devant Elle-Même." Etudes: Revue Catholique d'intérêt général, 1964.
lvia. "The Curious Testimony of Mr. Given." Texas Observer, 13 August 1971, pp. 11-12.
otes for new investigation." Esquire, December 1966, pp. 211+.
'On Closing the Doors, Not opening Them; or the Limit of the Warren Investigation." The Minority of One, July-August 1966, pp. 29-32.
'Post Assassination Credibility Chasm." The Minority of One, March 1967, pp. 21-22.
'A Psychiatrist's Retroactive Clairvoyance." The Minority of One, June 1966, pp. 25-27.
"Wheels with Deals: How the Kennedy Investigation Was Organized." The Minority of One, July-August 1968, pp. 23-27.
pinion." Science Digest, February 1967, pp. 35-36.
ollection of newspaper microfilm chronicling events of the assassination of John F. Kennedy, November 22-26, 1963. Cleveland: Bell and Howell Co., Micro Photo Division, 1964.
, Harold. "Broadcast vs. Sources of Information in Emergent Public Crises: the Presidential Assassinaton." Journal of Broadcasting, Spring 1964, pp. 147-156.
1 E. "Echoes of Dallas." Illustrated London News, 66, no. 1709 (1963), 868-870.
"History as Tragedy." Illustrated London News, 66, no. 1707 (1963), 766-768.
, Ive. "Snapjperski Metak na Savijest Amerike." Vjesnik u srijedu, 27 November 1963, p. 604.
Tko je ubio Kennedivja. Zagreb: "Starnost,/ 1967.
ko. "Amerika je Povela Istragu nad Samom Sobom." Borba, 1 December 1963, pp. 29-30.
"Stravicna Hronika 22. Novembra." Borba, 24 November 1963.
"Ubijen Predsednik SAD Dzon Kenedi." Borba, 23 November 1963.
and S. Lynd. "Seeds of Doubt: Some Qustions About the Assassination." New Republic, 21 December 1963, pp. 14-17.
Fail. "Enigma de la Dallas di Semnele ei di Întrevare." Pentru Apararea Pacii, December 1966, pp. 19-22.
ink: photos and X-rays of autopsy." Newsweek, 14 November 1966, pp. 30-31.
. "New inquiry needed: questions concerning the assassination." New York Times Magazine, 25 December 1966; 8 Jnauray 1967.
Tragedy." U.S. News and World Report, 2 December 1963, p. 6.
, R. "Crystal Ball: Condensation from Gift of Prophecy." Reader's Digest, July 1965, pp. 235-242.
ld stories concerning the Death of a President by W. Manchester." U.S. News and World Report, 30 January 1967, p. 36.
man. Assassination: The Death of President John F. Kennedy. New York: New American Library, 1963.
ight. One Day: This Being the Day in November the word from Dallas was Heard in Escondido. New York: Atheneum, 1965.
, Malcolm. "A New Kennedy Theory." New Statesman, 18 November 1966, p. 735.
"Report from Mexico on Reaction to John Kennedy's Tragic Death." Catholic Messenger, 5 December 1963, p. 12.

National Broadcasting Company. There Was A President. New York: Random House, 1966.
"The Nation: How Sorrowful Bad." Time, 29 November 1963, pp. 38-39.
Nelson, Harry. "If Kennedy had Survived: Life in Respirator Might Have Been His Fate." Angeles Times, 7 June 1968, pp. 1. 19.
"New Assassination theory: theory of J. Thompson." Newsweek, 27 November 1967, pp. 29-
"New conflict over assassinaton." U.S. News and World Report, 5 December 1966, pp. 6+.
"New Light on the Assassination: a secret agent's story." U.S. News and World Report, June 1964, pp. 38-39.
Newmann, Alfred. The Assassination of John F. Kennedy. The Reason Why. New York: Clarkson N. Potter, 1970.
Nichols, Dr. John. "President Kennedy's Adrenals." JAMA, 10 July 1967, pp. 129-130.
"Notes and comment." New Yorker, 7 December 1963, p. 45.
"November 22, 1963, Dallas: Photos by Nine Bystanders." Life, 25 November 1967, pp. 87-
"Now the Trumpet Summons Again..." Business Week, 30 November 1963, pp. 21-23.
"Now the U.S. gets JFK autopsy." U.S. News and World Report, 14 November 1966, p. 81.
O'Brien, Conor C. "The Life and Death of Kennedy." New Statesman, 71, no. 1818 (1966). 50-51.
———. "No one Else but him." New Statesman, 30 September 1966, pp. 479-481.
O'Toole, Dr. James K. "Mourning a President." Psychiatric Quarterly, 40 (1966), 737-755.
"On the Far Right: The Assassination." Commonweal, 27 December 1963, pp. 384-385.
"On the Writing of Contemporary History." Atlantic, March 1967, pp. 69-74.
"Oswald's Historic Diary." Life, 10 July 1964, pp. 26-31.
"Other Guns." Newsweek, 30 December 1963, p. 15.
Pacis, Vicente A. "Hate Campaign did it." Weekly Graphic, 25 December 1963, pp. 2, 3, 98.
Panter-Downes, Mollie. "Letter from London." New Yorker, 7 December 1963, pp. 196-198.
"Paris: le Coup de Dallas." New Statesman, 6 December 1963, p. 817.
Parlach, Alexander Von. "Jacqueline Kennedy: das Leben einer Witwe." Stern Magazine, 5 1967, pp. 90+.
"Pathologist Sleuth Reopens Kennedy Controversy; Suggests JFK suffered from Addison's Disease." Science News, 22 July 1967.
"A Permanent Record of What We Watched from November 22-25, 1963." TV Guide, 25 January 1964, pp. 23-43.
Phelan, J. "Plot to Kill Kennedy? Rush to Judgment in New Orleans." Saturday Evening Po 6 May 1967, pp. 21-25.
"Pilgrimages to Grave of President Kennedy: Shadow Still Cast Over White House." The Tim 23 November 1966, p. 8.
"Piety of it." Jewish Frontier, December 1963, p. 3.
Pomerantz, Charlotte, comp. The Mood of the Nation. New York: Marzini and Munsell, 1964.
"Portrait of a Psychopath." Newsweek, 16 December 1963, pp. 82-84.
Possony, S.T. "Clearing the air." National Reveiw, 9 February 1965, pp. 113-114.
Poznanska, A. "Procès à Dallas." Cite libre, April 1964, pp. 26-28.
"President Assassinated by a Gunman at Dallas." Illustrated London News, 30 November 1963, pp. 887+.
"President Kennedy Assassinated." The Times, 23 November 1963, p. 8.
President Kennedy's Last Hour (motion picture). Wolper Production, Dallas Cinema Associate
"The Press: Covering the Tragedy." Time, 29 November 1963, p. 84.
"Priceless Role." Newsweek, 16 December 1963, p. 56.
"Primer of Assassination Theories." Esquire, December 1966, pp. 205-210.
Puche, Ignacio, comp. Asesinato: el asesinato de Kennedy en todos sus detalles. Madrid: Grafica Ruán, 1963.
"A Quiet and Sad Day." Newsweek, 30 December 1963, p. 34.
Rand, Michael et al., comps. The Assassination of President Kennedy. London: Cape, 1967.
Raskin, Marcus. "Rush to Judgment." Yale Law Reveiw, January 1967, pp. 581-597.
"Reaction in the South." Newsweek, 16 December 1963, p. 27.
"Reaction to killings." Science News Letter, 7 December 1963, p. 358.
"Reaction to the Assassination; excerpts from reports to Christian Century's news correspondents." Christian Century, 80 (1963), 1618-1619.
"Report from the FBI." Newsweek, 23 December 1963, pp. 19-20.
Reyes Monroy, Jose Luis. Ramo de orquideas; la bella flor nacional de Guatemala, a la memo del gran presidente do los Estados Unidos de America, senor John F. Kennedy. Guatemala: Tip. Nacional, 1965.
Roberts, C. "Eyewitness in Dallas." Newsweek, 5 December 1966, pp. 26-29.
Roberts, Charles W. The Truth About the Assassination. New York: Grosset and Dunlap, 1967
Robertson, A. "Murder ..."

1r, V. "No time for collective guilt." U.S. News and World Report, 9 December 1963, p. 72.

to buy the report on Kennedy Assassination." U.S. News and World Report, 12 October 1964, p. 20.

to Judgment: A Conversation with Mark Lane and Emile de Antonio." Film Comment, Fall/Winter 1967, pp. 2-18.

il, Bertrand. 16 Questions on the Assassination. Passaic, N.J. n.d.

l, F. "Doubts about Dallas." National Review, 6 September 1966, pp. 887-888+.

Martin H. Bio-bibliography of the Kennedy Family. New York: Scarecrow, 1969.

lyan, Mikhail. "Dallas. Who? How? Why?" Sputnik Monthly Digest, June, August, 1971.

er, Pierre E.G. "With Kennedy." Good Housekeeping, August 1966, pp. 57-67, 158, 160-168, 170, 172, 174.

– and Sander Vanocur, eds. A Tribute to John F. Kennedy. Chicago: Encyclopedia Britannica Press, 1964.

ury, Harrison E. "Who Killed Kennedy?" Progressive Magazine, November 1966, pp. 36-39.

E. and J. Wickey. "Resolutions of the Liberal Dilemma in the Assassination of President Kennedy." Journal of Personality, December 1965, pp. 636-648+.

Atsuyuki. "New Light on the Assassination: A Secret Agent's Story." U.S. News and World Report, 8 June 1964, pp. 38-39.

e, Leo. "As I was Saying." New Leader, 9 November 1964, pp. 8-13.

Sirimongkon. Khuanglang khâttakam prathânâthiphôdî Kennedi. Bangkok, 1964.

inger, Arthur M., Jr. "A Eulogy: John Fitzgerald Kennedy." Saturday Evening Post, 14 December 1963, pp. 32-32A.

t, Sister M. Bernadette, comp. The Trumpet summons us...John F. Kennedy. New York: Vantage Press, 1964.

ber, F.R. and M. Herman. "November 22, 1963, a Psychiatric Evaluation." Science Digest, July 1965, pp. 39-41.

r, Alfred. "Im 'Carousel' Sitzen FBI-Agenten. Dallas nach dem Kennedy-Mord." Der Spiegel, 17 (1963), 76.

len, Joachim. "Der Mord von Dallas." Die Zeit, 19 (1964), p. 3.

s Primer of Assassination Theories." Esquire, May 1967, pp. 104-107.

less Tragedy." Saturday Evening Post, 14 December 1963, p. 19.

Naci. Kennedy, suikasti. Istanbul: Bilgin Yayinlari, 1967.

Ido. Oz ya'ur naged rotshe Kenedi. Tel Aviv: N. Twersky, 1964.

t Hours and What They Can Teach Us." Life, 6 December 1963, p. 4.

on a Grassy Knoll: Photographic-Analysis shows no New Evidence." Time, 26 May 1967, p. 21.

in Dallas" Saturday Review, 28 December 1963, p. 26.

, Robert Lewis. "The Relevant Question." Saturday Review, 14 December 1963, p. 23.

I.M., Jr. "Memo from a Dallas citizen." Look, 24 March 1964, pp. 88+.

1ot That Changed our Future." Time and Tide, 28 November 1963, p. 4.

L. "Dealey Plaza." Holiday, November 1969, pp. 78-79+.

Merriman. The Murder of the Young President. United Press International (n.d.)

William R. Assassination by Consensus: the story behind the Kennedy assassination. Washington: L'Avant Garde, 1966.

—. A Hoax Story: from the aftermath of the Kennedy Assassination. Washington: L'Avant Garde, 1968.

, George W. Why Did They Assassinate President Kennedy? The author (n.d.)

l: Mystery of the Missing Frames." Newsweek, 6 February 1967, p. 17.

ommission Untersucht Kennedy-Attendat." Polizei-Polizei-praxis, 55 (1964), pp. 159-160.

n, Theodore C. "Kennedy." Look, 10 August, pp. 40-50; 24 August, pp. 37-50; 7 September, pp. 42-46, 51-54; 21 September, 48-52, 57-60; 19 October, pp. 50-53.

Press Comment Following Kennedy's Death." Current Digest of the Soviet Press, 18 December 1963, pp. 3-7.

, S.P. and N.K. Denzin. "Levels of Knowledge in an Emergent Crisis." Social Forces, December 1965, pp. 234-237.

, Richard E. "The Assassination of President John F. Kennedy: The Application of Computers to the Photographic Evidence." Computers and Automation, May 1970, pp. 29-60.

on, Adlai E. "Tributes to John F. Kennedy." In Baird, A.C., ed. Representative American Speeches, 1963-1964. New York: Wilson, 1964.

, Charles J. and Bruce Kendall, eds. A man named John F. Kennedy: sermons on his assassination. Glen Rocks, N.J.: Paulist Press, 1964.

"We all had a finger on that trigger." Outlook, February 1964, pp. 8-9.

"Das Teuflische Spiel um den Kennedy-Mord. Der Trick des Weltkommunismus Durchschaut und Missglückt." Schlesische rundschau, 15, no. 49 (1963), 1, 3.

"This is a Great Nation." Economist, 30 November 1963, pp. 901-902.

"This nation, under God: Statement by the editors." Reader's Digest, January 1964, pp. 37-39.

Thomas, J. "Le Monde Libre et le Crime de Dallas." La nouvelle revue internationale, 7 (1 83-88.

Thompson, Josiah. Six Seconds in Dallas. New York: Bernard Geis Associates, 1967.

Thompson, Thomas. "In Texas a Policeman and an Assassin are Laid to Rest, Too." Look, 6 December 1963, pp. 52B-52E.

Thompson, W.C. A Bibliography of Literature relating to the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy. San Antonio, Texas (n.d.)

"A Thousand Days." Life, 16 July, 23 July, 30 July, 5 November, 12 November, 19 November 1965.

A Thousand Days: John F. Kennedy in the White House. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1965.

"Three patients at Parkland." Texas State Journal of Medicine, January 1964, pp. 60-74.

Thruston, Wesley S. The Trumpets of November. New York: Bernard Geis Associates n.d.

"Time between. Reporter, 5 December 1963, p. 14.

"The Times Investigates the Assassination." Newsweek, 12 December 1966, p. 20.

Tobin, Richard L. "If You Can Keep Your Head When All About You: Television and News Coverage of the Kennedy Assassination Story." Saturday Review, 14 December 1963, pp. 53-54.

The Torch Is Passed: the Associated Press Story of the Death of a President. New York: Associated Press, 1964.

"A Tragedy and a Challenge." Business Week, 30 November 1963, p. 124.

"Tragic Day in Texas." Senior Scholastic, 18 November 1966, p. 7.

"Tragic end of John F. Kennedy." U.S. News and World Report, 2 December 1963, pp. 31-32.

Trevor-Roper, Hugh. "Ki Ölte meg Kennedy-t?" Korunk, 25 (1966), 1601-1609.

Troelstrup, Glenn. "New Light on the Assassination: A Secret Agent's Story." U.S. News and World Report, 8 June 1964, pp. 38-39.

Tupa, Stefan. "Dallas: Declaratii si Ipoteze." Lumea, 12 March 1964, pp. 9-10.

Turnbull, J.W. "Notes from Texas." Commonweal, 13 December 1963, p. 337.

Turner, W.W. "Some disturbing parallels; assassination of M.L. King and J.F. Kennedy." Ramparts Magazine, 29 Uune 1968, pp. 33-36.

"Two Mrs. Kennedys." National Review, 4 April 1967, pp. 335-336.

United Press International. Brochure of front pages of 91 American newspapers, November 22 to 25, 1963. New York: KMR Publications n.d.

U.S. Congress. House. Committee on the Judiciary. Preserving evidence pertaining to the assassination of President Kennedy: report to accompany H.R. 9545. Washington: G.P.O., 1965.

———. Senate. Committee on the Judiciary. Preserving evidence pertaining to the assassination of President Kennedy: report to accompany H.R. 9545. Washington: G.P.O., 1965.

U.S. 88th Congress. House Report 1913, authorizing subpoena power for Commission on Assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Report from Committee on Judiciary to accompany H.J. Resolution 852, December 10, 1963. Washington: House Documents Room, 1964.

———. Public Law 202. S.J. Res 137, joint resolution authorizing Commission established to report upon assassination of President John F. Kennedy to compel attendance and testimony of witnesses and production of evidence. Approved 13 December 1963. Washington: G.P.O., 1964.

———. 2nd Session, 1964. Memorial addresses in the Congress of the United States and tributes in eulogy of John F. Kennedy, late President of the United States. Washington: G.P.O., 1964.

"Unraveling the mystery of the assassination of John F. Kennedy; the official story." U.S. News and World Report, 5 October 1964, pp. 35-42+.

"Untold Stories: Aftermath of the Assassination." U.S. News and World Report, 12 October 1964, pp. 58-62.

Uruguay. Biblioteca del Poder Legislativo. John F. Kennedy: 1917-1963; noticia biográfica e ocasión de su fallecimiento. Montevideo, 1963.

"USA-Attentat-Aufklarung: Weisser Mann Gesucht." Der Spiegel, 17, no. 49 (1963), 83-86.

"USA-Kennedy-Attentat: Mord in der Sonne." Der Spiegel, 17, no. 49 (1963), 77-83.

"USA Präsidentenschutz: Fenster zu." Der Spiegel, 17, no. 49 (1963) 86-87.

"Use and Abuse of Stock Footage." Film Comment, Fall/Winter 1967, pp. 47-53.

Ushakov, G. "Dallas Merry-go-Round." New Times, 18 March 1964, pp. 27-29.

Van Der Karr, Richard K. Crisis in Dallas: an historical study of the activities of ... television broadcasters during ...

Street Revives Fast After the Crisis." Business Week, 30 November 1963, pp. 28-31.
r, Dale. Who Killed the President? New York: American Press, 1964.
r, Ken. "Big Bargain in Rifles." Mechanix Illustrated, 60, no. 437 (1964), 89-91+.
This Man Sane?" Life, 21 February 1964, pp. 26-29.
ington Outlook." Business Week, 30 November 1963, pp. 41-42, 109-110.
erg, Harold. Photographic Whitewash. (suppressed Kennedy Assassination pictures). Hyattstown, Md: The author n.d.
—. Post Mortem: suppressed Kennedy Autopsy. Frederick, Md., 1969.
—. Post Mortem III, secrets of the Kennedy Autopsy. Frederick, Md., 1969.
—. Whitewash II, the FBI-Secret Service coverup. Hyattsville, Md., 1966.
D. and W. Turner. "In the Shadows of Dallas." Ramparts, 25 January 1969, pp. 61-71.
, R.J. "Kennedy assassination; with editorial comment." Saturday Evening Post, 14 January 1967, pp. 19-25, 74.
they saw that Dreadful Day in Dallas: Testimony and Evidence Published." Newsweek, 7 December 1964, pp. 28-30.
r, Keith. "The Rifle that Killed Kennedy." Life, 27 August 1965, pp. 62-63.
Kennedy Died." Newsweek, 14 September 1964, p. 61.
the shots come from." New Republic, 28 December 1963, p. 7.
Theodore H. "Assassination inquiry: slow, careful." U.S. News and World Report, 27 January 1964, p. 49.
. "For President Kennedy: An Epilogue." Look, 6 December 1963, pp. 158-159.
. "One wished for a Cry, a Sob...Any Human Sound." Look (17 November 1964: JFK Memorial Edition).
lled Kennedy?" National Review, 2 July 1968, p. 642.
lled Kennedy? The Crucial Evidence." The Times, 9 October 1966, pp. 7-21.
lled President Kennedy: Soviet Condolences." New Times, 4 December 1963, pp. 5-7.
s to Blame?" Economist, 7 December 1963, p. 1022.
Gary. "Dallas: Out There." National Catholic Reporter, 4 January 1967, p. 10.
Richard. "What Happened to the Kennedy Program." Look (17 November 1964: JFK memorial Edition), pp. 117-118+.
vid. "It Will Be Many Years..." Good Housekeeping, February 1964, pp. 90-91+.
"Secret Evidence on the Kennedy Assassination." Saturday Evening Post, 6 April 1968, pp. 70-73.
and Thomas B. Ross. The Day Kennedy Died. San Antonio: The Naylor Co., 1964.
r, L. "Que s'est-il Passe a Dallas?" Macleans, September 1966, pp. 2-3.
fter New Year's America: Minds in Ferment." Current Digest of the Soviet Press, 8 January 1964, pp. 18-19.
ld and the White House." New Statesman, 29 November 1963, pp. 56-58.
istened and Watched: Radio-TV Meets Greatest Challenge in Wake of JFK Tragedy..." Broadcasting, 2 December 1963, pp. 36-61.
ourns in doubt, fear, and hope." Newsweek, 9 December 1963, pp. 56-58.
the Spot." Newsweek, 16 December 1963, pp. 27-28.
h, Ralph. "Sensory Perception." Newsweek, 16 January 1967, p. 6.
Lightning: Day of Drums." Film Comment, Fall/Winter 1967, pp. 22-23.

B. WORLD OPINION AND EFFECTS

jos, Guillermo. The World Before a Tomb. Barcelona, 1964.
yana J. "The Kennedy Assassination: Early thoughts and Emotions." Public Opinion Quarterly, Summer 1964, pp. 216-224.
Norman H. and Jacob J. Feldman. Public Apathy and Public Grief. Chicago: National Opinion Center, University of Chicago, 1964.
l. "Questions from abroad." Saturday Review, 9 May 1964.
obert. "Russia: No, No, This Cannot be True." Look, 6 December 1963, pp. 129-130.
Guilt." Christian Century, 81 (1964), 37-38.
e Guilt in the U.S.? Take a Look at the World: with Excerpts from Address by Thruston B. Morton." U.S. News and World Report, 23 December 1963, pp. 72-74.
e or individual guilt." U.S. News and World Report, 16 December 1963, p. 10.
.K. "Reaction of Pre-school Children to the Assassination of President Kennedy." Young Children, November 1964, pp. 100-105.
uiz, Livingston. La eterna antorcha de Arlington: reportajes de un periodista mexicano desde Washington, a la muerte de John F. Kennedy. Mexico: Editorial Academia Lietraria, 1964.
of "Burden of guilt." Christian Century, 81 (1964), 243.
Jun L. "The Kennedy Assassination as Viewed by Communist Media." Journalism
(Flanner, Janet) ("Genet," pseud.) "Letters from Paris." New Yorker, 7 December 1963, pp. 133-134+.
"From friend and foe in America: sense of shock and dismay at the despicable act, statemen U.S. News and World Report, 2 December 1963, p. 49.
Frontek, T. "An American View." Tablet, 8 April 1967, pp. 382-383.
Greenberg, Bradley S. and Edwin B. Parker, eds. The Kennedy Assassination and the America public: social communication in crisis. Stanford University Press, 1965.
Greenstein, Fred I. "Popular Images of the President." American Journal of Psychiatry, 122, no. 5 (1965), 523-529.
Habe, Hans. Anatomy of Hatred: the wounded land. London: Harrap, 1964.
Harris, T. George. "Competent American: Eight Views of JFK." Look, 17 November 1964, pp. 54, 56, 61, 64.
Hepburn, James. Farewell America. Belgium; Frontier Company, 1968. (Also in German and French texts).
"How America Felt." Newsweek, 16 March 1964, p. 33.
"How sorrowful bad; world reactions." Time, 29 November 1963, pp. 38-39.
"In Jural Procesului de la Dallas. Rasfoind Presa Straina." Scinteia, 9 March 1964, p.
"In the Nation's interest; commission to Investigate the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy." America, 21 December 1963.
"Kennedy legacy, the people's task." Commonweal, 13 December 1963, pp. 335-336.
Lineberry, William. "The Lingering 'plot'. Foreign Opinion and the Assassination." New Leader, 27 April 1964, pp. 21-22.
"Lingering doubts; survey of public opinion." Newsweek, 6 January 1964, p. 19.
McGill, R.E. "Speaking out: hate knows no direction." Saturday Evening Post, 14 December 1963, pp. 8+.
"Der Mord von Dallas Mahnt die Welt." Begegnung, Berlin, 12 (1963), no. 3, pp. 1-2.
"L'Occidente e la Morte di Kennedy." Rivista di studi politici internazionali, Florence, 30 (1963), p. 3.
Radojčić, Miroslav. "Kako je Amerika Primila Vest o Zlocinu u Teksasu." Politika, 23 November 1963, p. 18010.
———. "Zasto je Amerika Cutala?" Politika, 2 December 1963, p. 18017.
Raine, Rohn R., comp. Editorials U.S.A. Different opinions on different subjects. John F. Kennedy assassination. November 22, 1963. Dallas, Texas: The author (n.d.)
Rajski, Raymond B., ed. A nation Grieves: The Kennedy Assassination In Editorial Cartoons Rutland, Vt.: Tuttle, 1967.
Sheatsley, Paul B. and Norman Bradburn. "Assassination! How the American Public responded American Psychological Asso. Los Angeles, September 1964, pp. 1-19. (paper)
Sheatsley, Paul B. and Jacob J. Feldman. "The assassination of President Kennedy. A Preliminary Report on Public Reactions and Behavior." Public Opinion Quarterly, 28 (1964), p. 2.
"Soviet Press Comment Following Kennedy's Death." Current Digest of the Soviet Press, 18 December 1963, pp. 3-7.
Tamama, T. Reply to H. Brandon's "Questions from abroad." Saturday Review, 27 June 1964.
"Tragedy in Dallas: letters to the editor." Christian Century, 80 (1963), 1588-1590.
Wolfenstein, Martha and Gilbert W. Kliman, eds. Children and the Death of a President; multidisciplinary studies. New York: Doubleday, 1966.
Wilson, J.J. Mood of the Nation. New York: Marzani & Munsell, 1964.
"The World Resounds: Reactions to the President's Murder, a Symposium: New York, by W. We: Tokyo, by J. Blewett, Rome, by D. Campion, Washington, by S. Quinlan. Bogota, by Andrade. Milwaukee, by Q.Quade. Toulouse, by F. Becheau. London, by A. Boyle." America, 14 December 1963.
"World Weeps and Waits." Business World, 30 November 1963, pp. 30-31.

C. WARREN COMMISSION

"As Warren Inquiry starts; latest on the assassination." U.S. News and World Report, 30 December 1963, pp. 28-30.
"The assassination: The Warren Report." Newsweek, 5 October 1964, pp. 32-40, 45-52, 57-60, 63-64.
"Autopsy on the Warren Commission: Time Essay." Time, 16 September 1966, pp. 54-55.
"Between two fires: Mrs. Oswald's testimony to Warren Commission." Time, 14 February 1964, pp. 16-20.
Bickel, Alexander M. "Failure of the Warren Report." Commentary, April 1967, pp. 7-8.
———. "Reexamining the Warren Report." New Republic, 7 January 1967
"Brave little woman..."

all, A. "What happened in Dallas? Concerning H. Weisberg and E.J. Epstein's theories on the Warren Report." New Republic, 25 June 1966, pp. 23-25.
Case Against Mr. X." New Leader, 3 January 1966, pp. 13-18.
, R.A. "Postscript to Warren." Spectator, 27 January 1967, p. 99.
—. "Warren in the Dock Who killed Kennedy." Spectator, 23 September 1966, pp. 371-372.
, Jacob. "The Warren Commission report and its Critics." Frontier, November 1966, pp. 5-20.
—. "What the Warren report omits: vital documents." Nation, 11 July 1966, pp. 43-49.
sdium on Warren Commission. Mundelein, Ill.: Callaghan & Co. (n.d.) (Journal of the Forensic Sciences)
Fred J. "Warren Commission report; some unanswered questions" Nation, 13 June 1966, pp. 705-715.
—. "Warren Commission report: testimony of the eyewitnesses." Nation, 20 June 1966, pp. 737-746.
—. "Warren Report and the Irreconcilables: Theories of Josiah Thompson and Sylvia Meagher." Nation, 26 February 1968, pp. 277-281.
rd, Curtis et al. Critical Reactions to the Warren Report. New York: Marzani & Munsell, 1964.
rd, K. "Warren impeachers." Newsweek, 19 October 1964, p. 40
n, Robert F. "Why the Warren Commission?" New York University Law Review, May 1965, pp. 477-533.
Jay. The Weight of the Evidence: The Warren Report and its Critics. New York: Meredith Press, 1968.
Marc and Jim Matthews, eds. Highlights of the Warren Report. Covina, Calif.: Collectors Publications, 1967.
. Highlights of the Warren Report. Los Angeles: Associated Professional Service, 1964.
nd growing doubts questioning the verdict of the Warren Commission." Newsweek, 10 October 1966, pp. 36+.
er, David. "The Warren Report: The Death of a President." Liberation, January 1965, pp. 11-12.
, "Editorial: The Warren Report...?" Liberation, March 1965, pp. 3-5.
A. "Allan Dulles answers Warren Report Critics; excerpts from statements, December 4, 1966." U.S. News and World Report, 19 December 1966, p. 20.
W. "The Warren Report." Jubilee, December 1964, pp. 24-27.
, Edward J. Inquest: the Warren Commission and the establishment of truth. New York: Viking Press, 1966.
, O relatório de Médo: A Comissão Warren e a busca da verdade. Trad. do Renato Fernandes. Rio de Janeiro: Ed. Inova, 1967.
, "Who is afraid of the Warren Report?" Esquire, December 1966, pp. 204+.
rnold L. "JFK in Dallas: The Warren Report and its Critics." Saturday Review, 21 January 1967, p. 36.
blishers issue Warren panel's report." Publishers' Weekly, 5 October 1964, pp. 43-44.
F. "As others see us; concerning Warren Commission Report." Saturday Review, 7 November 1964, pp. 35-37.
aetano. "Loose Ends." Greater Philadelphia Magazine, January 1967.
"The Warren Commission: The Truth and Arlen Specter." Greater Philadelphia Magazine. (Page proofs, 1966?)
rald F. and John R. Stiles. Portraits of an Assassin. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1965.
Paul L. "The Warren Commission and the Fourth Shot: A Reflection on the Fundamentals of Forensic Fact Finding." New York University Law Review, May 1965.
Charles. An Examination of the Contradictions and Omissions of the Warren Report. Cleveland: World Publishing Co., 1966.
R. "The Warren Commission." Ave Maria, 17 September 1966, pp. 16-17.
K. and A.L. Goodhart. "Warren Commission: the critics and the law; theories of E.J. Epstein and M. Lane." Reporter, 15 December 1966, pp. 44-48.
A.L. "The Warren Commission from a Procedural Standpoint." New York University Law Review, May 1965, pp. 404-423.
. "The Mysteries of the Kennedy Assassination and the English Press." Law Quarterly Review, January 1967, pp. 23-63.
D. "Warren Commission." Atlantic, August 1966, pp. 117-118.
ed That Consumes... Address by Chief Justice E.G. Warren on the Assassination of the President." Hadassah Magazine, December 1963, p. 32.
hat the Warren report will show." U.S. News and World Report, 14 September 1964, pp. 42-43.
"Warren Commission One-Bullet ...

Jacobson, Dan. "Main Street: Warren Commission Report." New Statesman, 15 January 1965 pp. 76-77.
Jaffe, Louis L. "Trial by Newspaper." New York University Law Review, May 1965, pp. 504
Joesten, Joachim. Die Wahrheit über den Kennedy-Mord: wie und warum der Warren-Report lü Zurich: Schweizer Verlagshaus, 1966.
———. The Gaps in the Warren Report. New York: Marzani & Munsell, 1965.
Johnson, Marion M., comp. Preliminary Inventory of the Records of the President's Commis on the Assassination of President Kennedy. Washington: National Archives and Records Service, General Services Administration, 1970.
Jones, Penn. Forgive My Grief; a critical review of the Warren Commission report on the assassination of John F. Kennedy. Midlothian, Texas: Midlothian Mirror, 1966.
———. Forgive My Grief, Volume Two. Midlothian, Texas; Midlothian Mirror, 1967.
Kempton, M. "Warren report: a case for the prosecution." New Republic, 10 October 1964 pp. 13-17.
"Latest on murder of Kennedy: a preview of the Warren Report." U.S. News and World Repor 1 June 1964, pp. 43-44.
Lewis, Richard W. The Scavengers and critics of the Warren Report; the endless paradox. New York: Delacorte Press, 1967.
Lifton, David S., comp. Document Addendum to the Warren Report. Los Angeles: Sighttext Publications Inc., 1968.
Lynd, Staughton. "Comment by Staughton Lynd." Liberation Magazine, 9, no. 10 (1965), 18.
MacDonald, Dwight. "A Critique of the Warren Report." Esquire, March 1965, p. 59.
———. "A Ctitique of the Warren Report." In Walker, Gerald, ed. Best Magazine Artic 1966. New York: Crown, 1966, p. 19-53.
———. Ghost of Conspiracy. A Critique of the Warren Commission Report. Englewood Cli N.J.: Prentice Hall, 1965. (publication withdrawn)
Malow, Richard. The Kennedy Assassination and the Warren Report. Washington: G.P.O., 196
Marcus, Raymond. The Bastard Bullet; a search for legitimacy for Commission Exhibit 399. Los Angeles: Rendell Publications, 1966.
Meagher, Sylvia. Accessories after the fact; the Warren Commission, the authorities, and the report. Indianapolis: BobbsMerrill, 1967.
———. Subject index to the Warren report and hearings and exhibits. New York: Scare Press, 1966.
Meyer, Karl E. and N. MacKenzie. "Spotlight on Warren." London, New Statesman, 2 Octobe 1964, pp. 474-476.
———. "The Warren Report: the Triumph of Caliban." New Leader, 12 October 1964, pp.
Michel, Armand. L'assassinat de John Kennedy, le Rapport Warren et ses critiques. N.P. Trinckvel, 1968.
Mills, Andrew. "Who killed Kennedy? The Warren Report is Right." True Magazine, Decemb 1967, pp. 32, 72, 75-77.
Montagu, Ivor. "The Warren Report." Labour Monthly, November 1964, pp. 449-503.
Mosk, Richard M. "The Warren Commission and the Legal Process." Case and Comment Magazi May-June 1967, pp. 13-20.
Muhlen, Norbert. "Mord und Legende. Die Kritiker des Warren-Reports." Frankfurt am Mai Der Monat, 17 (1965), 14-28.
"Mystery makers; J. Sparrow's evaluation of the Warren Commission report and its critics. Time, 22 December 1967, p. 21.
Nash, George and Patricia. "The Other Witnesses." The New Leader, 12 October 1964, pp.
New York Times. The Witnesses: The Highlights of Hearings before the Warren Commission the Assassination of President Kennedy. New York: Bantam Books, 1964.
"New York Times Runs 48 Pages of Report." Editor & Publisher, 3 October 1964, p. 61.
"Nightmare revisited; reenactment for Warren Commission." Newsweek, 8 June 1964, p. 48.
O'Brien, Conor Cruise. "Veto by Assassination?" Minority of One, December 1967, pp. 16-
Osterburg, James W. "The Warren Commission: Report and Hearing." Journal of the Forens Sciences, July 1966, pp. 261-271.
Oswald, Frank. "Kan man Stole pa Warren?" Verdens Gang, 1964, pp. 274-279.
Packer, Herbert L. "The Warren Report: A Measure of Achievement." Nation, 2 November 1 pp. 295-299.
Podhoretz, Norman. "The Warren Commission. An Editorial." Commentary, January 1964, p. 24.
Popkin, Richard H. "The Second Oswald; The Case for the Conspiracy Tehory." New York Review of Books, 28 July 1966, pp. 11-12.
"Porocilo Warrenove Komisije." Ljubljanski dnevnik, 8 October 1964, pp. 268-275.
"Reaction to Warren Commission Report." Senior Scholastic, 14 October 1964, p. 17.
"Recommendation." JAMA, 11 January 1965, p. 143.
"Reporting the Report." ...

and Solemn duty; commission to investigate the assassination of J. Kennedy." Time, 13 December 1963, pp. 26-27.
adria, Vincent J. "The Warren Report? A Philadelphia Lawyer Analyzes the President's Back and Neck Wounds..." Liberation, March 1965, pp. 14-32.
mann, Ralph. "Ist der Warren-Bericht uber den Tod President Kennedys Glaubwurdig?" Frankfurter Hefte, 20, no.1(1965), 15-24.
irtz, Jay. "A Legal Demurrer to the Report of the Warren Commission." Journal of Forensic Sciences, July 1966, pp. 318-329.
y, Alfredda. "A Lawyer's Notes on the Warren Commission Report..." American Bar Association Journal, January 1965, pp. 39-43.
n, Robert L. "Persistent Devils: CBS News Inquiry; the Warren Report." Saturday Review, 22 July 1967, p. 46.
on, W. David. "The Warren Report: Letters from Readers." Commentary, April 1967, pp. 12, 14, 16.
, R.H. "Thinking the unthinkable: the Warren Commission books." Publishers Weekly, 10 October 1966, p. 55.
w, John H.A. After the Assassination; a Positive appraisal of the Warren report. New York: Chilmark Press, 1968.
sium on the Warren Commission Report." New York University Law Review, May 1965, pp. 404-524.
of the Warren Commission." Nation, 27 January 1964, p. 81.
of Summary of Warren Commission Report." Congressional Quarterly Weekly, 2 October 1964, pp. 2332-2340.
n, George C. The Quest for Truth: A quizzical look at the Warren Report; or, How President Kennedy was really assassinated. Glendale, California: C.C. Thomson Engineering Co., 1964.
mining exhibits; photographs and X-rays turned over to the National Archives." Nation, 14 November 1966, p. 500.
Anthony. "The Assassination, the Warren Commission and the public interest." Motive, February 1967, pp. 6-14.
Roper, Hugh R. "Slovenly Warren Report." Atlas, February 1965, pp. 115-118.
about Kennedy Assassination; was the Warren report written in haste to prove a theory? With interview of A. Specter." U.S. News and World Report, 10 October 1966, pp. 44-50.
esident's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy. A Concise Compendium of the Warren Commission Report on the Assassination of John F. Kennedy. New York: Popular Library, 1964.
. Hearings. 26 vols. Washington: G.O.P. 1964.
. Investigation of the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy: Hearings before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy. Washington, D.C., 1964.
. The Official Warren Report on the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, with Nizer and Catton. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday, 1964.
Report of the Warren Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy. With added material prepared by the New York Times exclusively for this edition. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1964.
Report of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Washington: G.O.P., 1964.
The Warren Report: Report of the Commission. New York: Associated press, 1965.
The Witnesses - selected and edited from the Warren Commission hearings by the New York Times. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1965.
en Commission. Warren Report über die Ermordung des Presidenten John F. Kennedy. und kommentiert von Robert M.W. Kempner. Koln: Kiepenheuer & Witsch, 1964.
t, L. "Book for all to read: Warren Report." Life, 16 October 1964, p. 35.
"Warren Report is not enough; voices speaking in contradiction of report; call for investigation." Life, 7 October 1966, p. 38.
ommission." Nation, 28 December 1963, p. 445.
New Republic, 29 February 1964, p. 4.
mmission and the death of JFK." Senior Scholastic, 18 November 1964, pp. 14-20.
mmission Report." Time, 2 October 1964, pp. 45-50.
n Commission Report on the role of the press in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy." In Gross, Gerald, ed. The Responsibility of the Press. New York: Fleet Pub., 1966.
mmission report; Paraffin test unreliable; killing still a mystery." Science News Letter, 10 October 1964, p. 227.

"Warren Commission Report: Verdict, One Man Alone." World Week Magazine, 7 October 1964, pp. 9-10.
"Warren Commission: Testimony and evidence." Time, 4 December 1964, pp. 25-27.
"Warren fingdings: some new facts." U.S. News and World Report, 6 July 1964, p. 44.
"Warren Report: A Measure of the Achievement; with editorial comment." Nation, 2 November 1964, 290-295.
"Warren report; comment." Commonweal, 9 October 1964, p. 59.
"The Warren Report: How to Murder the Medical Evidence." Current Medicine for Attorneys, November 1965, pp. 1-28.
"The Warren Report: Letters from Readers." Commentary Magazine, April 1967, pp. 7-12.
"Warren Report Wrong, College Teacher Says." Los Angeles Times, 17 November 1967, p. 18.
"Warren's Secret." National Review, 7 April 1964, pp. 265-266.
"Washington News: Kennedy Shot Twice in the Back." JAMA: 4 January 1964, p. 15.
Weaver, John D. Warren: The Man, The Court, The Era. Boston: Little Brown (n.d.)
Weisberg, Harold. The Report on the Warren Report: or The Six Wise Men of Industan. 1965.
———. Whitewash, the report on the Warren Report. Hyattstown, Md., 1965.
West, John R. Death of the President. The Warren Commission on Trial. Covina, California: Collectors Pub., 1967.
White, Stephen. Should we Believe the Warren Report?" New York: MacMillan, 1968.

D. LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Amálric, J. Review of L'affaire Oswald, by Leo Sauvage. Atlas, October 1965, pp. 249-250.
Ansbacher, Heinz and Rowena R., David and Kathleen Shiverick. "Lee Harvey Oswald: An Adlerian Interpretation." Psycholanalytic Review, 53, no. 3 (1966), 55-68.
"Assassination, as the plot unfolds: case against Oswald: How the President was shot." U.S. News and World Report, 9 December 1963, pp. 68-71.
"Attorney for Oswald." Time, 6 March 1964, p. 47.
Bachmann, Ida. "Hvem Myrdede Praesident Kennedy? Et Defensorat for Oswald Indleveret." Frit Danmark, 22, no. 10 (1963-64), 1-3.
"Boy, Don't You Know I'm on Camera?" New Republic, 29 February 1964, p. 7.
Chapman, Gil and Ann. Was Oswald Alone? San Diego: Publishers Export Company, 1967.
Cooke, Alistair. "Oswald had Psychopathic Personality: no evidence of conspiracy." Manchester Guardian, 27 November 1963, p. 11.
"Counsel for Oswald." U.S. News and World Report, 9 March 1964, p. 16.
Ducovny, Amram and Leon Friedman. "The Trial of Lee Harvey Oswald (A Play)." Playbill Magazine, 4, no. 11, 12.
Feldman, Harold. "Oswald and the FBI." The Nation, 27 January 1964, pp. 86-89.
Graham, J.J. "Acquittal for Oswald; Concerning the movie 'Rush to Judgment'." Commonweal, 21 April 1967, pp. 149-151.
Grove, L. "Did press pressure kill Oswald?" U.S. News and World Report, 6 April 1964, pp. 78-79.
Hastings Michael. Lee Harvey Oswald: A Far Streak of Independence Brought on by Neglect. Baltimore: Penguin Books, 1966.
"He was my brother: excerpts form Lee (R.L. Oswald and others)." Look, 17 October 1967, pp. 62-66+.
Hewes, Henry. "The Theatre: Sensing History." Saturday Review, 4 May 1968, p. 40.
Holmes, John Clellon. "The Silence of Oswald." Playboy, November 1965, pp. 101-102, 222, 224.
"If Oswald had lived, could Impartial Jury Have Been Found to Try Him." Broadcasting, 6 January 1964, pp. 52-53.
Jackson, Donald. "The Evolution of an Assassin." Life, 21 February 1964, pp. 68A-80.
Joesten, Joachim. "Lasni Oswald." Oslobodenje, 21 (1964), 5297-5938.
———. Marina Oswald. London: Dawnay, 1967.
———. Oswald: Assassin or Fall Guy?" New York: Marzani and Munsell, Inc., 1964.
———. Oswald: The Truth. London: Dawnay, 1967.
Johnson, Priscilla. "Oswald in Moscow." Harper's, April 1964, pp. 46-50.
Kempton, M. "Oswald, May We Have Some Facts, Please." New Republic, 13 June 1964, pp. 13-1
Lane, Mark. "Oswald Innocent? A Lawyer's Brief." National Guardian Weekly, 19 December 19
"Lee Oswald's Widow tells her story; summary of testimony by Marina Oswald." U.S. News and World Report, 17 February 1964, p. 19.
La Manna, Roger and Gene Ringgold. Assassin. The Lee Harvey Oswald Biography. Hollywood: Associated Professional Services, 1964.

13-00000

and the weight of evidence." Newsweek, 9 December 1963, pp. 36+.
Diary Publication Stirs Furor." Editor and Publisher, 4 July 1964, p. 14.
Killing Discussed." Science News Letter, 7 December 1963, p. 355.
mystery grows deeper and deeper." U.S. News and World Report, 30 March 1964, p. 45.
's Case Against the Warren Commission." New Leader, 20 December 1963, pp. 5-10.
k, Stanley. "The Oswald Case Should be Reopened!" Dissent 13, no. 5 (1966), 469-470.
o Clear Lee Oswald." National Review, 7 April 1964, p. 265.
Richard H. The Second Oswald. New York: Avon Books, 1966.
r, Ruth. "The Oswald Riddle." Coronet, March 1967, pp. 122-127.
, Leo. "Afera Oswald." Vjesnik u srijedu, 25 August 1965, pp. 694-695.
, L'Affaire Oswald: Response au Rapport Warren. Paris: Les Editions de Minuit, 1965.
, Gesucht: Kennedys Morder Die Affäre Oswald Wien. München: Molden, 1967.
, "The Oswald Affair." Commentary, March 1964, pp. 55-56.
, The Oswald Affair: an examination of the contradictions and omissions of the Warren Report. Cleveland: World Publishing Company, 1966.
, "Oswald in Dallas: a Few Loose Ends." Reporter, 2 January 1964, pp. 24-26.
cond Oswald: An Exchange of Letters." New York Review of Books, 6 October 1966, pp. 29-34.
'aul. Lee Harvey Oswald and the American Dream. New York: Pageant Press, 1967.
L. "Lee Oswald's Guilt: How Science Nailed Kennedy's Killer." Popular Science, April 1965, pp. 68-73.
John H.A. "Making Mysteries About Oswald." Atlas, March 1965, pp. 173-174.
, Jean. A Mother in History. London: Chatto & Windus, 1966.
"The Strange World of Marguerite Oswald." McCall's, October 1965, pp. 112-113.
World of Lee Oswald: More Light on the Assassination." U.S. News and World Report, 16 December 1963, pp. 60-62.
, Joe H. Why Lee Harvey Oswald would have been acquitted for the murder of John F. Kennedy. (N.P., 1967)
, Kerry W. Oswald. Chicago: New Classics House, 1965.
Commission." New Republic, 29 February 1964, pp. 4-5.
ren Commission's Case Against Oswald." New Leader, 22 November 1965, pp. 16-21.
ald Guilty? A Judicial Summing up of the Warren Report." New Statesman, 12 March 1965, pp. 399-403.
the Sun; Marguerite Oswald's Testimony." Newsweek, 7 December 1964, pp. 28-30+.
'samyn. "Marina Oswald Porter: Seven Years After Dallas." Redbook, August 1970, pp. 57-59, 129-132, 134-135.
ivella, Manuel. ¿Quien dio el fusil a Oswald? Bogota: Editorial Revista Columbiana, 1967.

E. JACK RUBY

ssination: A Nonentity for History." Time, 13 January 1967, pp. 16-17.
Suhilla. "Verdict on Jack Ruby." Life, 27 March 1963, pp. 32-34, 34B, 70A-71, 74.
lvin M. and M.C. Carroll. Dallas Justice. The Real Story of Jack Ruby and His Trial. New York: David McKay, 1964.
"Tells his Public Relations Role in Ruby Case." Editor and Publisher, 1 February 1964, p. 58.
Dr. John W. "Did Jack Ruby Kill the Wrong Man?" Argosy, September 1967, pp. 29, 96-101.
Tell?" Sunday Times, 9 October 1966, p. 8.
, Sanford. "Who Killed Jack Ruby?" Real Magazine, April 1967, pp. 40-42.
mnie. "The Last Madness of Jack Ruby." The New Republic, 11 February 1967, pp. 19-25.
rd leak; testimony of Jack Ruby to the Warren Commission." Time, 28 August 1964, p. 40.
er. Moment of Madness: People vs. Jack Ruby. Chicago and New York: Follett, 1968.
er and Wayne B. Giampietro. "The Trial of 'State Cases': A Postscript on the Ruby Trial." DePaul Law Review, 16, no. 2 (Spring-Summer 1967), 285-308.
Ernest. "Defendant Ruby Will Meet the Ghost of a Long Dead Scott." Life, 21 February 1964, pp. 30-31.
onchim. The Truth About the Case of Jack Ruby. La Vérité Sur LeCas de Jack Ruby. Paris: Editions Casterman, 1967.
e gun; premature disclosures." Newsweek, 13 July 1964, p. 50.
Kempton, Murray. "Boy, Don't You Know I'm on Camera?" New Republic, 29 February 1964, 9
———. "The Disposable Jack Ruby." Spectator, 13 January 1967, p. 35.
———. "Ruby, Oswald, and the State." Spectator, 21 October 1966, pp. 506-507.
Lewis, Richard Warren. "A Flashy Lawyer for Oswald's Killer." Saturday Evening Post, 8 February 1964, pp. 28-30.
Linn, Edward. "Appointment in Dallas: The Untold Story of Jack Ruby." Saturday Evening Post, 25 July 1964, pp. 24-26, 28, 33, 36-37, 40, 48-49.
Popa, Stefan. "Dallas 'Pasiti'l Bine pe Ruby." Lumea, 26 March 1964, pp. 10-11.
———. "Dallas: Procesul Ruby." Lumea, 27 February 1964, pp. 8-9.
"Public Relations Firm Sets Press Rules for Ruby's Trial." Editor and Publisher, 28 December 1963, p. 9.
"Radio-TV Barred from Ruby Trial." Broadcasting, 23 December 1963, p. 56.
"Radio-TV Newsmen Testify in Ruby Trial." Broadcasting, 16 March 1964, p. 74.
Revere, Guy. "Jack Ruby: The Mafia's Man in Dallas." Saga, March 1967, pp. 28-31, 86-8 90.
"Ruby and the King of Torts." Times Literary Supplement, 17 March 1966, p. 221.
"Ruby Death Verdict: A TV Spectacular." Editor and Publisher, 21 March 1964, p. 11.
"Screen Test." Newsweek, 10 February 1964, p. 48.
Stern, R. La Proces Ruby-Dallas. Kapellan, Belgium: Beckers, 1967.
"What's your source?"; premature publication by Journal-American of Ruby's Testimony before Warren." Newsweek, 31 August 1964, pp. 68-69.
Wills, Gary and Ovid Demaris. "The Disposal of Jack Ruby." Esquire, June 1967.
Wills, Gary and Ovid Demaris. Jack Ruby. New York: New American Library, 1968.
Worthington, Peter. "The Limelight: Why Jack Ruby's First Trial Couldn't Happen Here." Maclean's, 18 April 1964, pp. 3-4.
"You All Know Me! I'm Jack Ruby." Esquire, May 1967, pp. 79-87, 153-164.

F. QUESTION OF CONSPIRACY

"Any number can play: question of whether the assassination was the work of one man." Newsweek, 7 November 1966, pp. 37-38.
Berendt, John. "If They've Found Another Assassin, let them Name Names and Produce their Evidence." Esquire, August 1967, pp. 80-82.
Besson, Waldemar. "Die Schusse von Dallas. War eine Verschwörung des Hasses am werk?" Die Zeit, 19, no. 33 (1964), 6.
Buchanan, Thomas G. Who killed Kennedy? New York: Putnam's, 1964.
Carlos, Newton. A Conspiraçao. Rio de Janeiro: J. Alvaro, 1964.
Cutler, Robert B. The Flight of CE399: Evidence of Conspiracy. Beverly, Mass.: Omni-Print, 1969.
———. Two Flightpaths: Evidence of Conspiracy. Danvers, Mass.: Mirror Press, 1971.
Davis, Nord, Jr. Dallas Conspiracy. Hollis, N.H.: The author. (n.d.)
Epstein, Edward J. Counterplot. New York: Viking Press, 1969.
Fairlie, H. "No conspiracy but perhaps two assassins?" New York Times Magazine, 11 September 1966, pp. 52-55+.
Goldberg, Arthur. Conspiracy Interpretations of the Assassination of President Kennedy: International and Domestic. University of California Security Studies Project Paper Number 16. Los Angeles: University of California, 1968.
Gosset, P. and R. L'homme qui crut tuer Kennedy. Paris: Presses de la Cité, 1967.
Hartogs, Renatus and Lucy Freeman. The Two Assassins. New York: Crowell, 1965.
Hermann, Kai. "Wer war Kennedys Mörder?" Die zeit, 19, no. 15 (1964), 7.
Hill, Richard J and Charles M. Bonjean. "News Diffusion: a Test of the Regularity Hypothesis." Journalism Quarterly, 41, no. 3 (1964), 7.
Karp, Irwin. "Debate over Dallas: Theories of John Sparrow and Sylvia Meagher." Saturday Review, 9 March 1968, pp. 113-114.
Lauzon, A. "Oswald a-t-il tué Kennedy?" Maclean's, March 1964, pp. 1-2.
"A Matter of Reasonable Doubt." Ravu Magazine, 28 January 1967, pp. 18-26.
"More than one man." America, 7 December 1963, p. 722.
"Mythmakers; mysterious deaths of people involved in case." Time, 11 November 1966, pp. 33-34.
"New Light on Second Assassin Theory." U.S. News and World Report, 29 May 1967, p. 14.
"New Orleans and the Cubans: Who was ready to Help Oswald." The Times, 20 February 1967, p. 12.
"Phantasmagoria; who murdered Kennedy?" Time, 25 November 1966, pp. 34-35.
"Policaj Ubil Kennedija?" Vecernji Sarajevski list, 24 December 1964, pp. 298-300.
Rice, John R. What Was Back of Kennedy's Murder. Murfreesboro, Tenn.: Sword of the

13-00000

ne, Harford. "Chance or design?" Manchester Guardian, 28 September 1966, p. 18.
son, Josiah. "The Cross Fire that Killed President Kennedy: Excerpts from Six Seconds in Dallas." Saturday Evening Post, 2 December 1967, pp. 27-31.
Bremulon, J.H. "Did Lee Harvey Oswald Act without Help?" New York University Law Review, 40, no. 3 (1965), 466-467.
dict: One man alone." Senior Scholastic, 7 October 1964, pp. 9-10.
n, David H. The Plot to Kill JFK. Chicago: Novel Books, 1965.
berg, Harold. "Kennedy Murder: Buried Proof of a Conspiracy!" Saga, April 1967, pp. 28-31, 89-90, 92, 94-96.
——. Oswald in New Orleans: Case of Conspiracy with the CIA. New York: Canyon Books, 1967.
, David and David Lifton. "The Case for Three Assassins." January 1967, pp. 77-100.
a plot was feared when Kennedy was Shot." U.S. News and World Report, 6 January 1964, p. 7.

G. JIM GARRISON

the elements." Newsweek, 10 March 1969, pp. 36+.
ac of Jim Garrison's investigation into the assassination of John F. Kennedy: the crime of silence. Austin: Research Publications, 1968.
, M.S. "Garrison and Warren, Anything in Common?" Minority of One, October 1967, pp. 11-12.
ssassination: Bourbon Street Rococo." Time, 3 March 1969, p. 26.
sination: History or Headlines." Newsweek, 13 March 1967, pp. 44+.
, James. "The Garrison Investigation: How and Why it Began." New Orleans, April 1967, pp. 8-9.
orth, R. "J. Garrison's investigation of a plot to kill JFK." Newsweek, 15 May 1967, pp. 36+.
, Milton E. The Garrison Case. New York: Clarkson N. Potter, 1969.
val in New Orleans: Jim Garrison's Investigation." Newsweek, 6 March 1967, p. 32.
ase for Garrison." New York Review of Books, 14 September 1967, pp. 19-29.
e of Conspiracy." Newsweek, 3 April 1967, pp. 36-37.
ng In; Garrison's unofficial chief investigator quits." Time, 7 July 1967, p. 17.
J. and N.C. Chriss. "New Orleans: Act One." Reporter, 6 April 1967, pp. 17-20.
ing Big Jim." Newsweek, 17 March 1969, p. 105.
ins for the DA; physicians examine photographs and X-rays." Newsweek, 27 January 1969, p. 27.
Wins a Round: Jim Garrison's Investigation." Time, 24 March 1967, pp. 17-18.
y Iteration." Time, 7 March 1969, pp. 22-23.
at Defendant." Newsweek, 24 February 1969, p. 33.
William F. Jr. "The Press: Its Actions and Reactions." New Orleans, April 1967, pp. 12-13, 52-53.
, Edward Jay. "Garrison." New Yorker, 13 July 1968, pp. 35-40, 42, 49-52, 54-56, 58-60, 62-76, 79-81.
the Hurricane." Newsweek, 3 March 1969, pp. 24+.
de, Paris. The Kennedy Conspiracy: An uncommissioned report on the Jim Garrison investigation. New York: Meredith Press, 1969.
n, Jim. A Heritage of Stone. New York: Putnam, 1970.
. "New Orleans Evidence; excerpts from statements." Reporter, 8 February 1968, p. 10.
on Under Fire." The Economist, 25 February 1967, p. 730.
on vs. the People." Time, 14 March 1969, p. 29.
, Alex. "Clay Shaw Tells His Story." Transcript of TV Interview, Station WVUE, Channel 12, New Orleans, 11 March 1969.
. "Jim Garrison Tells His Story." Transcript of TV Interview, Station WVUE, Channel 12, New Orleans, 13 March 1969.
eivable connivance." Time, 12 January 1968, p. 14.
velyn. "'Several Plots' Claims District Attorney." Sunday Times, 26 February 1967.
osemary and Jack D. Wardlaw. Plot or Politics? The Garrision Case and its cast. New Orleans: Pelican Publications, 1967.
Joachim. The Garrison Inquiry, Truth and Consequences. London: Peter Dawnay, 1967.
ears Shaw." Senior Scholastic, 21 March 1969, p. 16.
James. American Grotesque. An Account of the Clay Shaw-Jim Garrison Affair in the City of New Orleans. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1970.
sparitie din Scena a lui Jim Garrison." Lumea, 22 June 1967, pp. 97-100.
Who Loved Kennedy." Time, 21 February 1969, p. 18.
ree Season." Newsweek ...

"More than a Man in the Dock." Time, 14 February 1969, pp. 26-29.
"New Orleans Plot." Senior Scholastic, 14 April 1967, pp. 18-19.
Norden, Eric. "Jim Garrison: A candid conversation with the Embattled District Attorney of New Orleans." Playboy, October 1967, pp. 59+.
"Odd Company." Time, 10 March 1967, p. 24.
Phelan, James. "To Old New Orleans: The Vice Man Cometh." Saturday Evening Post, 8 June 1963, pp. 67-71.
Powledge, F. "Is Garrison Faking?" New Republic, 17 June 1967, pp. 13-18.
Roberts, G. "The Case of Jim Garrison and Lee Oswald." New York Times Magazine, 21 May 1967, pp. 32-35.
Rogers, W. "Persecution of Clay Shaw." Look, 26 August 1969, pp. 53-56+.
"Round One." Newsweek, 3 February 1969, p. 33.
"Shutting Up Big Mouth." Time, 25 August 1967, pp. 48-51.
"Sideshows in New Orleans." Time, 31 January 1969, p. 40.
"Sifting Fact From Fantasy: Use of Truth Drugs in Jim Garrison's Investigation." Time, 31 March 1967, p. 41.
"Sleight of Hand: Jim Garrison's Assassination Investigation Extends to FBI and CIA." Newsweek, 22 May 1967, p. 40.
"Smiling through." Newsweek, 27 January 1969, pp. 27-28.
Smith, Merriman. "Jim Garrison and His Sources of Evidence." Manchester Guardian, 18 Mar 1967, p. 7.
"Tales of Garrison." The Economist, 25 March 1967, p. 1145.
"A Taste for Conspiracy." Newsweek, 20 March 1967, p. 76.
"Thickening the Plot: Judges support Jim Garrison's plot Theory." Newsweek, 27 March 1967 p. 37.
Turner, William W. "Garrison Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy..." Ramparts, January 1968, p. 43.
"Two For the Seesaw." Newsweek, 3 July 1967, p. 82.
"What Conspiracy? Testimony of Perry Russo." Newsweek, 24 February 1969, p. 33.
"What Garrison Proved." New Republic, 15 March 1969, p. 9.
Young, Roger. "The Investigation: Where It Stands Today." New Orleans, July 1967, pp. 1

H. WILLIAM MANCHESTER

"L'Affaire Manchester." Triumph, January 1967, p. 7.
"As the book appears: a close look at the facts; concerning The Death of a President, by William Manchester." U.S. News and World Report, 23 January 1967, pp. 50-52.
"The Assassination. The Book." Newsweek, 10 April 1967, pp. 34-35.
"The Assassination: Who Can Understand It?" Newsweek, 16 January 1967, pp. 28-29.
"Battle of the Book; Manchester's The Death of a President." Time, 23 December 1966, pp. 15-18.
Bennett, Arnold. Jackie, Bobby and Manchester: The Story Behind the Headlines. New York Bee Line Books, 1967.
"Book that backfired; concerning Death of a President by William Manchester." U.S. News and World Report, 26 December 1966, p. 36.
Cafiero, L.H. "Manchester Book Alledges Com Lag Day JFK Killed." Electronic News, 3 April 1967, p. 22.
Cannon, James M. and Edward Kosner. "Manchester's Own Story." Newsweek, 30 January 1967, pp. 21-24.
Churchill, Randolph S. "The Manchester Book." The Times, 13 February 1967, p. 13, 14 February 1967, p. 11.
Coit, Margaret L. "November 22, 1963." Saturday Review, 15 April 1967, pp. 30-31.
Collins, R.S. "Kennedy vs. Look, Manchester, Harper & Row; an Informal Glossary of Press Relations Techniques." Public Relations Journal, April 1967, pp. 13-15.
Cooke, Alistair. "Fresh Shots in Kennedy Book Battle." Manchester Guardian, 24 January 1967, p. 9.
———. "Mrs. Kennedy Suffers Grief She Sought to Avoid." Manchester Guardian, 21 December 1966, p. 7.
Cory, J. "Manchester Affair." Saturday Review, 9 September 1967, p. 61.
Cunliffe, Marcus. "A courtier's obsequies." (Review of Death of a President). New Society, 20 April 1967, pp. 580-581.
"Death of a President; Excerpts from the Introduction to the Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1964." Library Journal, August

Featherstone, Joseph. "Last Flight from Dallas." New Republic, 22 April 1967, pp. 20-22.
Fein, Arnold L. "The Legal Right of Privacy." Saturday Review, 21 January 1967, pp. 26-27.
"Feud Over Death of a President Intensifies as Manchester Attacks Kennedy Family and Aids." Publishers Weekly, 30 January 1967, pp. 88-89.
Galbraith, John Kenneth. "Was Mrs. Kennedy Justified in Bringing Suit?" Saturday Review, 21 January 1967, pp. 18-21.
Hardwick, Elizabeth. "Blow Up." New York Review of Books, 20 April 1967, pp. 11-12.
Hughes, E.J. "Trials of Government in Exile: Graceless Battle between the Kennedy Family and W. Manchester." Newsweek, 6 February 1967, p. 20.
"The Holiday Spirit." Newsweek, 9 January 1967, p. 25.
"How to Lose a war: Long running row over Manchester's Book." Newsweek, 6 February 1967, pp. 34-35.
"In the Hours After Dallas: the Book and the Testimony: Concerning The Death of a President, by Wm. Manchester." U.S. News and World Report, 20 February 1967, pp. 51-52.
"Jacqueline Kennedy's Victory." Newsweek, 2 January 1967, pp. 16-19.
oesten, Joachim. The Case Against the Kennedy Clan. Munich: The author (n.d.)
arp, Irvin. "The Author's Right to Write." Saturday Review, 21 January 1967, pp. 28-29.
The Kennedys: Temporary Cease Fire." Newsweek, 9 January 1967, pp. 20-21.
opkind, Andrew. "The Kennedy Book Battle." New Statesman, 30 December 1966, p. 956.
osner, Edward. "Jacqualine B. Kennedy, Plaintiff..." Newsweek, 26 December 1966, pp. 39-43.
rassner, Paul. "The Parts That Were Left Out of the Kennedy Book." Realist, May 1967, pp. 1, 18.
isagor, Peter. "A Brilliant Mosaic of Events." Panorama Magazine, 8 April 1967, p. 3.
ittle, Stuart W. "Birth Pains of a Book." Saturday Review, 9 September 1967, p. 61.
ogan, A. "JFK: the Stained Glass Image." American Heritage, August 1967, pp. 4-7.
———. "Outdoor Life and the Death of a President: William Manchester Charges Outdoor Life with Hard Boiled Callousness Toward a National Tragedy." Outdoor Life, October 1967.
anchester, William. "William Manchester's Own Story." Look, 4 April 1967, pp. 62-66.
anchester Book: Despite Flaws and Error, a Story That is Larger than Life or Death." Time, 7 April 1967, pp. 22-23.
agher, Sylvia. "After the Battle, The Book." The Minority of One, June 1967, pp. 25, 27.
rs. Kennedy Reaches Accord with Harper & Row and William Manchester." Publishers Weekly, 23 January 1967, p. 222.
vins, Allan. "Gargantuan, Honest and Useful, but so exasperating." Panorama Magazine, 8 April 1967, pp. 2-3.
umb, J.H. "The Private Grief of Public Figures." Saturday Review, 21 January 1967, pp. 24-25.
equela: Spreading Controversy." Time, 6 January 1967, pp. 16-17.
erman, George. "The Book of the Century." This Week Magazine, 7 January 1967, pp. 6-7.
inn, Richard M. "Note: Guilt and Depth Reaction to the Death of a President." Psychoanalytic Review, Fall 1966, pp. 81-82.
lese, Gay. "The Corry Papers." Esquire, June 1967, pp. 24+.
o Help You Keep the Record Straight About that Book; Concerning The Death of a President, by Wm. Manchester." U.S. News and World Report, 6 February 1967, pp. 66-67.
alin, Nicholas. "Just Read the News, Mr. Manchester." New Statesman, 21 April 1967, pp. 547-548.
chmann, Barbara W. "The Historian's Opportunity." Saturday Review, 25 February 1967, pp. 27, 31, 71.
Calder, Lawrence. The Untold Story: why the Kennedys lost the Book Battle. New York: Award Books, 1967.
ere was O'Donnell?" Time, 17 February 1967, p. 78.
dow vs. author; concerning W. Manchester's Death of a President." Senior Scholastic, 6 January 1967, p. 16.
ls, Cary. "Manchester's Upheaval." National Catholic Reporter, 29 March 1967, p. 10.
chem, Francis. "Manchester and the Kennedys." Sunday Times, 15 January 1967, p. 10.

I. LYNDON BAINES JOHNSON

wing Rift of LBJ and Kennedy: Behind the Furor over a Book, Concerning the Death of a President, by Wm. Manchester." U.S. News and World Report, 2 January 1967, pp. 22-27.
y, J. Evetts. A Texan Looks at Lyndon: A Study in Illegitimate Power. Canyon, Texas: Palo Duro Press, 1964.
ten, Joachim. The Case Against Lyndon B. Johnson in the Assassination of President Kennedy. (N.p.) The author, 1967. 2 vols.
———. The Dark Side of Lyndon B. Johnson. London: Peter Dawnay, 1968.
son, L.B. Message to the Congress: address deli...

Johnson, L.B. "President's Proclamation, June 6, 1968." Vital Speeches, 15 June 1968, p
"Johnson takes oath as nation mourns Kennedy." Senior Scholastic, 6 December 1963, p. 14
Knebel, F Letcher. "After the Shots: the ordeal of Lyndon Johnson." Look, 10 March 1964, pp. 26-28+.
"LBJ on the Assassination." Newsweek, 11 May 1970, p. 41.
Lincoln, Evelyn. Kennedy and Johnson. New York: Rinehart & Winston n.d.
McReynolds, D. "New York Letter: Macbeth in the White House." Saturday Night, December 1966, pp. 22-23.

II. MARTIN LUTHER KING

"Accused killer, a clumsy man with closed eyes." Life, 26 April 1968, p. 42B.
Adams, S.J. "Measuring up the Catholic Press and Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr." America, 4 May 1968, p. 624.
"As 150,000 said farewell to Dr. King." U.S. News and World Report, 22 April 1968, pp. 38-39.
"Assassination." Time, 12 April 1968, pp. 18-21.
"Assassination according to Capote." Time, 10 May 1968, p. 65.
"Assassination shocks nation; with quotations." Senior Scholastic, 25 April 1968, pp. 18-19.
Bennett, Lerone, Jr. "Martyrdom of M.L. King." Ebony, May 1968, p. 174.
———. What Manner of Man: A Biography of MLK. Chicago: Johnson Pub. Co., 1968.
"Big Hunt for mystery killer." U.S. News and World Report, 29 April 1968, pp. 8+.
Blair, Clay. The Strange Case of James Earl Ray. New York: Bantam Books, 1969.
Boutelle, P. et al. Murder in Memphis. (N.p.) Merit Publications, 1968.
Brown, Mrs. Julia. Please Don't Help Glorify Martin Luther King. TACT Committee. (n.d.)
Cameron, J.M. "British view on Martin Luther King." Commonweal, 26 April 1968, p. 164.
Clarke, J.W. and J.W. Soule. "How Southern Children felt about King's Death." Trans-Act October 1968, pp. 35-40.
"Deepening mystery of Dr. King's Assassination." U.S. News and World Report, 27 May 1968, p. 10.
"Did Ray Kill King?" National Review, 23 April 1968, pp. 376+.
"Doctor King." National Review, 23 April 1968, pp. 376+.
"Doctor King's murder: nagging questions remain." U.S. News and World Report, 24 March 1 p. 13.
Halberstam, M. "Are you guilty of murdering Martin Luther King?" New York Times Magazin 9 June 1968, pp. 27-29+.
Huie, W.B. "Story of James Earl Ray and the plot to assassinate Martin Luther King." Lo 26 November 1968, pp. 96-97+.
Huie, W. B. et al. "Why James Earl Ray Murdered Dr. King." Look, 15 April 1969, pp. 102-104.
"James Ray: manhunt ends but mysteries remain." U.S. News and World Report, 24 June 1968 pp. 34-36.
"King is the man, oh, Lord." Newsweek, 15 April 1968, pp. 34-38.
Lomax, Louis. To Kill a Black Man. Los Angeles: Holloway House, 1968.
"Man in Room 5." Time, 12 April 1968, p. 21.
"Martin Luther King and the right to know." America, 22 March 1969, p. 323.
"Notes and Comment." New Yorker, 13 April 1968, pp. 35-37.
O'Leary, J. "Greatest manhunt in law enforcement history." Reader's Digest, August, 196 pp. 63-69.
"Raising a whirlwind; Ray's plea of guilty." Time, 21 March 1969, pp. 16-17.
"Reactions to the slaying of Martin Luther King; symposium." America, April 1968, pp. 534-536.
Turner, W. "Some disturbing parallels." Ramparts, 25 January 1969.
Watters, P. et al. "Beale Street and points North." Nation, 22 April 1968, pp. 529-535.
"Where is James Earl Ray?" Newsweek, 29 April 1968, p. 21.
"Who killed King?" Newsweek, 22 April 1968, pp. 31-33.
"Who Killed King?" Time, 26 April 1968, pp. 20-21.
"Widening Search." Time, 19 April 1968, p. 20.
"Willard, Galt, Ray?" National Review, 7 May 1968, p. 432.
Woodbury, R. "Murder clues: hand prints, a car chase and a silly smile." Life, 19 April 1968, pp. 40-40A
"Year later: honors for Dr. King; violence, too." U.S. News and World Report, 14 April 1969. p. 8.

13-00000

III. ROBERT F. KENNEDY

"The Accused: Ray and Sirhan." Life, 21 June 1968, pp. 24-34.
'Aftermath of a tragedy; boy's deep hate, a senator slain." U.S. News and World Report, 17 June 1968, pp. 25-28.
merican Heritage, Editors of. RFK: His Life and Death. New York: Dell, 1968.
Bobby Kennedy Record." U.S. News and World Report, 6 May 1968, pp. 50-54.
Bobby: To be or Not To Be." Newsweek, 29 January 1968, pp. 18-19.
uckley, W.F., Jr. "Reflections on the Sirahn trial." National Review, 11 March 1969, P. 247.
ameron, J.M. "From England: the death of Kennedy." Commonweal, 28 June 1968, pp. 429-30.
iardi, John. "Manner of Speaking: TV coverage and radio coverage." Saturday Review, 29 June 1968, p. 37.
Clashing symbols." Newsweek, 14 July 1969, pp. 36+.
The Conscience of RFK." Reporter, 22 February 1963, p. 12.
ooke, Terence J. "Eulogy to Robert F. Kennedy, Delivered at the Funeral." Vital Speeches, 1 July 1968, pp. 547-548.
Death of a Democrat." America, 19 July 1969, p. 22.
Toledano, Ralph. RFK, The Man Who Would Be President. New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1967.
mond, B.L. "Sirhan through the looking glass; testimony of psychiatrist." Time, 4 April 1969, p. 28.
oes Bobby Kennedy Have a Chance?" Saturday Evening Post, 20 April 1968, p. 88.
ougherty, Richard. "New Yorkers Weep as Family, Friends Return with Body." Los Angeles Times, 7 June 1968, pp. 1, 12.
astoss, Wm. "First Court Appearance; Suspect Gives Impression of Cocky, arrogant Confidence." Los Angeles Times, 9 June 1968, pp. 1, 15.
tandly prone on the way to a Rostrum; with reports by L. Wainwright and T. H. White." Life, 14 June 1968, pp. 32-42D.
ums, John J. "Brother Delivers Eulogy for 'Good and Decent Man'." Los Angeles Times, 9 June 1968, pp. 1, 22.
hin, R. W. "Day in June." McCalls, June 1970, pp. 38+.
erstam, David. "Travels with Bobby Kennedy." Harper's, July 1968, pp. 51-61.
as, Hal. "Indiana: A Test for Bobby." New York Times Magazine, 5 May 1968, pp. 32-33.
l, Gladwin. "Kennedy State 'Extremely Critical'; Suspect, Arab Immigrant, Arraigned; President puts Guard on Candidates." New York Times, 6 June 1968, pp. 1, 20.
sman, Roger. "RFK on Cuba: an Insider's Analysis." Commonweal, 22 November 1968, pp. 273-275.
ston, Robert A. Special Unit Senator: RFK Assassination. New York: Random House 1970.
Many Conspiracies?" Minority of One, September 1968, pp. 9, 16.
ixon vs. Kennedy: the Odds." U.S. News and World Report, 29 April 1968, pp. 28-30.
redible Year of '68: Year of Shock." Life, 10 January 1969, pp. 30-37.
side story of the latest Bobby-LBJ break." U.S. News and World Report, 1 April 1968, pp. 30-32.
o, Godfrey. Why Robert Kennedy was Killed. New York: Third Press, 1970.
e 5, 1968" (a poem). See, October 1968, pp. 12-13.
y vs. Sirhan." Newsweek, 5 May 1969, pp. 34+.
er, Robert Blair. "Conversations in jail with Sirhan, a name Meaning Wolf." Life, 17 January 1969, pp. 20-25.
——. RFK Must Die. New York: Grove Press, 1970.
ll, John. "Kennedy Made Each of his 42 years count." Los Angeles Times, 7 June 1968, pp. 2, 16.
y, Thomas B. "The Fire of your Love (June 5, 1968)." America, 15 June 1968, back cover.
edy Assassination: religious overtones." Christian Today, 21 June 1968, p. 39.
edy Candidacy." Christian Century, 27 March 1968, pp. 380+.
ennedy Cause." New Republic, 15 June 1968, pp. 3-4.
des Thank Nation for Providing them With Strength and Hope." New York Times, 16 June 1968, pp. 1, 34.
, Peter. "Suspect called calm and lucid...Sirhan describes himself as Jordanian born in Jerusalem." New York Times, 6 June 1968, pp. 1, 21.
ing a father." Time, 21 March 1969, p. 17.
, Tom. "President sets Sunday as day for mourning." Los Angeles Times, 7 June 1968
en, D. "Missing word: [illegible]

"Letter and the Law." Newsweek, 2 June 1969, p. 33.
"Letters to the editor." Ebony, June 1968, pp. 14+.
Lowell, Robert. "RFK; Poem." New Republic, 22 June 1968, p. 27.
Lyons, Louis M. "America Bereft: RFK." Massachusetts Review, Summer 1968, pp. 578-580
Martin, Dean. "Dean Martin talks about his drinking, the Mafia, Frank Sinatra, Women, Bobby Kennedy. Interview edited by Oriana Fallaci." Look, 26 December 1967, pp. 78-85.
Mahdi, M.T. Kennedy and Sirhan: Why? New York: New World Press, 1968.
Moore, T. "A Bit of the Way with RFK." Ave Maria, 28 October 1967, pp. 6-9.
"Mother and son." Newsweek, 17 February 1969, p. 33.
Muggeridge, Malcolm. "Elevation of Senator R.F. Kennedy." Esquire, November 1968, pp. 118+.
Navasky, Victor. "Robert F. Kennedy, Martin L. King, J.E. Hoover - who did it to whom?" Atlantic, November 1970.
"New clues in RFK death: was there a plot?" U.S. News and World Report, 24 June 1968, p. 36.
Newfield, Jack. "Kennedy Lays Out a Gut Campaign." Life, 29 March 1968, pp. 28-31.
"Notes and Comment." New Yorker, 15 June 1968, pp. 21-23.
———. New Yorker, 22 June 1968, p. 19.
O'Leasaker, Karl. "Down the Primary Stretch, from Indiana to Oregon." Nation, 27 May 1968, pp. 682.
"Once Again, Once Again." Newsweek, 17 June 1968, pp. 20-40.
Osborne, John. "Nebraska Primary, the ifs, ands, and buts." New Republic, 18 May 1968, pp. 7-9.
"Other Sirhan; testimony of prosecution's psychiatrist." Newsweek, 14 April 1969, pp. 44-45.
"Psychiatry on trial." National Review, 6 May 1969, pp. 427-428.
Reeves, Richard. "The Making of a Candidate 1968." New York Times Magazine, 31 March 1968, pp. 25-27.
Reich, Ken. "McCarthy Suspends Political Activities; Asks Prayer Vigil." Los Angeles Times, 6 June 1968, p.B 18.
Reichley, A.J. "He's Running Himself Out of the Race." Fortune, March 1968, pp. 112-11
"RFK." Christian Century, 85 (1968), 807-808.
"RFK: The Bob Kennedy we knew." Look, June 1968, entire issue.
"RFK: the man, the dream, the tragedy." U.S. News and World Report, 17 June 1968, pp. 16-18.
Riesman, David. "McCarthy and Kennedy." New Republic, 13 April 1968, pp. 22-23.
"Robert F. Kennedy and the Negro." Ebony, July 1968, pp. 29-32.
Roberts, S.V. "Sirhan B. Sirhan literary negotiations." Esquire, November 1970, pp. 131-134+.
Rogers, Warren. "Bobby's Decision." Look, 16 April 1968, pp. 72-80.
Rogers, Warren and Stanley Tretick. "The Bob Kennedy we Knew." Look, 9 July 1968, pp. 31-36.
Rovere, Richard H. "Letters from Washington." New Yorker, 15 June 1968, pp. 90-96.
Scheer, Robert. "The Night Bobby Died." Ramparts, 10 August 1968, pp. 56-58.
Schlesinger, Arthur M. "Why I am for Kennedy." New Republic, 18 May 1968, pp. 39-40.
"Second thoughts on Bobby." Time, 21 June 1968, p. 48.
"Selectivity in Los Angeles." Time, 3 January 1969, p. 40.
Shihab, Aziz. Sirhan. San Antonio: Naylor Co., 1969.
"Shock of violence hits the campaign." Business Week, 8 June 1968, pp. 38-42.
"Sirhan guilty." Senior Scholastic, 2 May 1969, p. 19.
"Sirhan takes the stand." Newsweek, 17 March 1969, p. 37.
"Sirhan; tragedy of the absurd." Newsweek, 24 March 1969, p. 32A.
"Sirhan's trance; testimony of psychiatrist." Newsweek, 7 April 1969, p. 37.
"Sirhan's Verdict." Time, 25 April 1969, pp. 21-22.
"Socking it to 'em: Travels with Bobby." Time, 5 April 1968, pp. 22-23.
Sorensen, Theodore C. "RFK: a Personal Memoir." Saturday Review, 22 June 1968, p. 19.
Steinbecker, John. RFK: The Man, the Mysticism, the Murder. Los Angeles: Import Publishers, 1969.
"T.R.B. from Washington; who's guilty." New Republic, 15 June 1968, p. 2.
"Taking the oath." Newsweek, 25 August 1969, p. 42.
"Test case; responses to psychological tests." Newsweek, 7 April 1969, pp. 94-95.
"Three Assassinations." Minority of One, 10, no. 9 (1968), 13-16.
"Toward the Gas Chamber." Time, 2 May 1969, p. 19.
Townsend, Dorothy. "Witness Reports Girl said 'We Shot Him'." Los Angeles Times, 6 June 1968

13-00000

"Verdict on Sirhan." Newsweek, 28 April 1969, pp. 41+.
Weiss, P. and M. Mannes. "Reflections on a tragedy." Seventeen, August 1968, pp. 194-195.
"What was in Sirhan's mind?" Time, 24 January 1969, p. 54.
Weick, Paul R. "The Oregon Primary." New Republic, 8 June 1968, pp. 14-15.
"Win or lose, the Primary Players." Life, 7 June 1968, pp. 35-41.
Wise, David. "How Bobby Plans to Win It." Saturday Evening Post, 1 June 1968, pp. 23-27.
"Witnesses speak." Newsweek, 24 June 1968, pp. 26-27.
Yoakum, Robert. "Kennedy and McCarthy: 1965-1967 Voting Record." New Republic, 11 May 1968, pp. 23-27.

13-00000

> It's the first lie detector that can be used on a dead man. It works on tapes and other voice recordings

by George O'Toole

Assassination Tapes

The rulers of the state are the only ones who should have the privilege of lying, either at home or abroad; they may be allowed to lie for the good of the state.
—Plato: *The Republic*, Book Three

It's a little frightening. The machine can listen to what you're saying and tell, with a high degree of reliability, whether or not you are lying. It's called the Psychological Stress Evaluator, and it is, in effect, a lie detector. Unlike the polygraph, it needs no physical connection to the subject; therefore it can be used without his knowledge. It works from recordings of his voice, so anything on tape, sound track or phonograph record is fair game for the machine. It is the first lie detector that can be used on a dead man.

Early this year, one of these instruments came into my hands. I resolved to use it to probe one of the darkest mysteries of recent history, the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. I set about collecting every recording I could lay my hands on of anyone who had any direct knowledge of the affair. Soon I had compiled the tape-recorded testimony of twenty-two persons—eyewitnesses, Dallas policemen, the pathologist who conducted the autopsy, members and staff of the Warren Commission, Jim Garrison, Clay Shaw, and even Earl Warren.

I ran the tapes through the PSE systematically, taking each controversial point in turn. Did the rifle which belonged to Lee Harvey Oswald kill President Kennedy? Was Oswald the killer? Were others involved? What of those mysterious autopsy photographs which the Warren Commission never saw—do they support the Commission's lone-gunman, single-bullet theory? And what about the Warren Commission itself? Did its members conspire to cover up the truth?

Slowly a picture emerged. It is blurred, and it is not the picture I expected. Not all the details are there, but I guarantee this: you may believe the lone-gunman theory of the Warren Report, or you may believe the government-conspiracy theory of Mark Lane, Jim Garrison and others, but either way you are wrong.

The PSE is not a crystal ball. It was invented as an interrogation aid, a function it performs well. To my knowledge, this was the first instance of its use as a tool for historical research. To understand what I did with the PSE, one should know something about the device itself.

I first heard of the Psychological Stress Evaluator last year, when I met two of its inventors, Allan D. Bell, Jr., and Charles R. McQuiston. Bell and McQuiston, both former lieutenant colonels, retired from Army Intelligence several years ago to form a company called Dektor Counterintelligence and Security, Inc. It was a logical second career for the two men. Both are experts in the technology of espionage. Either one could pick the lock on your front door in less time than it takes you to find your key. Colonel Bell wears a Black Belt in karate, is an accomplished swordsman and small-arms expert, and has a dozen inventions to his credit, from anti-bugging devices to a miniaturized microdot camera. Colonel McQuiston is one of the foremost polygraph experts in the U.S., a specialist in radio and audio surveillance, and a qualified locksmith.

13-00000

polygraph. Standard polygraphs ure four variables: pulse, blood pressure, respiration and perspiration. Some measure additional physiological vari-
The more variables measured, the reliable the polygraph.
i and McQuiston discovered that the encies composing the human voice ot fixed: they shift very slightly from to fourteen times every second. But the speaker is under stress, this norrequency modulation disappears. remains are the pure component fre-cies of the voice. And a strong indica-tat the speaker is lying.
e two men developed a device to t this phenomenon and planned to use an additional "channel" on the poly-. Then they discovered that the new ole was so reliable and accurate a ure of psychological stress there was no need to measure the other poly- variables.
ed from the necessity of strapping the ct into a chair, stretching a pneumo-ic tube across his chest, gluing elec- to his palms, and clamping his arm blood-pressure cuff, the PSE proved much more versatile than the poly-. Because it can work from a tele- or tape recorder, the PSE can be without the knowledge or even the al presence of the subject.
ked Colonel Bell to tell me about some things the PSE was being used for, ially cases in which a conventional raph couldn't be used. He mentioned e police in Howard County, Maryland, been using the PSE for two years; they had great success in establishing the ence of suspects who were afraid to t to a polygraph examination because machine's forbidding aspect.
I went on to describe some of his ion's other uses, actual or potential. and the Federal government are ex- g its use as a defense against skyjack- d telephoned bomb threats, and as ns of speeding up customs inspec- Some doctors and psychiatrists are PSEs to study patients' physical and l stress. The National Committee to igate Aerial Phenomena, a private that investigates UFO reports, is sing the PSE to interview witnesses) sightings.
ked Bell if he would lend me a PSE eriment with, in order to write a piece the device. He agreed, with two con-. First, I must take Dektor's three-day in operating the instrument; second, using the PSE, I must review my etation of its output with his staff, in erest of accuracy. This seemed rea-e, so I agreed.
course was held in the meeting room oliday Inn in Falls Church, Virginia. ght other ~~students were~~ employees tomers who had purchased the . These included a private detective in Pennsylvania, a New York chain ... and the security service of an East African country. The instructor was Mike Kradz, a criminologist and retired police officer. Kradz projects the tough-cop image, but he is a living rebuttal to the Polish joke. There is nothing about forensic science, from fingerprints to polygraphy, on which the man is not an expert.

The first morning of the course was devoted to the physical operation of the PSE. The device is used in conjunction with a Uher tape recorder, which has four speeds and can be manually wound back to locate a particular point on the tape. The testimony to be evaluated is recorded at a tape speed of 7½ inches per second, then played back and stopped at the beginning of the utterance in question. The recorder is slowed to 15/16 inches per second and played. The sound, no longer recognizable as a human voice, is a long, low rumble.

The PSE itself is built into an attaché case. The case opens to reveal a chart drive, similar to an electrocardiograph, and a number of buttons and knobs. A single cable connects the PSE to the tape recorder.

As the tape recorder reels slowly turn, and a rumble issues from its speaker, the PSE stylus dances back and forth across the moving chart paper, leaving behind a ragged trail. Then the recorder is stopped, the chart paper is stopped, and that's all there is to it. The result is a strip of paper with a squiggly line. The rest is up to the human eye and brain.

On the afternoon of the first day, Kradz showed us what to look for. The unstressed voice looks like an untrimmed hedge, with stalks of different heights sticking up (and down) at irregular intervals. But add some stress, and that hedge begins to look trimmed. The greater the stress, the smoother the shape. If the subject was experiencing the hard stress which accompanies deception, the over-all outline of the figure tends to take on a rectangular shape, a concertina as seen by the player. Kradz showed slide after slide of charts made during actual police interrogations. He told us the background of each case and pointed out the tell-tale signs of deception, whenever they were present.

That night each student took a PSE back to his room to practice operating it. Some coordination must be learned to become facile in handling the recorder and the PSE, but clearly the difficult part of the course would be learning how to read and interpret the charts.

The next day we learned the theory of polygraph interrogation, which applies to the PSE. There is, first of all, the matter of the "outside issue."

> "The more I read, the more I doubted the official account of what happened that day in Dallas"

Most people, Kradz pointed out, have some sort of deep secret they don't want known. When faced with a polygraph examination, a person may be more concerned that this outside issue may come to light than he is about the actual substance of the interrogation. This can produce irrelevant stress in some of his answers, and mislead the examiner. Therefore it is is necessary for the examiner to interview the subject before the examination, go over all of the questions he intends to ask, and assure the subject he will ask only these questions. I had reason to remember this later, when I ran my first real interrogation tape.

The interrogation always includes the question, "Are you afraid that I will ask you about something we have not discussed?" A negative answer with no sign of stress eliminates the outside-issue problem. Also, the examiner always asks some innocuous questions, such as, "Do you like the color blue?" in order to observe the subject's general state of tension. And there is always one "red-herring" question.

The red herring is used to identify the "guilt complex responder." Such a person shows stress when he responds to any accusatory question. The examiner may ask, "Did you steal the watch?" when it is money, not a watch, that is missing. A stressed denial will alert the examiner, who carefully compares this response to the stress produced by questions about the missing money.

That night the class was given tapes of real police interrogations. In most cases, Kradz was the examiner; and in every case, he knew the background and resolution of the matter. One case I was assigned concerned a young man accused of stealing money from his father's store. Kradz started by asking the "outside-issue" question. No, the young man replied, he was not afraid Kradz would ask him a question they hadn't discussed. Then the following exchange took place:

"Do you live in Howard County?"
"Yes."
"Do you suspect someone of having taken the money?"
"No."
"Are you wearing a white shirt?"
"Yes."
"Do you know who took the money?"
"No."
"Are you wearing a ring?"
"Yes."
"Did you take the money?"
"No."

There were a few red-herring questions to check for the guilt complex response. The questions about wearing a white shirt and a ring and living in Howard County had been included to measure the background stress elicited by irrelevant issues.

I ran the tape and charted it on the PSE. All but two of his responses were unstressed. The question about suspecting

vearing a ring?" In fact, his yes to that accompanied by such stress as I had only once or twice in the class slides. e next morning Kradz called on me. he suspect take the money, he asked. I I didn't think so. Kradz nodded. Did ispect who took the money? Yes, I ght he did. Very good, said Kradz. Did ce anything else about the interroga- Well, yes, there was this business t the ring. Perhaps the suspect had n it. Kradz smiled. No, the kid hadn't i the ring, but he was gay. He had anged rings with another guy. Nobody

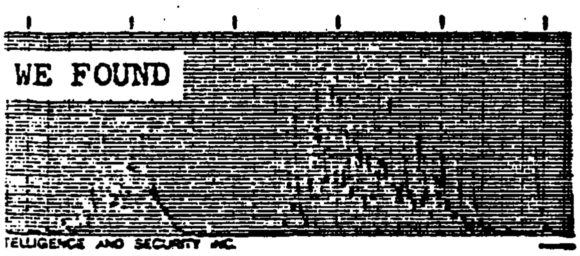
situation, I wondered if it could be used the way I had hoped, as a tool for historical research.

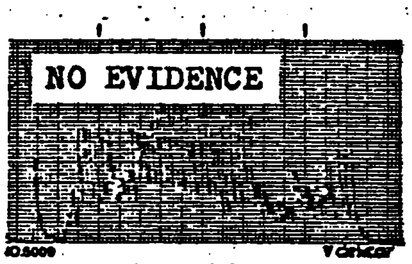
During the lunch break I took Kradz aside and asked him. Could the PSE be used outside interrogations, where the speaker was telling what may or may not have happened? Yes, he said, the PSE could be used for that. Where there was no stress, I could be confident that the speaker was telling the truth. However, when I did find stress, I had to be very careful about reaching conclusions about its cause; it could result from something other than deception. But if I

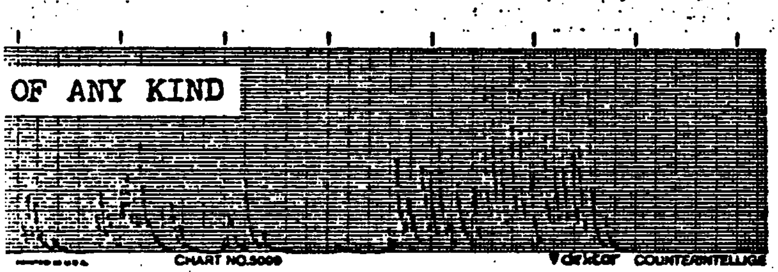
details of the controversy dimmed in my mind, leaving only a dull residue of doubt. I had despaired of ever learning the truth. Now I knew what to do with the PSE.

It was all there: the statements made before television cameras by eyewitnesses, policemen, medical examiners, members of the Warren Commission. Somewhere in a network-television vault were the sound tracks, with the tiny, inaudible variations in voice frequency that could settle once and for all the question, "Did Oswald, acting alone, shoot and kill John F. Kennedy?"

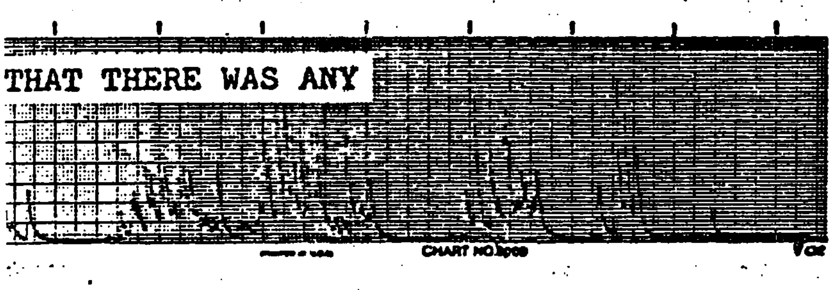
My immediate problem was getting

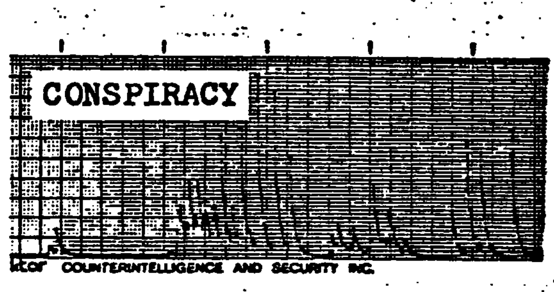






Voice prints by the Psychological Stress Evaluator of former chief justice Earl Warren in May, 1972 indicating hard stress on the words "no evidence."





about it. The kid didn't really expect asked about it, because Kradz had over all the questions with him. Still, he ring was mentioned, he panicked. e third day of the course, I had begun e some thought to what I might do e PSE. I was particularly interested fact that the device works from a tape ing. Sound-recording technology is t a century old (Edison invented the graph in 1877), and an enormous it of history is stored on phonograph s, sound tracks, and tape and wire ings. I thought how many press cones, interviews and public pronounce- are stored away in the film and tape es of the world, and how many ques- ould be settled if we knew for certain

found a stress pattern in the testimony of several witnesses to the same event, I would very probably have uncovered deception.

Encouraged, I reviewed the list of recent mysteries. Watergate was, of course, the first to come to mind. The ITT affair was also of recent interest. The Kent State incident had never been fully cleared up. But one subject seemed to loom above all the rest—the assassination of John F. Kennedy.

Like many others, I have found it difficult to believe the Warren Report. When Mark Lane's book came out, I read it carefully. I read much of the other criticism of the Warren Commission's findings. The more I read, the more I doubted the official account of what happened that day in Dallas. I waited for the real story to emerge. It didn't.

access to the recordings. I was certain the television networks would have them, but I wasn't sure exactly what to ask for. There must be thousands of hours of sound recordings relating to the assassination. Where, among all this talk, was the critical testimony?

I started digging and soon discovered the existence of a group called the National Committee to Investigate Assassinations, located in Washington, D.C. I called the number listed in the telephone directory and was soon speaking to Bob Smith, the Committee's Research Director. I told Smith that I was a writer and wanted to do a piece on the John F. Kennedy assassination. I asked him for an interview, and he agreed.

We met in the offices of Bernard Fenster-

13-00000

sassination Tapes

UED FROM PAGE 47

a successful criminal lawyer and tor of the Committee, in a modern building a few blocks from the White e. Fensterwald is a small, dapper man thin beard. Smith is a lean, intense smoker. Both men appeared to be ir forties.

fore we begin," I said. "I think I should on that I used to work for the CIA." ve run across it often, the theory that IA killed Kennedy. It seems absurd . and I don't believe it. I worked there ee years and never saw or heard any- suggesting the Agency was involved assassination. I never met anyone I thought capable of doing it. Still, learned through bitter experience of uspicion which attaches to former in- ence officers. Epidemics of paranoia o accompany us through life. I thought tter get that issue out of the way.

ith and Fensterwald exchanged es and smiled. Fensterwald told me ey did not necessarily believe the CIA sin theory, and they certainly didn't talking to a former Agency employee. ieved, I began to outline my project. d if they had heard of the PSE. Both were dimly aware of it. I described evice and started to detail the way it be used as a research tool. They im- ately understood what I was proposing vere tremendously enthusiastic. Yes, said, there were many key statements e somewhere, and they would be glad mpile specific references for me. ermore, they could, in some cases, de me with the tape. They said they l be in contact when they had some- for me.

ile I was waiting, I experimented with SE. I telephoned a friend and told him the device. I asked if he was willing y a little game to test it out, and he d. He picked a number between one en. I asked him, "Is the number one?" e number two?" and so on, and he ered no each time. I recorded his nses, ran them through the PSE and d him back. The number he picked, him, was five.

was dumbfounded. He had not heard PSE and had thought I might be con- g some elaborate joke at his expense. hen I called back and correctly iden- the number he had picked, he realized serious. And he was shocked.

layed the same game several times thers and did not always have similar ess. With Bernard Fensterwald, I was only to narrow the answer down to two ers, one of which turned out to be cor- ... problem with this game is that the player knows that it is just that. He knows that I know he is lying, it is a socially acceptable situation, and there is nothing at stake. The stress which accompanies real deception is not always present.

I obtained a tape recording from CBS News of a portion of a *Sixty Minutes* program in which Mike Wallace interviewed Clifford Irving. The interview took place during the height of the controversy, while Irving was still claiming to have gotten Howard Hughes' life story through a series of interviews with the billionaire. It was a consummate job of lying, embellished with such convincing details as Irving's disagreement with his colleague Susskind about whether Hughes kept his organic prunes in a paper or a plastic bag. *Sixty Minutes* re-ran the segment after Irving's confession because the man's sheer virtuosity as a prevaricator was amazing. I was interested in the interview for a different reason: at the height of the controversy, Irving had been given a polygraph examination and had passed it. I wanted to see if the man who had beaten the conventional lie detector could also beat the PSE.

I selected a point in the interview at which Mike Wallace suggested that Irving had not interviewed Howard Hughes, but had happened on some transcripts of Hughes' statements. Irving asked how he could have happened on them. Wallace rejoined, "Where *did* you happen on those transcripts?" Irving replied, "I got the transcripts from Howard Hughes." I charted this statement on the PSE.

It was a perfect example of total stress, horizontally blocked, with the smooth, "trimmed-hedge" wave form. Clifford Irving was a master liar, and he had beaten the polygraph, but he would have been caught by the PSE.

A few days after our first meeting, I received a call from Bob Smith. He had turned up a few things for me. I visited him at the Committee's office in downtown Washington. He gave me a tape recording and a typewritten transcript. The recording was the Louis Lomax television program of Sunday, October 16, 1966. Wesley Liebler, a member of the Warren Commission's staff, was the guest. The transcript was of a CBS News television program entitled *The Warren Report*, which had been broadcast in four one-hour segments on June 25, 26, 27 and 28, 1967.

I examined the transcript. The programs had been narrated by Walter Cronkite and other CBS newsmen. They reviewed every major point of controversy that had been raised by the critics of the Warren Report, interviewing eyewitnesses, Dallas policemen, medical examiners, ballistic specialists and many others who had some inside knowledge of the assassination of John F. Kennedy. For what I had in mind, it was a gold mine. I telephoned CBS and learned that I could get a copy of the program's

Next I played the Lomax-Liebler tape. Apparently Mark Lane had been on an earlier Lomax program, and now Liebler was on to rebut him. I didn't need the PSE to know that Liebler was stressed. He seemed very agitated, and his breathing audibly indicated his tension. He was angry about the things Lane had said, the questions Lomax was asking him, and the reaction of the studio audience. Given his highly emotional state, he did not seem a very promising subject for the PSE. Nonetheless, I decided to give it a try.

Charting a tape with the PSE is a long and tedious process, and it was impractical to chart the entire program. I ran some of Liebler's statements which were not in dispute and discovered, as I had expected, a great deal of stress. He was pretty charged up.

Most of the exchange between Liebler, Lomax and the audience was argumentative and did not deal with specific factual points. I found two key statements by Liebler, though, and I charted them.

The first statement, in response to a question by Lomax, was, "I have no doubt about the conclusions of the [Warren] Report." Plenty of stress was evident, but not much more than in other statements.

The second statement related to those Warren Commission documents which were not included in the Report—they were locked up in the National Archives. Lomax asked Liebler if there was anything in the documents which would alter Liebler's opinion. Taken literally, it was a strange question, since Liebler had seen the documents and, if they would alter his opinion, they would already have done so. Lomax probably meant to ask if the documents would conflict with the conclusions of the Warren Report. Whatever Liebler thought the question meant, he answered quickly, "Oh, none, none at all." The PSE showed much more stress here than during any of Liebler's other statements.

It was all pretty confused and fuzzy, and it didn't tell me more than I'd already known: Wesley Liebler was pretty upset when he appeared on the Louis Lomax program. I hoped that the CBS tapes would yield more enlightening results.

I finally received a call from CBS's Washington office saying the tapes had arrived. I broke a few traffic laws getting there to pick up the tapes and returning to my apartment. I had already selected the points I wanted to check from the transcript of the program. I mounted the first tape on the recorder, ran it down to the first point of interest, and turned on the PSE.

For the next three days and nights, I ran charts. When I finished, I had a splitting headache, my kitchen floor was ankle deep in chart paper, but I had a much clearer idea of what did and did not happen that day in Dallas.

Before I describe my results, I feel that I must offer the reader a few comments and

13-00000

ation aid, it has not been validated for historical research. Even though familiar with the machine believe an be used in this way, my project first attempt to do so.

s easier to demonstrate with the PSE speaker is telling the truth than to is lying. Stress can be caused by other than deception; but the ab- of stress is an extremely reliable on of truthfulness. Of course, the e of stress does not prove that a nt is true, only that the speaker it to be true.

hough I found a great deal of stress stimony of the assassination tapes. ngle instance can I say that the in- was lying. I point this out not only ct myself from libel suits but be- am not morally certain any one indi- vas not telling the truth.

nетheless, stress in the testimony witnesses to the same event makes nematical probability overwhelming east some of them were lying.

points could not be better illus- han they were by the Jim Gar- lay Shaw Affair.

son, it may be recalled, was the New s District Attorney who, in 1967, l to have solved the Kennedy assas- . He presented an elaborate case a local businessman, Clay Shaw, ers, as members of an assassination acy. In one of the hour-long pro- CBS interviewed Garrison, Shaw, other people involved in Garrison's ons.

interview, Garrison was hostile and make many firm, factual statements test with the PSE. However, he did here's no question about it [that he ow the assassination had been car-] . . . we know the key individuals] . . . there is no question about the conspirators] were there [in Dealy " The PSE showed good to hard n each of these statements. I also oncontroversial statement of Gar- s a control: "Oswald was not killed t the movie theater where he was]," and found no stress. Garrison's nts about his case against Clay rongly indicated deception.

ran some statements by Clay Shaw his involvement in such a conspir- d denying ever knowing or meeting rvey Oswald. I also ran a control nt. Shaw turned out to be heavily d throughout.

vas not particularly surprising. The d been accused of conspiring to the President of the United States being interviewed about it before on cameras. He would have to have pretty cool customer not to show stress, even if he were telling the e truth.

ng that both Garrison and Shaw stress was not an encouraging valid evidence linking Shaw to the assassination and then, in the time-honored tradition of prosecutors, invented the rest of his case. But Shaw's stress could easily be the result of his predicament, and Garrison's might also be the result of some outside issue. The situation was ambiguous.

I ran the testimony of Lee Odom. Odom, a Dallas businessman, was attempting to explain the mysterious coincidence of the post office box numbers. It seems that the Dallas post office box number 11906 appeared in the notebooks of both Clay Shaw and Lee Harvey Oswald. In his testimony, Odom stated that he could not account for the number appearing in Oswald's notebook, he knew how it got into Shaw's. It was Odom's box number, and he had given it to Shaw, whom he'd met by chance on a business trip to New Orleans. The PSE showed hard stress during his statement. No unrelated control statement was available for me to run for comparison.

This didn't really clear things up. There were several obvious alternative explanations for Odom's stress. For example, there had been a number of rather unsavory allegations in the press about Clay Shaw, unrelated to the Garrison charges. Odom may have felt extremely uncomfortable about linking himself to this man in any way. The coincidence of the box numbers seemed very suspicious, but Bob Smith of the Committee had pointed out to me that both Shaw's and Oswald's notebooks were filled with numbers, so the chance of such a coincidence was not that remote.

At this point I began to wonder if the television camera was the "outside issue" in every case. Perhaps just being on television will so thoroughly rattle the average person that, lying or not, he is going to show stress on the PSE. I checked this out by recording and charting a number of people on television programs—public officials, men in the street, even witnesses to a particularly gruesome accident. There was occasional stress, but it never reached the high level I was finding in the assassination tapes.

I also recalled something else which put my mind to rest on this point: the PSE had been used to analyze the statements of con- and-so" with an accuracy of better than 94 percent. The problem obviously was not the television camera.

> Deception is not proved by stress, but given enough witnesses' testimony, the PSE is able to arrive at the truth

I ran the testimony of William Gurvich on the PSE. Gurvich had been Garrison's chief aide in the investigation of Clay Shaw until he resigned, charging Garrison with wrongdoing. He said, "The truth as I see it is that Mr. Shaw should never have been arrested." He was asked if Garrison had known of certain illegal and unethical methods Gurvich had alleged were being used by Garrison's staff. He answered, "Yeah, of course he did. He ordered it." There was no stress in Mr. Gurvich's statements. The PSE showed that he believed what he was saying.

Obviously I did not have enough testimony from a large enough number of witnesses to create a detailed picture of the Garrison–Shaw affair, but it seems probable that, at the very least, Garrison did not have much of a case against Shaw (a view later held by a New Orleans jury) and likely that Shaw was completely innocent of complicity in the assassination. The lesson of this episode is twofold. First, stress in any one person's testimony does not prove deception. Second, given enough testimony by different witnesses, the PSE can arrive at the truth.

The first person I ran on the PSE who had any direct knowledge of the assassination was Oswald's widow, Marina. Unfortunately, only one of her statements was on the CBS tapes—that Oswald had owned a rifle. The PSE said she was telling the truth.

The rifle had been one of the major points of controversy raised by critics of the Warren Report. The debate centered on two points: whether the Mannlicher–Carcano alleged to have belonged to Oswald was the rifle found by the Dallas police in the Texas School Book Depository, and whether that particular gun could have been the murder weapon.

On the tapes, Darrell C. Tomlinson, an employee of Parkland Hospital, testified that he had found a rifle bullet on a stretcher which he believed had carried Governor Connally. There was no stress in his statement. The PSE said he was telling the truth.

Dr. Joseph D. Nicol, Superintendent of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation for the State of Illinois, ran ballistic tests on bullet fragments found in the presidential limousine, and on the intact bullet found by Tomlinson. Nicol testified that both the intact bullet and the bullet fragments had been fired by the Mannlicher–Carcano. He, too, was apparently telling the truth.

Deputy Constable Seymour Weitzman of the Dallas police claimed that he found Oswald's Mannlicher–Carcano on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository. However, on the day of the assassination, he had told the press that the rifle he'd found was a German Mauser. The following day he signed an affidavit to that effect. But on the CBS tapes he testified that he had been mistaken about that point, that it had really

:rable stress in his statements.

atrolman Gerald L. Hill testified that he id three spent bullet hulls on the floor eath the window from which the fatal ts allegedly were fired. The PSE showed 3 stress in his statements.

ne rifle was one of the principal points d by the Warren Commission to link vald to the assassination. The PSE sub- itiated the testimony that Oswald owned fle and that the evidence supplied to allistics expert indicated this rifle was murder weapon. However, the PSE did substantiate the controversial claims of las police regarding the discovery of evidence.

he hospital employee was apparently ng the truth when he recounted finding bullet on a stretcher at Parkland Hospi- but many critics have charged that the et had been deliberately planted there. s is the famous "single bullet" which the rren Report says passed through the lies of both the President and Governor nally, and then lodged in Connally's st. Several researchers have tried to eat this, firing the same type of bullet the wrist of a cadaver. The bullets never ained perfectly intact, as the one found he stretcher; they became twisted lumps ead and copper.

he second link between Oswald and the assination is the charge that he killed cer Tippitt. a Dallas policeman, while ing from the scene of the first shooting. umber of eyewitnesses have testified : they saw Oswald shoot Tippitt, and one hem, Domingo Benavides, was inter- wed on the CBS tapes. He was asked here was any doubt in his mind that vald was the man he saw shoot Tippitt. replied, "No. sir, there was no doubt ill." There was absolutely no stress in statement. He was telling the truth.

he killing of Officer Tippitt by Oswald fueled the fires of controversy over the rren Report. Tippitt was far from his usual it when he was shot. Some witnesses e alleged that Tippitt and Oswald were n together in Jack Ruby's nightclub. y theorize that the three men were part in assassination conspiracy, and that pitt had been sent to silence Oswald, had been beaten to the draw.

he Dallas police radio dispatcher, icer Murray Jackson, was asked if he ught Tippitt knew Oswald. "No," he lied, "I don't think he knew Oswald." Did kson know Oswald? "No," answered kson. "I didn't either." The PSE showed ivy stress in both statements.

erhaps the greatest source of con- ersy over the Warren Report is it's claim : all the shots were fired by one gunman. ne eyewitnesses claim to have heard ts and seen gunsmoke in the area of w hillock ahead and to the right of the sidential motorcade. This hillock has ne to be known as the grassy knoll." e of these witnesses was a railroad ker named S.M. Holland, who observed The PSE confirmed that he thought he had seen a puff of smoke on the knoll, but it could not support his claim that he had heard a shot from that direction.

Another witness, Charles Brehm, was quoted by Mark Lane as having said that he had seen a portion of the President's skull flying back over the left rear end of the limousine. Lane offered this as evidence of a shot from the grassy knoll. On the CBS tapes, Brehm stated heatedly that he had been quoted out of context, and emphatic- ally denied that any shots had come from the knoll. Despite his emotional state, there was almost no stress in this statement.

Officer Jacks of the Dallas police, who was riding in the limousine of Vice-President Johnson, denied that any of the shots had come from the direction of the grassy knoll. The PSE turned up a fair de- gree of stress.

Three witnesses, Mrs. Caroline Walther, Arnold Rowland and Howard Brennan, claimed to have seen gunmen in the win- dows of the Texas School Book Depository building. Mrs. Walther said she saw two men, one armed with a rifle, the second

> Chief Justice Warren: "We explored both these theories and found no evidence that either group was involved"

with a shorter gun. Rowland told the Warren Commission he had seen two men, one an elderly Negro, in the window Oswald is alleged to have fired from, but on the CBS tapes he claimed he had seen an armed man at a different window. The Commission relied heavily on the testimony of Brennan, who claimed to have seen a gunman in the "Oswald window" actually firing the last of the shots. The PSE showed hard stress in the testimony of all three witnesses.

The PSE analysis of the eyewitnesses' testimony regarding the source of the shots is ambiguous. It supports Holland's claim to have seen a puff of smoke on the knoll, and Brehm's denial that any shots came from that direction, and it raises serious doubts about all other claims and counter- claims. This contradiction seems to result from the notorious unreliability of eyewit- nesses, perhaps compounded by a fair amount of fabrication. Deception, if it is present here, may have been motivated merely by a desire for attention. Or there may have been darker reasons.

There is, however, other evidence and testimony that could shed some light on the existence, number and location of assas- sins other than Oswald. This brings us to perhaps the most dubious and controversial element in the Warren Commission's ver- sion of the event—the autopsy.

When President Ken-nedy had been rushed to the emergency room at Parkland Hospital, where Dr. Mal- colm Perry tried to save his life. The physi- cian saw that the President had suffered a massive head wound and a smaller wound in the throat. Perry performed a tracheos- tomy, cutting through the throat wound in an attempt to open a breathing passage. Afterward, when hope for the President had been abandoned, Perry met with the press and declared that the wound in the front of the neck had been an entry wound.

The President's body was flown to Washington, D.C. There, approximately eight hours after the shooting, an autopsy was performed at Bethesda Naval Hospital. Because of the tracheostomy, the nature of the neck wound could no longer be ob- served and was, at first, overlooked. Later, after consulting the Dallas doctors, the Bethesda pathologists concluded that it was an exit wound. The autopsy report stated that there were two entry wounds, one low in the rear scalp and one at the right base of the neck; and two exit wounds, the throat wound and a large irregular wound on the right side of the head.

The confusion was compounded when two FBI agents present at the autopsy reported that a wound had been found in the President's back, and that no corre- sponding exit wound had been located. Diagrams made during the autopsy seemed to confirm this, showing the lower of the two entry wounds to be below the shoulders, not at the base of the neck. What became of the bullet? The agents reported that Bethesda doctors thought the bullet had dropped from the wound when the Dallas doctors attempted external heart massage. But this was the shot that the Commission claimed had passed through Kennedy and struck Governor Connally.

X-rays and color photographs of the au- topsy were made. The brain was removed from the body. Brain and skin tissue slides were prepared for microscopic examina- tion. Remarkably, the Warren Commission never asked to see any of this evidence, relying instead solely on the testimony of Captain James J. Humes, one of the pathologists who conducted the autopsy. Even more incredible is the disappearance of the brain, the slides, and some of the photographs, which were alleged to have been turned over to the National Archives by the Bethesda Naval Hospital.

Both Dr. Perry and Captain Humes were interviewed on the CBS tapes. Perry was asked about the throat wound he'd seen when the President was brought to Parkland Hospital. His answer seemed evasive. He neither confirmed nor denied that he had thought it was an entry wound, talking in- stead about the difficulty of making such a determination and the fact that his atten- tion had been devoted to saving the Presi- dent's life. Then the interviewer asked him directly whether he had thought at the time that it was an entry wound. "Actually, I didn't really give it much thought," he replied. He

...ED FROM PAGE 114

...ed hard stress on the PSE. Unfortu... he made no other definite statement ... the nature of the wound.

... interview with Captain Humes was ... informative. Just before the interview, ...7, Humes had re-examined the autop... otographs and X-rays, and he dis... them at length on the CBS tapes. ...grams drawn during the autopsy, ...d. had not been intended to precisely ...ent the location of the wounds. How... he now produced a sketch which, he ...did represent these locations accu...

The interviewer asked, "Your re...nation of the photographs verify that ...unds were as shown here?"

"..., sir," he replied. No stress.

...e there any wounds other than one ... base of the neck and one up in the ... "No, sir, there were not." Moderate ... not enough to suggest deception.

... there any doubt that the wound at ...ck of the President's head was an ...ound? "There is absolutely no doubt, ...gain stress but again moderate.

...gether, how many wounds were ... "There were two wounds of entrance ...o of exit." At this point the stress be...hard.

... where were the entry wounds lo... "Posteriorly, one low in the right ...or scalp, and one in the base of the ...n the right." Hard stress again.

...d he be absolutely certain that what ...d was an entry wound was, in fact, ...'es, indeed we can." Hard stress.

...nterview with Humes was one of the ...st and most detailed on the CBS ...and I charted most of it with the PSE. ... clear to me that he believed much ... he was saying, but the frequent flick... of moderate stress and the occasion...es of hard stress suggested that he ... nearly as confident of his testimony ... claimed to be. As Dr. Perry had ... out, sometimes it's not easy to tell ...y wound from an exit wound.

...nterviewer asked him one good "bot...e" question:

... you have any different conclusion, ...ferent ideas, any different thoughts ...er seeing [the autopsy photographs] ...than you had at that time?"

..." replied Captain Humes, "we think ...ar up very well, and very closely, ...imony before the Warren Commis...

...tress was hard.

... Specter, one of the Warren Commis... ...rincipal investigators, also spoke on ...tapes. He said that the case against ... fitted together very well, and that ... could one find among actual crim...

... the charge that the Commission had been formed to whitewash the facts.

The PSE said he was telling the truth.

John McCloy, a member of the Warren Commission, said much the same thing, and added that he had seen no credible evidence to contradict the findings of the Commission. The PSE backed him up on this, but it failed to do so when, speaking of the Warren Report, he said, "There was nothing fraudulent about it." Here the PSE showed hard stress.

If Specter and McCloy were as confident as the PSE shows them to be in the truthfulness of the Warren Report, what could be fraudulent about it? Perhaps the snipping off of a few loose ends, the suppression of a few pieces of inconvenient evidence which conflicted with a version of events they believed to be essentially true.

The one man who could be expected to have the most informed opinion regarding the work of the Warren Commission is former Chief Justice Earl Warren himself. He had declined to be interviewed on the CBS program in 1967, but he did appear on television in May, 1972, in an interview

> "...we found no evidence of any kind that there was any conspiracy." There was very hard stress on "no evidence"

which was part of a series called *The Brandeis Television Recollections*. Bob Smith of the Committee provided me with the tape.

The interview was an hour long, but the Kennedy assassination and the Warren Commission came up only once. The interviewer, Abram Sachar, Chancellor of Brandeis University, was friendly and deferential. I charted some of Warren's remarks unrelated to the assassination and found that he was generally unstressed. Sachar raised the subject of the Commission obliquely, and Warren volunteered several rather lengthy statements about it

Warren said that immediately after the assassination there were two theories, one that Khrushchev and Castro were behind the killing, the other that a group of right-wing Texas oilmen were responsible. He said:

"We explored both of those theories for ten months and found no evidence that either of them was involved in it."

The PSE showed hard stress.

He continued:

"... we found no evidence of any kind that there was any conspiracy."

Again there was stress, and particularly hard stress on the words "no evidence."

"I have read everything," said Justice Warren, "that has come to my notice in the ... that have criticized the Commission very severely, but I have never found that they have discovered any evidence of any kind that we didn't discover and use in determining the case as we did."

Hard stress once again. The word "never" was a perfectly "trimmed hedge."

"I have found nothing since that time," he continued, "to change my view, nor have I heard of anything that has changed the view of any member of the commission since that time."

The stress was hard. As I had now come to expect, the word "nothing" seemed a particularly beautiful example of stress. Another word seemed to show even more stress: "member." Could he have been thinking of someone in particular? On January 19, 1970, Senator Richard B. Russell, a member of the Warren Commission, revealed that he had never believed that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone.

I had charted the last of the assassination tapes. Of course, these few thousand feet of recording tape are only a small fraction of the relevant testimony recorded and stored away in the archives of television news departments. There is, for example, Lee Harvey Oswald, as he was led through the Dallas police station, denying that he had killed the President. There are statements by Marina Oswald, Jack Ruby and by others.

I have no doubt that with these tapes, a Psychological Stress Evaluator, and time to work on them, a very detailed picture of the assassination of John F. Kennedy could be reconstructed, a picture that might even reveal the identities of the assassins and their co-conspirators. I hope that sooner or later someone does this. I have gone as far as the private resources of a free-lance writer permit.

What, given the sample of testimony I have processed with the PSE, can I say about the assassination?

We should first examine the testimony in which *no* stress was found, since it is almost certain that these people were telling the truth as they saw it. This strongly suggests the following:

1. Oswald owned a rifle.
2. A bullet fired from that rifle was found on Governor Connally's stretcher at Parkland Hospital.
3. Bullet fragments *alleged* to have been found in the presidential limousine also came from Oswald's rifle.
4. At least one eyewitness believes he saw gunsmoke on the grassy knoll, but another is equally certain no shots came from that direction.
5. Oswald shot and killed Officer Tippitt.
6. At least one member of the Warren Commission and one member of the Commission's staff really believe in the validity of the Warren Report.
7. Jim Garrison had little or no case against Clay Shaw.

Almost all of this tends to support, in one way or another, the Warren Report. But now

...tion by the PSE.

The claim that Oswald's rifle was l in the Texas School Book Depository.

The claim that bullet hulls matching ıld's rifle were found in the same place.

The claim that one gunman was seen "Oswald window" of the Dallas Book sitory.

The claim that two gunmen were seen ; window.

The claim that a gunman was seen lifferent window of that building.

Another claim that no shots came from assy knoll, and a claim by the witness saw the gunsmoke on the knoll that so *heard* a shot from that direction.

A claim by a Dallas policeman that ər he nor Officer Tippitt knew Oswald.

The claim by the pathologist—the n Commission's only source of inforn about the autopsy—that the X-rays ıtopsy photographs support his tes- before the Commission.

he claim by a member of the Warren ıission that there was nothing fraudu- oout the Warren Report.

The claim by Earl Warren that the ıission found no evidence of a con- y; that none of the Warren Report's ever found anything the Commission issed; that he had found nothing since blication of the Report to change his and that he knew of no Commission er who had ever changed his mind their conclusions.

indicates deception, an interesting and unexpected possibility emerges:

Oswald was involved in some way in the assassination, if only as a fall guy. Some of the Dallas police force may have been involved, planted the evidence that implicated Oswald, and covered up the fact that there was a conspiracy. The medical examiner believed his own testimony to the Warren Commission, but later had doubts. The Commission found evidence of a conspiracy but didn't believe it, so they covered it up in order to present a tidy package to the public. Later, at least one member of the Commission changed his mind, but since he didn't know what really did happen, he decided to say nothing. So there was conspiracy in Dallas, and in Washington nothing worse than blundering.

I could say all this with certainty if I knew that stress always equals deception. Unfortunately, I do not know that. But the PSE analysis of the assassination tapes has generated a staggering amount of fresh doubt regarding the Warren Report. This doubt rises not only from specific points the PSE has called into question, but from the very sinister implications of the very existence of deception among policemen, government officials and Commission members. The question remains: did such deception exist or was the stress found by the PSE the result, in every case, of an outside issue?

the PSE and cannot be cross-checked by a structured interrogation, some probability must be accepted that this stress is caused by an outside issue. No study has yet been conducted to establish what this probability might be, but let us pick, for the sake of discussion, a figure that may seem ridiculously high—70 percent. In other words, we are assuming that 70 percent of the times the PSE finds stress in testimony, it results from something other than lying.

Now, let's ignore the deception indicated in the testimony of the eyewitnesses; even if present, it might have resulted from mere desire for attention. That leaves eight "insiders" who have demonstrated stress when making statements supporting the Warren Report: the Dallas policemen Hill, Jacks, Jackson and Weitzman; the medical examiner, Captain Humes; Commission staffer Wesley Liebler; Commission member John McCloy; former Chief Justice Earl Warren.

Assuming that there is a 70 percent chance that any *single* instance of stress is "outside issue," what is the probability that all eight instances are due to factors other than deception? Elementary probability theory tells us that it is seven-tenths raised to the eighth power, or approximately 6 percent.

In other words, even making some fairly conservative assumptions, there is a 94 percent chance that at least one of these eight men is lying.

My own personal opinion? I don't know. I remember the young man with the ring. He said he was wearing it, and he was, but he stressed. He stressed not because he was lying, but because there was something about that ring that really bothered him, something he didn't want the world to know. Perhaps that is also true of these men who, in one way or another, learned some part of the truth about the assassination of John F. Kennedy.

I suppose I'm not absolutely sure even of that. When I first met Bob Smith of the Committee, I asked him if there was any one thing the government could do to clear up the mystery. Yes, he replied, the one thing that would help more than anything else would be to make available the physical evidence — the detailed FBI lab reports, the X-rays and autopsy photographs, the microscopic slides, the bloodstained clothing, yes, even the President's brain, wherever it has been hidden. These things, he said, would go far toward answering the questions about what actually happened that day in Dallas. Maybe they would even confirm the Warren Report.

So when I say I'm not absolutely certain these men are concealing something, I mean I can think of something that could conceivably change my mind. That is, if the government would open all its files on this matter to us and prove that we are wrong —we, the people who ten years later still believe we haven't yet heard the full account of the events of November 22, 1963.

13-00000

E LAST THREE PRESIDENTIAL
:CTIONS HAVE BEEN DECIDED BY
BULLETS:

'64 – result decided by the assassination of President John F. Kennedy

68 – result decided by the assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy

'72 – result decided by the near-assassination of Governor George Wallace

Γ is the evidence?

ire the fatal shots?

has there been such a concerted effort ithhold the facts?

as really behind the assassinations?

62-116395-33

COME SHARE THE FINDINGS
OF THE NATION'S EXPERTS

AT A TWO DAY CONFERENCE

SPONSORED BY THE COMMITTEE TO
INVESTIGATE ASSASSINATIONS

TO BE HELD AT

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY

GASTON HALL

Nov. 23-24, 1973

COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE ASSASSINATIONS
1520 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. • (202) 232-1152

DECADE OF ASSASSINATIONS

1963 - 1973

JOHN F. KENNEDY • SYLVANUS OLYMPIO • ABDUL KARIM KASSEM • MEDGAR EVERS • "NGO" DINH DIEM • JIGME DORJI • ADIB AL SHISHAKLI • PIERRE NGENDANDUMWE • HASSAN ALI MANSOUR • MALCOLM X • VIOLA LIUZZO • MARIO MENDEZ MONTENEGRO • SIR ABUBAKAR BALEWA • J.T.V. IRONSI AGUIYI • HENDRIK VERWOERD • TRAN VAN VAN • GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL • CHE GUEVARA • MARTIN LUTHER KING • ROBERT F. KENNEDY • EDUARDO MONDLANE • TOM MBOYA • A.A. SHERMARKE • GEORGE WALLACE • SALVADORE ALLENDE •

13-00000

DECADE OF ASSASSINATIONS
1963 – 1973
PROGRAM

FRIDAY – NOVEMBER 23

:00 LATE REGISTRATION –
Early Registrants pick up passes.

:30 WELCOME:
Mr. Bernard Fensterwald, Jr., Executive Director, Committee to Investigate Assassinations
Mr. Norman Mailer, Author and Forwarder of *The Fifth Estate*

0:00 CURRENT STATUS OF PROMINENT ASSASSINATION CASES:
JFK CASE – Mr. Robert P. Smith, Director of Research, Committee to Investigate Assassinations
RFK CASE – Mr. Robert Hanson, Attorney, present counsel for Sirhan Sirhan
KING CASE – Mr. James Lesar, Attorney, present counsel for James Earl Ray
WALLACE CASE – Mr. Ronald Van Doren, Newsman, Author, researcher into the background of Arthur Bremer
ROCKWELL CASE – Ms. Meredith Rode, Professor at Federal City College, Authority in killing of George Lincoln Rockwell

11:30 UNIQUE INVESTIGATIVE TECHNIQUES:
Mr. William Turner, Moderator – Former FBI Agent, Author of numerous books on investigative techniques
Mr. George O'Toole – Former CIA Agent, Free-Lance Writer, expert on the PSE (Psychological Stress Evaluator)
Mr. Robert Saltzman – Computer Engineer, lecturer on the Warren Commission

FRIDAY – Continued

12:30 BREAK FOR LUNCH

2:00 MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL EVIDENCE:
Mr. Josiah Thompson, Moderator – Professor at Haverford College, author of *Six Seconds In Dallas*
Dr. Cyril Wecht – Professor of Law and Forensic Medicine at Duquesne University; Coroner of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Ms. Sylvia Meagher – Attorney, UN Official, author of *Accessories After The Fact*
Mr. Roger Hanson – Attorney, counsel to Sirhan Sirhan
Mr. Herbert MacDonnell – Professor of Criminalistics, Corning University; expert in case of Fred Hampton
Mr. Mark Lane – Attorney, author of *Rush To Judgment* and *Executive Action*

6:00 BREAK FOR DINNER

8:30 WARREN COMMISSION REPORT: FACT OR FICTION –
A slide show and lecture by Mr. Robert Saltzman

SATURDAY – NOVEMBER 24

9:30 ASSASSINATIONS AND THE MEDIA:
Mr. John Henry Faulk, Moderator – Humorist and Author of *Fear On Trial*
Mr. Robert Kaiser – Author of *RFK Must Die*
Mr. Donald Freed – Co-Author of *Executive Action*
Mr. Harold Weisberg – Author of *Frame Up*
Mr. Ted Charach – Author of *Second Gun*
Mr. Peter Noyes – Author of *Legacy Of Doubt*
Mr. Fred Cook – Author of numerous books and articles

12:30 BREAK FOR LUNCH

2:00 THEORIES OF CONSPIRACY:
Mr. Richard Sprague, Moderator – Computer expert and author
Dr. Richard Popkin, Professor at Washington University; author of *The Second Oswald*
Col. Fletcher Prouty – Former Liaison Officer between Pentagon and CIA; author of *The Secret Teams*
Mr. Robert K. Brown – Former Special Services Officer; expert in attempts on life of Castro
Mr. Earl Golz – Reporter for Dallas Morning News; expert on Organized Crimes
Mr. Victor Marchetti – Former CIA Agent; author
Mr. Peter Dale Scott – Professor at Berkeley; Author of *The War Conspiracy*

5:00 INDIVIDUAL WORKSHOPS WITH THE SPEAKERS –
Question and Answer Sessions

13-00000

OURCES AND METHODS INV -VED

SEP. 1972

Dr. Julius Mader
Author and editor
Editor of "Who's Who in CIA"

Mauerstrasse 69
1066 Berlin W 66

Dear Sirs:

I take this opportunity of offering you:

"Yellow List: Where Is the CIA?"

("Gelbe Liste: Wo ist die CIA")

This book presents for the first time anywhere in the world a documentation in alphabetical order of more than 400 disguised or subsidised organisations and institutions of the US civilian and military intelligence network in North, Central and South America, Europe, Africa and Asia.

The "Yellow List" is available either in the English or German language.

The price per copy, inclusive of air mail postal costs, is $2.00 (or the corresponding amount in other currencies at present exchange rates). The book will be sent to you immediately upon receipt of your order blank and check.

I would be grateful if you would mention this publication of topical interest to others as well.

Yours very sincerely,

Mader

Dr. Julius Mader

13-00000

SEP.
1972

COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE ASSASSINATION

4

DATE Sept 2 1972 15-1/511

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Julian Mallon $2.00

Two 00/100 DOLLARS

COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE ASSASSINATION

The RIGGS NATIONAL BANK
of WASHINGTON, D.C.
FEDERAL OFFICE
1730 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N. W.

AUTH. S

⑆0511⑈0003⑆ 11⑈07098549⑈

ORDER BLANK

I wish ....1.......copies of the "Yellow List: ~~Where Is the CIA?"~~ in the ....language. (German or English)

I enclose a check for ....2.00.......(sum and currency)

Name or Company ....Bd FENSTERWALD............

Address ...925 16th St NW............................

Country ...Washington DC 20006..............

CONFIDENTIAL

X





Eric Starvo Galt, aka Harvey Lowmyer and John Willard (Eyes drawn in by FBI artist)

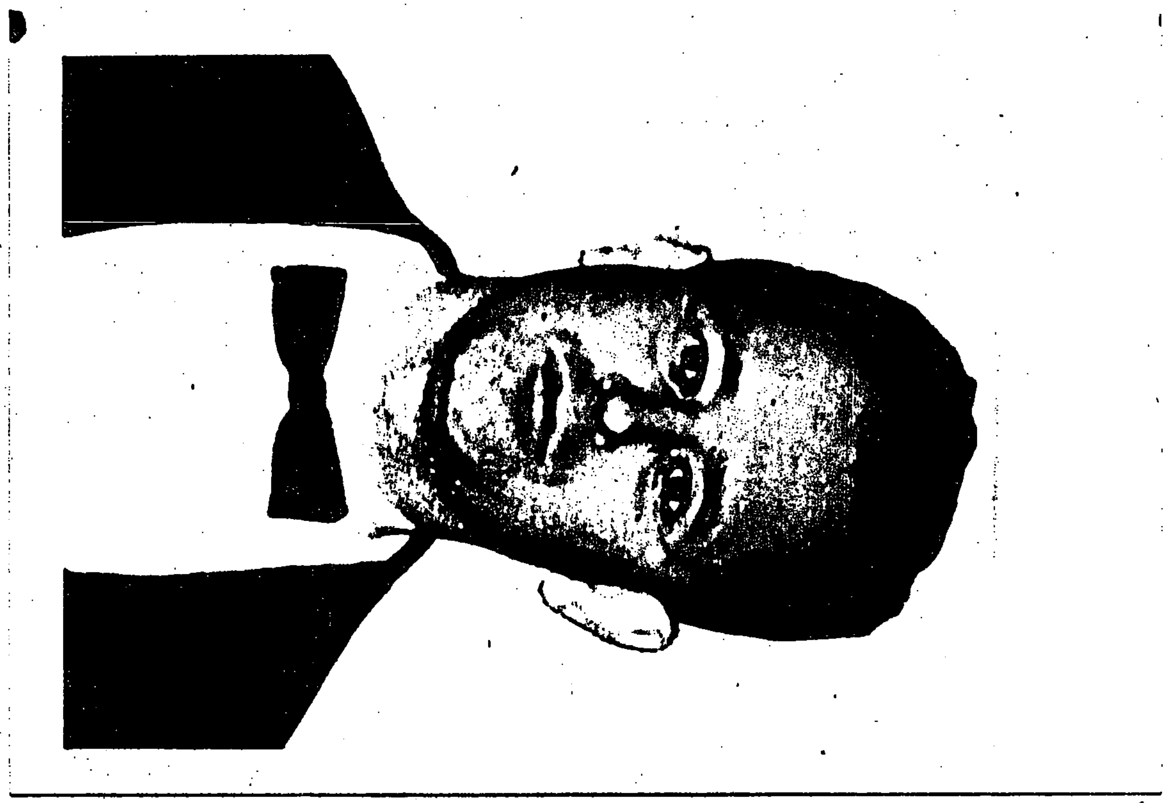
DOCUMENT AS REFERRED TO FBI

4/17A 413

13-00000



13-00000



13-00000



DOCUMENT AS REFERRED TO FBI

~~412~~ A41

13-00000

CIVIL RIGHTS - CONSPIRACY
INTERSTATE FLIGHT - ROBBERY

I. O. 4132
4-20-68

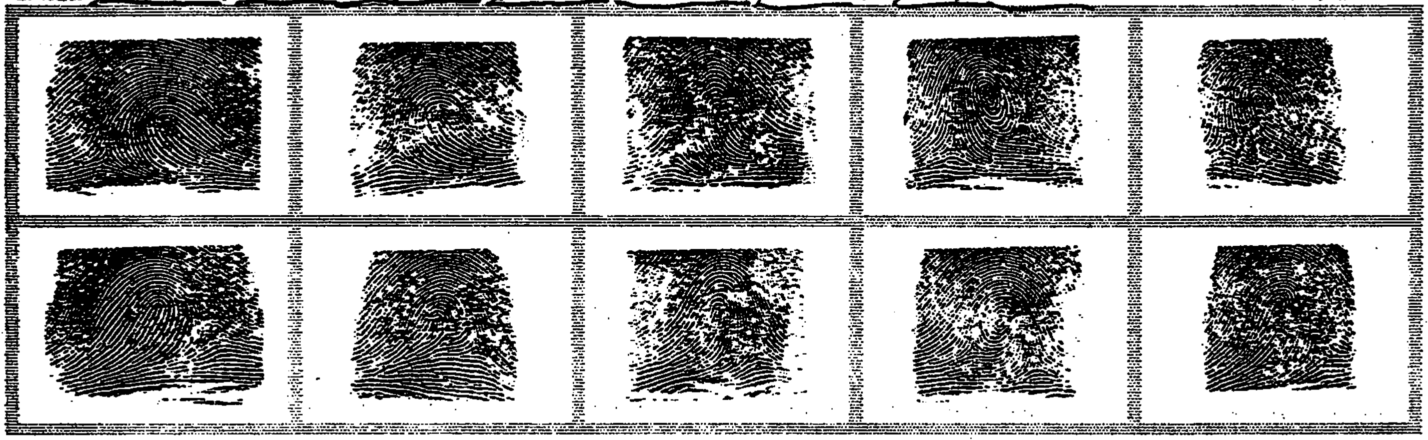
WANTED BY FBI

JAMES EARL RAY

FBI No. 405,942 G
16 M 9 U 000 12
M 4 W 101

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8)

ALIASES: Eric Starvo Galt, W. C. Herron, Harvey Lowmyer, James McBride, James O'Conner, James Walton, James Walyon, John Willard, "Jim"



Photographs taken 1960



Photograph taken 1963
(eyes drawn by artist)



James Ray

DESCRIPTION

AGE: 40, born March 10, 1928, Alton, Illinois
HEIGHT: 5' 10" EYES: blue
WEIGHT: 163 to 174 pounds COMPLEXION: medium
BUILD: medium RACE: white
HAIR: brown, possibly cut short NATIONALITY: American
OCCUPATIONS: baker, color matcher, laborer
SCARS AND MARKS: small scar on center of forehead and small scar on palm of right hand
REMARKS: noticeably protruding left ear; reportedly is a lone wolf; allegedly attended dance instruction school; has reportedly completed course in bartending

CRIMINAL RECORD

Ray has been convicted of burglary, robbery, forging U. S. Postal Money Orders, armed robbery, and operating motor vehicle without owner's consent.

CAUTION

RAY IS SOUGHT IN CONNECTION WITH A MURDER WHEREIN THE VICTIM WAS SHOT. CONSIDER ARMED AND EXTREMELY DANGEROUS.

A Federal warrant was issued on April 17, 1968, at Birmingham, Alabama, charging Ray as Eric Starvo Galt with conspiring to interfere with a Constitutional Right of a citizen (Title 18, U. S. Code, Section 241). A Federal warrant was also issued on July 20, 1967, at Jefferson City, Missouri, charging Ray with Interstate Flight to Avoid Confinement for the crime of Robbery (Title 18, U. S. Code, Section 1073).

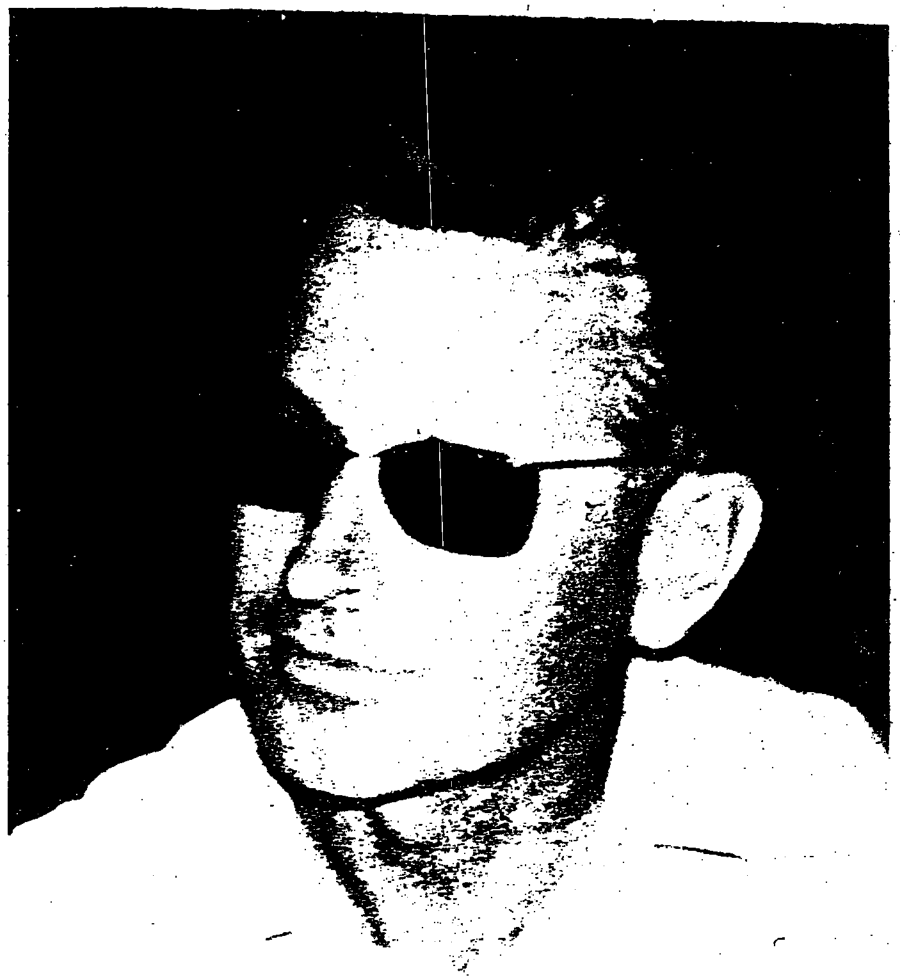
IF YOU HAVE INFORMATION CONCERNING THIS PERSON, PLEASE CONTACT YOUR LOCAL FBI OFFICE. TELEPHONE NUMBERS AND ADDRESSES OF ALL FBI OFFICES LISTED ON BACK.

Identification Order 4132
April 20, 1968

J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C. 20535

415 A417 DOCUMENT AS REFERRED TO FBI

13-00000



DOCUMENT AS REFERRED TO

443A415

13-00000

WANTED BY THE FBI

CIVIL RIGHTS - CONSPIRACY

ERIC STARVO GALT

FBI No. 405,942 G



Photograph taken 1968
(eyes drawn by artist)



Photograph taken 1968

13-00000

DESCRIPTION

Age:	36, born July 20, 1931 (not supported by birth records)		
Height:	5'8" to 5'11"	**Eyes:**	Blue or hazel
Weight:	160 to 175 pounds	**Complexion:**	Medium
Build:	Medium	**Race:**	White
Hair:	Brown, possibly cut short		
Occupation:	Has claimed employment as seaman		
Remarks:	Noticeably protruding left ear; reportedly is a lone wolf; allegedly attended dance instruction school; has reportedly completed course in bartending.		

CAUTION

GALT IS SOUGHT IN CONNECTION WITH A MURDER WHEREIN THE VICTIM WAS SHOT. CONSIDER ARMED AND EXTREMELY DANGEROUS.

A Federal warrant was issued on April 17, 1968, at Birmingham, Alabama, charging Galt with conspiring to interfere with a Constitutional Right of a citizen (Title 18, U. S. Code, Section 241).

IF YOU HAVE ANY INFORMATION CONCERNING THIS PERSON, PLEASE NOTIFY ME OR CONTACT YOUR LOCAL FBI OFFICE. TELEPHONE NUMBERS AND ADDRESSES OF ALL FBI OFFICES LISTED ON BACK.

J. Edgar Hoover

DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535
TELEPHONE, NATIONAL 8-7117

Wanted Flyer 442
April 17, 1968

SECRET

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505

11 December 1973

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

ATTENTION : Mr. William A. Branigan

SUBJECT : Conference of the Committee to Investigate Assassinations, Report on Proceedings 23 November 1973 Inc.

1. Herewith a report containing partial coverage on the events during the first session of the Committee to Investigate Assassinations, together with material (which is overt) made available on the floor of the conference.

2. We would be interested in anything you develop on any of the other sessions of the conference.

FOR THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR FOR OPERATIONS:

REC-64 62-112697-33

EX-104

J. Angleton
James Angleton

14 JAN 3 1974

Enclosure:
Report w/atts

CIR-316/03107-73

ENC. BEHIND FILE

CLASSIFIED BY 055431
EXEMPT FROM GENERAL DECLASSIFICATION SCHEDULE OF E.O. 11652 EXEMPTION CATEGORY:
§ 5B(1) (2) (3) or (4) (circle one or more)
AUTOMATICALLY DECLASSIFIED ON
impossible to determine
(unless impossible, insert date or event)

SECRET

SECRET

Attachment to CIR-316/03107-73

SUBJECT: Conference of the Committee to Investigate Assassinations, Report on Proceedings 23 November 1973

1. The Committee to Investigate Assassinations claims to have been established in 1969. The headquarters are in Washington, D. C. (at 1520 16th Street, N. W.). In the four years of its existence the Committee has done research and has become a kind of clearing house for the study of assassinations. It maintains contact with other groups engaged in similar activity, of which there seem to be at least two, one of which is located in the Boston area.

2. In addition to research, the Committee acts to help individuals interested in the investigation of assassinations. It thus files suits for private persons demanding access to classified information. It sponsors the publication of books and articles relating to the field of its interest, and sponsors the production of movies. It publishes a newsletter.

3. The conference of November 23-24, 1973, is the first of its type to be held by the Committee. The Georgetown University was helpful by placing Gaston Hall at the disposal of the Committee free of charge. By agreement with the University, the Committee will also be able to use the services of the University Library as a repository and research center.

4. The Conference opened on November 23, 1973, with a delay of about half an hour. The delay may have been due to the installation of recording equipment which literally covered the premises with a tangle of wires of every kind. The Washington Post reports an attendance exceeding 300. This is a generous estimate. After deducting official speakers, recording personnel, and press representatives, the audience probably numbered no more than 150, if that many.

CLASSIFIED BY 006593
EXEMPT FROM GENERAL DECLASSIFICATION SCHEDULE OF E. O. 11652 EXEMPTION CATEGORY
§ 5B(1), (2), (3) or (4) (circle one or more)
AUTOMATICALLY DECLASSIFIED ON
impossible to determine
(unless impossible, insert date or event)

SECRET

5. Beards and long hair prevailed, and others stood out like a sore thumb. There was not a single Negro in the audience, nor, that morning, on the platform. Even the speaker who spoke on the case of Martin Luther King was white.

6. Not all the speakers preannounced were present. The chairman announced the absence of Richard Sprague. Another speaker, a lawyer from Los Angeles whose name was drowned out in the noise, was also absent. They were replaced by Dr. Robert Forman and someone whose name sounded like "Ed Kirkley".

7. The chairman announced that all the speeches would be tape recorded for subsequent publication. He further invited the audience to attend movies to be shown that night. One of these, "Burn", was to be shown at the University. Others by prearrangement would be shown at local movie theaters. The latter were connected with the Kennedy assassination. The case of the President's murder was in the center of the conference and, as noted by one of the organizers (Smith), one half of the speakers were to center their attention upon the Oswald case.

8. The chairman adhered strictly to the program and every speaker mentioned in the program for the morning session of November 23 spoke as specified. Of those who spoke, Norman Mailer, Robert P. Smith and Ronald Van Doren deserve particular attention. Their speeches in summary are reviewed below.

9. A table at the back of the audience presented recommended literature. The books included H. Weissberg's Whitewash and Peter Noyes' Legacy of Doubt. For some reason there was a copy of one paper only, that of George O'Toole's "Assassination Tapes". There was also a bibliography of political assassination; the foreword to which lists the persons most actively collaborating with the Committee.

10. A publication circulated during the conference was the November, 1973 issue of Computers and Automation which is to be renamed, starting January 1, 1974, Computers and People. The publication of articles such as "Nixon and the Mafia" which concludes that Richard M. Nixon seems to be the embodiment of a prediction that organized crime would someday put its own man in the White House, seems somewhat curious in a magazine devoted to the profession of data processing and the use of computers. The magazine was established in 1951 by Berkeley Enterprises in Massachusetts. Alger Hiss is among its contributors and an abundance of articles by Richard Sprague on the subject of Watergate published in the past year.

11. Another organization which received publicity at the Conference was The Committee for Action/Research on the Intelligence Community (CARIC).

12. A representative of Computers and Automation handed out this publication free of charge to members of the audience. He took notes with fantastic speed and apparent accuracy of everything said during the proceedings.

13. The lights gave out at one point and did not come on again during the morning session. The absence of current may have affected the tape recording.

14. The morning session, due to close at 12:30, ended after 1:30 p.m. By this time the audience was impatient to have lunch, and the resumption of the proceedings was therefore postponed to a later hour.

15. No document of any kind was issued to the persons who paid $15.00 to enter. Instead their hand was stamped with the name of the organization which gave them access to all further meetings that day and the next (the members of the audience were apparently not supposed to wash their hands during this time). Names were taken down, but no questions asked other than one's initial. No information on address, occupation, etc. was required.

16. Speech by Norman Mailer. This was beyond a doubt, the most striking presentation during the Friday morning session. Mailer spoke briefly and left the conference shortly after the speech.

17. Mailer said that political intelligence as a subject was as powerful as "peace". Interest in assassination is obsessive. The obsession arises from the fact that a solution to the problem is not found, and attention is constantly drawn back to the unanswerable question.

18. He said that we have here the most powerful nation in the world which cannot come to grips with a question which seems as amazingly simple as the Kennedy assassination. The result has been that this nation has decided to shut down investigation and has thus alienated itself from its own history. This alienation has brought apathy, a trait noticeable in the reaction to investigations which bring no wide response.

19. A nation which rejects its own history is on the path to a totalitarian regime. Facts, meanwhile, have a peculiar ability to change when they are investigated, and investigators must therefore rely upon hypothesis. The history of the last ten years has been made unendurable by the abundance of hypotheses. They range from the opinion that an assassination is an accident lacking any particular sequence to the hypothesis that secret police forces are engaging in a world conspiracy.

20. The present conference must help us to learn whether there are possibilities, and what possibilities exist, to solve these questions.

21. Speech by Robert P. Smith. Mr. Smith was described as the director of research of the Committee, but he seems to be one of the major motive forces in this organization.

22. Mr. Smith pointed out that he had spent the last three years studying the Kennedy case. Much research had been done, but nothing had changed, so far as practical action was concerned, in the last nine years.

27. Speech by Ronald Van Doren. Mr. Van Doren seems to be a follower of Governor Wallace. He began by commenting on the sad situation in a country with a judiciary where individuals have to make conjectures regarding a case as obvious as that of Bremer. There is no doubt that Bremer pulled the trigger. But one should examine the political situation at the time of his action. Wallace was by far the leading candidate in the election campaign, a threat to other candidates, and he was winning the nomination. He represented a challenge to both parties. Nothing he said could be interpreted as racist, and in the economic sense he carried wide appeal. The question which faced the other candidates was how he could be stopped from disrupting the two parties and from preventing the re-election of the President. History will show how he was stopped and why this occurred.

28. The case in defense of Wallace's civil rights was quietly dropped. No proper investigation was conducted. As usual in assassination cases there was a diary. It showed that Bremer was acting alone and was deranged. Read as a piece of literature, the diary presents Bremer as a non-person, an illiterate unable to spell. There is nothing regarding the people he worked with. Meanwhile, if one examines Bremer's background, he appears an entirely different person. Why did he travel repeatedly to Ottawa? How did he manage to carry guns on planes? What was he doing in New York? Why was he in Washington? And where did he get his funds? The apartment he rented exceeds his annual income. His mother could not afford to visit him in prison, yet he dressed well. With whom was he involved?

29. All this should be looked into. Watergate brought the electoral campaign to the fore. Why has discussion of the Bremer shooting been excluded from the investigation? Bremer was a part of the 1972 campaign, yet there is no mention of Wallace or of Bremer. Two years from now Wallace will be back.

30. Speech by Ms. Meredith Rode. Ms. Rode was very brief. She said she became interested in the killing of George Lincoln Rockwell in 1970, and that the case was built on circumstantial evidence exclusively. The case is still open, for the police believe that there was an accomplice. No funds are available for defense.

23. Although the National Archives are the repository for the Kennedy assassination documents, the FBI and the CIA are responsible for restricting research. Much of the 300 cubic feet of documents have been printed, a reclassification in 1971 has released 3,000 pages, and the CIA later released more, but none of the material released has created any sensation. The Freedom of Information Act is not as liberal on assassination material as on other matters. Some material was not even turned over to the Warren Commission. The FBI and the Justice Department are alone in knowing the results of some tests.

24. In the non-governmental area, much has been published, and the book by Peter Noyes must be singled out particularly.

25. Speech by Mr. Robert Hanson. Mr. Hanson has become the counsel for Sirhan Sirhan. He studied to become an engineer and then shifted to law. (To judge from the number of cases which he says he has lost, heshouldhave remained an engineer instead of becoming an attorney.)

Mr. Hanson said that the Sirhan case is pretty hopeless. The trial was based on a 100 per cent belief in Sirhan's guilt. Therefore important witnesses were not called, and no attention was paid to ballistics. Scientific study, however, indicates that Sirhan Sirhan may not even have been the person who committed the crime. But even if it is proved that his gun did not kill Robert Kennedy, this discovery may have no influence upon Sirhan's case. California officials have no desire to reopen the case and funds to handle the proceedings are lacking. A book by Tiger on the case is worthy of note. Tiger claims that Sirhan Sirhan was acting under hypnotic influence.

26. Speech by James Lesar. Mr. Lesar, who spoke on the Martin Luther King assassination, declared that Ray was innocent, and that the FBI and the Justice Department were responsible for wrongly solving the crime. Ray was framed by conspirators. The persons presently involved in Watergate played a role in the Ray case investigation. No private agency - only a government agency - can solve the Ray case. All depends on whether the judiciary acts honestly or with political consideration in mind. As it stands today, we see Ray's rights having been abominably violated; we see lawyers who did not do their job; and we see nothing approaching an open hearing.

31. There was also a speech by Robert Salzman who was long-winded and technical. No useful coverage available.

32. Copies of materials which were available at the Conference are attached.

A. American Political Assassinations: A Bibliography of Works Published 1963-1970 Related to the Assassination of John F. Kennedy, Martin Luther King, Robert F. Kennedy. Compiled by The Committee to Investigate Assassinations, Washington, D. C., 1973.

B. "Decade of Assassinations -- 1963-1973". Committee to Investigate Assassinations, 1973.

C. "Don't Read This Out Loud!" Intelligence Report. The Committee for Action Research on the Intelligence Community (CARIC).

D. Announcement. The announcement states that Senator John Stennis will begin hearings on his Bill to amend the National Security Act, in regard to the clarification of the authority of the CIA.

E. Assassination Tapes by George O'Toole. Published by Penthouse International Ltd., 1973.

F. Computers and Automation (Computers and People), November, 1973, Volume 22, No 11.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Senator John Stennis, Chairman of the Armed Services Committee, will begin hearings early in the New Year on his Bill No. S.2597 -- to amend the National Security Act -- in regard to clarification of the authority of the CIA.

The bill recently introduced by Senator Stennis resulted in part from correspondence with Senator Edmund Muskie, Chairman of the Senate Disarmament Subcommittee. To some degree, these hearings were inspired by the Watergate developments.

People with knowledge in the areas which might be fruitful for investigation should be in touch with Senator Stennis' Committee. For further information, contact the Task Force For A Nuclear Test Ban, Betty Lall and Jo Pomerance, Co-Chairmen, care of the Project on Budget Priorities, 1620 Eye Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

13-00000

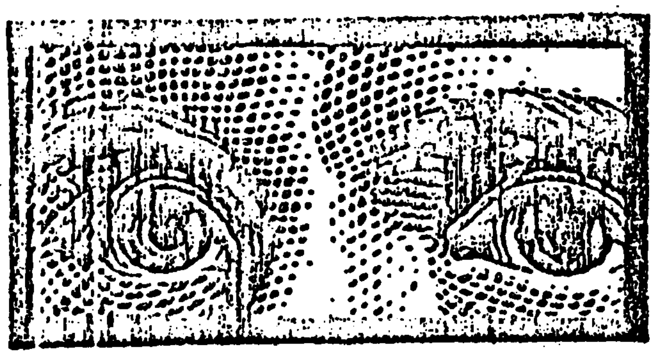
• PUBLICATIONS

CARIC publishes a bi-weekly INTELLIGENCE REPORT and a quarterly named *COUNTER-SPY* featuring various articles examining the structures and operations of U.S. Intelligence. In addition, CARIC publishes occasional pamphlets on various concepts in the craft of intelligence. CARIC also provides reprints of selected articles on intelligence which have appeared in other publications.

CARIC is preparing a guide to U.S. Intelligence which will serve as a citizen access device to the hidden world of government operations. We hope that any controversy raised by this guide or any other CARIC publication will lead to public debate and resolution of the issues involved. Our analysis is based in a firm belief that no human being should be denied life, liberty or the pursuit of happiness by our government or its agents. CARIC publications aid the public effort to insure the veneration of this concept by those in our government.

• IN-FROM-THE-COLD HEARINGS

CARIC will sponsor In-From-The-Cold Hearings featuring public testimony by individuals intimately involved with U.S. Intelligence. The hearings will focus on American intervention abroad, domestic repression in this country and the effects of secrecy on the individuals' personality. Former intelligence workers and those who have been victimized by the intelligence community will publicly relate their participation in activities of our government which can no longer be ignored by good citizens.



JOIN THE COUNTER-SPY

TEAM

Join with us in our effort to end "illegal, unconstitutional and gross acts" by our government. CARIC is entirely supported by donations from American citizens. Donate and become a sponsoring member of the Committee for Action/Research on the Intelligence Community. Sponsoring members receive our bi-weekly *INTELLIGENCE REPORT* and our quarterly *COUNTER-SPY* as well as additional information on government operations. CARIC actively seeks the advice and viewpoints of all sponsoring members in our activities. Write to CARIC, Box 647, Ben Franklin Station, Washington, D.C. 20044, or call (202) 785-8330.

With your support we can prevent the visions of George Orwell in *1984* from becoming an American reality.

STOP THE SPYING

STOP TECHNOFASCISM

CARIC
Box 647
Ben Franklin Station
Washington, D.C. 20044

I wish to sponsor the efforts of CARIC. Please find enclosed my donation of $______

I wish only to subscribe to the INTELLIGENCE REPORT's and to COUNTER-SPY ($6/individual, $10/organization)

NAME ____________________

ADDRESS ____________________

____

____________ ZIP ________

INTELLIGENCE REPORT

Don't Read This Out Loud!

The Committee for Action Research on the Intelligence Community (CARIC)

13-00000

The headlines in American newspapers have for years told of Army surveillance of civilians, U.S. spy planes being shot down over other countries, attempted coups and intrigue initiated by the CIA and unrestrained FBI wiretapping. We all know that Big Brother is watching, but no one in our government has taken the time to explain who is being spied upon, and *why* we are being watched. Too often, we American citizens don't even know who Big Brother *is*.

In 1955, President Eisenhower accepted the report of the Hoover Commission on U.S. Intelligence. Among other recommendations, the Commission emphasized the need for two "watchdog" committees on intelligence within the executive and legislative branches of government. Although a Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board (FIAB) was established to serve the President, Congress by an overwhelming majority has refused to establish a committee within the legislative branch. Now, in the midst of the Watergate scandals, there is some movement within Congress to establish committees on the separate intelligence agencies. The result will be divided oversight with no assurance that Congress will be able to stop illegal and unjustified spying. With Congress abrogating its responsibilities, there is no agency of government, directly responsible to the public, monitoring the United States Intelligence Community.

Now former intelligence workers and concerned citizens have formed a national association to provide the vital information an aware public needs to know about government operations. The Committee for Action/Research on the Intelligence Community (CARIC) is an independent "watchdog" on the government spy apparatus. CARIC, sponsored entirely by donations from American citizens, serves as an alternative source of analysis and information on the practices, organization and objectives of U.S. Intelligence. What clandestine operations are being carried out in the name of America? Is the CIA preparing to entangle us in another war similar to the Indochina War? What information is going into Federal, State, local and private data banks on innocent American citizens? Is the FBI becoming a "secret police force?" Whose phones are tapped in America? These are some of the questions CARIC is answering.

CARIC knows that all conscientious Americans are closely watching the events that have unfolded since the arrests made at the Watergate building. We share the hope of most Americans that the illegal espionage practices that have now been exposed will no longer be a part of American political life. However, the dismantling of one espionage unit loyal to one group of politicians does not insure that this abuse of power will not be repeated by future politicians.

Who knows what future political espionage will occur under the guise of so-called "national security" or loyalty to an administration? Only time will tell, but through diligence and your help CARIC will anticipate and bring to your attention situations within the government that are likely to produce a new "Watergate."

Although CARIC does believe that a massive government spy apparatus is at work in the world, we hope to dispel some of the paranoia citizens naturally feel when there is talk of spies and wiretaps. We know that the FBI does not have agents behind every tree, but there are agents in every major community in this country who have spied on innocent private and public citizens. Only a full and undisguised look into this hidden world can displace unwarranted fears, and guide the public effort to end this illegal and unjustified espionage. *The secrecy with which the government surrounds itself must end.*

CARIC knows that tens of thousands of American citizens from all walks of life were mobilized over the past decade to help bring an end to the government's war in Indochina — a war that has taken new forms under the direction of U.S. Intelligence agencies. CARIC hopes that these same concerned citizens will continue to oppose the policies of our government which bring this new form of *covert war* and the Watergate scandals. It is now time for thousands of Americans to mobilize to stop the spying as we stopped the dying. *Please join us in our effort.*

THE COMMITTEE FOR ACTION/RESEARCH ON THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY (CARIC)

INTELLIGENCE REPORT

• CARIC ORGANIZATION

CARIC is organized to reflect the operating procedures of a typical intelligence organization. Our research process involves collecting information from a wide variety of sources both public and private. Our analysis is the collective product of CARIC participants and eliminates any compartmentalization of knowledge. The information and our analysis is then disseminated through CARIC publications and separate works by CARIC participants. In addition, CARIC provides information to other journalists and qualified researchers.

• INTELLIGENCE DOCUMENTATION CENTER (IDC)

CARIC is continuously collecting information on intelligence from a variety of sources including official government publications and documents, previous investigations, public accounts and interviews conducted with hundreds of former intelligence and police agents. The information forms the data-base of the Intelligence Documentation Center maintained by CARIC. The IDC is a library of information on U.S. Intelligence available upon request to journalists, qualified researchers and members of CARIC.

• SPEAKERS BUREAU AND WORKSHOPS

CARIC maintains a listing of members available to speak before groups on a variety of subjects ranging from the foreign intelligence programs of our government to the problems of criminal justice in this country. Our speakers include former intelligence workers, police agents and informers and others familiar with American intelligence.

CARIC will periodically conduct workshops for church, labor, school or community organizations. Workshop topics include:

- OPERATION PHOENIX — CIA assassination in Vietnam
- SALEM HOUSE — Preparation for the coup in Cambodia
- The CIA in Laos
- OPERATION BOULDER — An introduction to the next American war
- Right-wing terrorism in America
- Federal Planning for civil disturbances: Riots and demonstrations
- The Internal Security apparatus and Watergate

• MULTI-MEDIA BRIEFING

CARIC will soon augment our workshops with a multi-media briefing on U.S. intelligence featuring films, video tapes, displays and recorded interviews. The exhibit will dramatically illustrate Intelligence as practiced by our government. Our hope is to creat a super-conscious realization by our audience of the concepts presented in the display.

The first element of the multi-media briefing is a slide show tracing the growth of the internal security apparatus of our government and demonstrating how this apparatus influenced the Watergate scandals. The slide show terminates with suggestions for limiting future growth of the internal security apparatus.

13-00000

November, 1973

Vol. 22, No. 11

UNTIL DECEMBER 31, 1973

computers and automation

STARTING JANUARY 1, 1974

computers and people



WORKING TOGETHER

13-00000

THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY:

THE APPLICATION OF COMPUTERS TO THE PHOTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

by
Richard E. Sprague
Hartsdale, New York

Part 1. Introduction

Who Assassinated President Kennedy?

On November 22, 1963, in Dallas, Texas, President John F. Kennedy, while riding in an open limousine through Dealey Plaza and waving to the surrounding crowds, was shot to death. Lee Harvey Oswald, an ex-Marine, and former visitor to the Soviet Union, was arrested that afternoon in a movie theatre in another section of Dallas; that night he was charged with shooting President Kennedy from the sixth floor easternmost window of the Texas School Book Depository Building overlooking Dealey Plaza. This act Oswald denied steadily through two days of questioning (no record of questions and answers was ever preserved). Two days later while Oswald was being transferred from one jail to another, he was shot by Jack Ruby, a Dallas night-club owner, in the basement of the Dallas police station, while millions of Americans watched on television. The commission of investigation, appointed by President Lyndon B. Johnson, and headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren of the U. S. Supreme Court, published its report in September 1964, and concluded that Oswald was the sole assassin and that there was no conspiracy.

In view of the authority of the Warren Commission, that conclusion was accepted by many Americans for a long time. But the conclusion cannot be considered true by any person who carefully considers the crucial evidence — such as the physics of the shooting, the timing of a number of events, and other important and undeniable facts. In other words, Oswald was not the sole assassin, and there was a conspiracy.

This article will develop that thesis, prove it to be true on the basis of substantial, conclusive evidence, and in particular some analysis of the photographic evidence.

There was in fact a conspiracy. Oswald played a role in the conspiracy, although there is conclusive evidence that on November 22, 1963, he did no shooting at President Kennedy, and that, just as he claimed when he was in the Dallas jail, he was a "patsy." At least three gunmen (and probably four) — none of whom were in the sixth floor easternmost window of the Texas School Book Depository building where the Warren Commission placed Oswald — fired a total of six shots at President Kennedy.

One of these shots missed entirely; one hit Governor John B. Connally, Jr. of Texas, riding with Kennedy; and four hit President Kennedy, one in his throat, one in his back, and two in his head. (The bulk of the undeniable evidence for these statements about the shots consists of: (a) the physics of the motions of Kennedy and Connally shown in some 60 frames of the famous film by Abraham Zapruder; (b) the locations of the injuries in Kennedy and in Connally; and (c) more than 100 pictures, consisting of more than 30 still photographs and more than 70 frames of movies.)

More than 50 persons were involved in the conspiracy at the time of firing the shots. These persons included members of the Dallas police force (but not all of the Dallas police — and that ac-

(continued in the May 1970 issue of Computers and Automation)

Contents

THE PURSUIT OF IMPORTANT TRUTH

The magazine *Computers and Automation* has for more than three years followed an unusual publication policy:

- The pursuit of truth in input, output, and processing, for the benefit of people,

and an unusual belief:

- That computers are too important to be left to computer experts and must be integrated into a socially responsible profession of information engineering.

Where this policy has operated most is in publishing information, articles, and reports on subjects which a great many liberal and progressive newspapers and periodicals have left unexplored or unmentioned:

- The political conspiracies which have led to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, Senator Robert Kennedy, Martin Luther King, and others – and their coverups
- The conspiracies, coverups, and lies in connection with the pursuit of war in Indochina and dictatorship by the Saigon regime
- The connections of President Richard M. Nixon with organized crime and the Mafia
- The Watergate crimes

If you believe in the value of truthful, frank reporting on the most important topics for the welfare of the people of the United States today, we urge you to subscribe to our magazine, and buy our back copies (almost every one is in print). Please help us pursue the important truth and report on it, by buying our products.

Edmund C. Berkeley

Edmund C. Berkeley, Editor

Unsettling, Disturbing, Critical . . .

Computers and Automation, established 1951 and therefore the oldest magazine in the field of computers and data processing, believes that the profession of information engineer includes not only competence in handling information using computers and other means, but also a broad responsibility, in a professional and engineering sense, for:

- The reliability and social significance of pertinent input data;
- The social value and truth of the output results.

In the same way, a bridge engineer takes a professional responsibility for the reliability and significance of the data he uses, and the safety and efficiency of the bridge he builds, for human beings to risk their lives on.

Accordingly, Computers and Automation publishes from time to time articles and other information related to socially useful input and output of data systems in a broad sense. To this end we seek to publish what is unsettling, disturbing, critical — but productive of thought and an improved and safer "house" for all humanity, an earth in which our children and later generations may have a future, instead of facing extinction.

The professional information engineer needs to relate his engineering to the most important and most serious problems in the world today: war, nuclear weapons, pollution, the population explosion, and many more.

- - - - - - - - - - (may be copied on any piece of paper) - - - - - - - - - -

TO: *Computers and Automation (Computers and People,* starting January 1, 1974)
815 Washington St., Newtonville, Mass. 02160, U.S.A.

( ) YES, please start my subscription to your magazine –

( ) Without the "Computer Directory": I enclose ( ) U.S.A., $11.50 ( ) Canada, $12.50 ( ) Foreign, $17.50
( ) With the "Computer Directory": I enclose ( ) U.S.A., $23.50 ( ) Canada, $24.50 ( ) Foreign, $32.50

( ) Please bill my organization.

( ) Please send me information about the important articles in back copies (usual cost, $2 each)

Name: ______________________ Title ______________

Organization: ______________________

Address: ______________________

____

Signature: ______________________ Purchase Order No. ______________

13-00000

Vol. 22, No. 11
November, 1973

"Computers and Automation" is published monthly, 12 issues per year, at 815 Washington St., Newtonville, Mass. 02160, by Berkeley Enterprises, Inc. Printed in U.S.A. Second Class Postage paid at Boston, Mass., and additional mailing points.

Subscription rates: United States, $11.50 for one year, $22.00 for two years. Canada: add $1 a year; foreign, add $6 a year.

NOTE: The above rates do not include our publication "The Computer Directory and Buyers' Guide". If you elect to receive "The Computer Directory and Buyers' Guide", please add $12.00 per year to your subscription rate in U.S. and Canada, and $15.00 per year elsewhere.

Please address all mail to: Berkeley Enterprises, Inc., 815 Washington St., Newtonville, Mass. 02160.

Postmaster: Please send all forms 3579 to Berkeley Enterprises, Inc., 815 Washington St., Newtonville, Mass. 02160.

Change of address: If your address changes, please send us both your new address and your old address (as it appears on the magazine address imprint), and allow three weeks for the change to be

UNTIL DECEMBER 31, 1973

computers and automation

STARTING JANUARY 1, 1974 **computers and people**

The magazine of the design, applications, and implications of information processing systems — and the pursuit of truth in input, output, and processing, for the benefit of people.

World Affairs and Social Policy (continued)

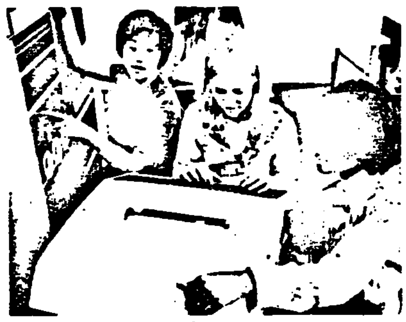
The Profession of Information Engineer and the Pursuit of Truth

Computers, Puzzles, and Games

Corrections

For changes in "The Path to Championship Chess by Computer" by Professor Donald Michie published in the January 1973 issue of *Computers and Automation*, see page 23 of this issue, or page 24 of the July issue.

For changes in the reprinting and the indexing of "Communication — Three Way: Chimpanzee, Man, Computer" published in the July issue.



Front Cover Picture

Three eighth graders - each from a different continent - are working together to solve complex mathematics problems. They are at the new United Nations International School, and are Laurence Ling May, a Chinese-Thai American; Catharina Nilson of Stockholm, Sweden; and Arun Alagappan of India. The minicomputer system is a gift from Digital Equipment Corp. For more information, see page 43 of the July 1973 issue.

Departments

Key

[A] — Article
[C] — Monthly Column
[E] — Editorial
[F] — Forum
[NT] — Not Technical
[R] — Reference
[T] — Technical

NOTICE

•D ON YOUR ADDRESS IMPRINT MEANS THAT YOUR SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDES THE COMPUTER DIRECTORY. •N MEANS THAT YOUR PRESENT SUBSCRIPTION DOES NOT INCLUDE THE COMPUTER DIRECTORY.

13-00000

EDITORIAL

The Understanding of Natural Language by Computers

Proposition: Computers are making long strides towards understanding natural language as used by human beings, and will eventually understand such language as well as many human beings do.

What do we mean by: computers? understanding language? natural language? And what is the evidence for this proposition?

The word "computers" here refers to powerful computers that have appropriate programs written by human beings plus the programmed capacity to improve their programs by using experience. An example of such improvement is Dr. A. L. Samuels' famous checker-playing program, which can learn from experience, and which plays far better checkers than Dr. Samuels himself can play.

The experience may consist of the following at least:

- Answers from human beings to questions posed by the computer;
- Differences between computed results and *a priori* specified results;
- Signals from the environment, such as instrument readings;
- Information obtained by "looks" at the environment, as for example recognition of the character A, as in optical character recognition;
- The interpretation of words, as with FORTRAN expressions.

Probably there are even more categories of experience which a powerful computer program can use to modify itself to become even a better program.

In regard to "understanding language", there are over 500 languages which computers have been programmed to understand, when written precisely according to stated rules: among them, BASIC, FORTRAN, COBOL, many kinds of machine language, etc.

"Natural language" is the ordinary language used by human beings, subject to the requirement that for a computer implicit understandings must be stated. For example, when a speaker exclaims "Ouch!", a great deal of the meaning comes from the listener's observations of the speaker. But a computer, like a blind man, cannot "see" the situation, and must be told more than the ordinary listener.

With some definitions taken care of, let us consider evidence for the main proposition stated above. This evidence includes the information published in several recent articles in *Computers and Automation.*

The article "'Do What I Mean' – The Programmer's Assistant", by Warren Teitelman, in the April 1972 issue, described a "programmer's assistant", called "DWIM"; this was a "front end" or preprocessor to an interactive program for operating with LISP expressions. The front end was tolerant of the programmer's mistakes in typing, in low-mistake occurred, it would inquire of the human programmer what he meant, suggesting the correctly spelled alternative, and so on. In this way the human programmer was relieved of much of the burden of expressing himself exactly and correctly the first time, and his efficiency in using the LISP interactive program greatly increased.

The three articles "Computer Programming Using Natural Language" by Edmund C. Berkeley, Andy Langer, and Casper Otten, in the June, July, and August 1973 issues, demonstrated the understanding by a computer program called GENIE of at least some sets of instructions in ordinary natural language. The vocabulary though small was free; and there was unlimited freedom in putting the words together, with about a 90% chance of complete understanding. The computer program that did this could be called 15% GENIE, because, as the authors emphasized, it was still in an early stage of development.

The article "Latest Computers See, Hear, Speak, and Sing – and May Outthink Man" by David Brand, in the October 1973 issue, enumerated many instances of computers (and robots equipped with computers) which could deal with concepts expressed in natural language. One of the programs mentioned could for example decipher natural language commands dealing with the stacking of blocks of various shapes, sizes, and colors.

The main tasks for understanding natural language appear to be the following:

- Recognition of the framework of a sentence;
- Recognition of the common meaning of groups of synonyms, the collection of words that "say the same thing";
- Knowledge of context: the context is regularly specified to the computer, so that it does not have to deduce the context from "what is being said";
- Knowledge of a limited vocabulary consisting of perhaps 300 to 500 words – knowledge in the sense that the computer program can attach meaning to the words either by themselves or in phrases, as for example it may attach the meaning of doing something three times to the numeral 3;
- Capacity to accept variation in the way something is stated by a human programmer.

The three articles referred to above show instances of the achievement of all of these tasks separately. Combining all the achievements should not be too hard, especially since children as young as four years old show complete capacities to listen to many kinds of natural language, understand, and respond.

Edmund C. Berkeley

13-00000

The Notebook on
COMMON SENSE, ELEMENTARY AND ADVANCED

is devoted to development, exposition, and illustration of what may be the most important of all fields of knowledge:

WHAT IS GENERALLY TRUE AND IMPORTANT =

COMMON SENSE + WISDOM + JUDGEMENT AND MATURITY + SCIENCE IN GENERAL + TECHNIQUES FOR SOLVING PROBLEMS +

TECHNIQUES FOR AVOIDING MISTAKES + SOME PARTS OF OPERATIONS RESEARCH + SOME PARTS OF SYSTEMS ANALYSIS + AVOIDANCE OF LOGICAL FALLACIES + ...

PURPOSES:

- to help you avoid pitfalls
- to prevent mistakes before they happen
- to display new paths around old obstacles
- to point out new solutions to old problems
- to stimulate your resourcefulness
- to increase your accomplishments
- to improve your capacities
- to help you solve problems
- to give you more tools to think with
- . . . . .

8 REASONS TO BE INTERESTED IN THE FIELD OF COMMON SENSE, WISDOM, AND GENERAL SCIENCE

COMPUTERS are important —
But the computer field is over 25 years old. Here is a new field where you can get in on the ground floor to make your mark.

MATHEMATICS is important —
But this field is more important than mathematics, because common sense, wisdom, and general science have more applications.

WISDOM is important —
This field can be reasonably called "the engineering of wisdom".

COMMON SENSE is important —
This field includes the systematic study and development of common sense.

SCIENCE is important —
This field includes what is common to all the sciences, what is generally true and important in the sciences.

MISTAKES are costly and to be AVOIDED —
This field includes the systematic study of the prevention of mistakes.

MONEY is important —
The systematic prevention of mistakes in your organization might save 10 to 20% of its expenses per year.

OPPORTUNITY is important —
If you enter or renew your subscription to both *Computers and Automation* and the *Notebook on Common Sense* at the same time, direct to us, — you may take off $2.00 per year from the total cost.

Topic:
THE SYSTEMATIC PREVENTION OF MISTAKES

Already Published

Preventing Mistakes from:
- Failure to Understand
- Forgetting
- Unforeseen Hazards
- Placidity

To Come

Preventing Mistakes from:
- Bias
- Camouflage
- Interpretation
- Distraction
- Gullibility
- Failure to Observe
- Failure to Inspect
- Prejudice
- . . . .

Topic:
SYSTEMATIC EXAMINATION OF GENERAL CONCEPTS

Already Published

The Concept of:
- Expert
- Rationalizing
- Feedback
- Model
- Black Box
- Evolution
- Niche

To Come
- Strategy
- Understanding
- Teachable Moment
- Indeterminacy
- System
- Operational Definition
- . . . .

.... (may be copied on any piece of paper) ....

To: Computers and Automation
815 Washington St., Newtonville, Mass. 02160

( ) Yes, please enter my subscription to *The Notebook on Common Sense, Elementary and Advanced* at $12 a year (24 issues), plus extras. I understand that you always begin at the beginning and so I shall not miss any issues.

( ) Please send me as free premiums for subscribing:

1. Right Answers — A Short Guide to Obtaining Them
2. The Empty Column
3. The Golden Trumpets of Yap Yap
4. Strategy in Chess
5. The Barrels and the Elephant
6. The Argument of the Beard

( ) I enclose $________ ( ) Please bill my organization

RETURNABLE IN 7 DAYS FOR FULL REFUND IF NOT SATISFACTORY
HOW CAN YOU LOSE?

Name______________________ Title______________

Organization______________________________

Address (including zip)______________________

Signature__________________ Purchase Order No.________

13-00000

Cooperative Facilities to Obtain the Advantages of Computers

Michael J. Cerullo
Asst. Professor of Accounting
State Univ. of New York at Albany
1400 Washington Ave.
Albany, N.Y. 12222

"Because of general dissatisfaction, 30% of the surveyed service bureau clients planned to discontinue using service bureaus."

Computer Use

A recent study of 2,500 companies conducted by the Research Institute of America, revealed that 55% of the firms regularly use computers in conducting their business. Further breakdown of the study shows that an average of 32% own or lease their own computers, and 23% use an outside service bureau for processing data.[1]

While a majority of the companies surveyed do use computers in some form, a significant 45% of the respondents do not use any type of computerized data processing service. Those companies cited the following reasons for not using computers:[2]

	Per Cent
Operation too small	50
Too costly	35
Looked into and tabled for the present	31
Present methods satisfactory	21
Plan to install a computer within a year	8
Plan to begin using a service bureau within a year	8
Other	13
Total (multiple answers)	166%

Service Bureau Use

In addition to the non-users, another recent study revealed that most service bureau clients are not effectively using their service bureau and, as a result, are receiving few, if any, of the advantages of electronic data processing (EDP). Most of the surveyed service bureau clients were:[3]

1. Receiving routine services which do not save them money.
2. Not planning to expand into more sophisticated, higher-payoff applications.
3. Not receiving indirect benefits and savings, such as improved information for decision making.
4. Not satisfied with current services.

The study also disclosed that because of the general dissatisfaction, 30% of the surveyed service bureau clients planned to discontinue using service bureaus and purchase in-house computers.[4]

Cooperative Service Bureaus

Both non-users and dissatisfied service bureau clients, therefore, offer a ready market for a newer approach to obtaining the advantages of EDP — the formation of a cooperative service bureau. A cooperative service bureau consists of several sponsoring firms who jointly own a computer and share in its operating costs at a much lower expense than individual ownership of a computer. If carefully planned before operations begin, a cooperative service bureau will provide its sponsors with all the advantages of EDP plus many other advantages unique to jointly-shared facilities and personnel.

Among these additional advantages are:

1. The sponsors would purchase a computer tailored to their specific needs.
2. They would have exclusive use of the computer.
3. Their computer would be available for use at any time.
4. They could share the costs of any computer programs developed.
5. They could share the costs of any package or canned computer programs purchased.
6. They would have available for their exclusive use a staff of data processing experts and a computer — at a fraction of the cost of individual ownership.

Factors Insuring the Success of the Cooperative

The first step in forming a successful cooperative service bureau is to enroll an appropriate number of comapnies. Ideally the cooperative should be limited to five or six sponsoring firms. A larger number may create unmanageable problems involving operations, communications, control, scheduling of computer time, and so forth. A smaller number may make the venture economically unfeasible.

Lack of Interest

At the present time, widespread lack of interest in joining a cooperative is more of a problem to potential organizers than too much demand. The author contacted a number of public accounting firms about the feasibility of forming cooperatives and found that three firms who had already made such an attempt could not interest enough firms to join. Their comments were:

— We tried to organize one several years ago; the firms contacted were not interested.

— We would like to explore this possibility but we can't get anyone else interested.

— At present there appears to be a tragic lack of interest locally by other CPA firms.

Unquestionably, one reason for the lack of interest is a misunderstanding of the true nature of a cooperative. Interested companies must therefore be prepared to sell the idea to others. As more published material becomes available in the field, this problem should be alleviated.

Confidential Information

A second major reason for lack of interest is that companies fear for the control and security of their confidential or sensitive information. Such a concern is certainly legitimate and underscores the need for a cooperative that is to be successful, to devise an adequate system for quality control and security. A committee responsible for such a system should be established at the outset by the sponsoring firms.

Protection

One of its duties should be to adequately safeguard the sponsors' records and documents against fire, theft, water, and other hazards and disasters. Statistics compiled by the Safe Manufacturers National Association show that about one-half of companies whose important records and documents were destroyed through some catastrophe never resumed business or were permanently closed down within six months; an additional 13% suffered serious economic impairment and were able to remain in business only under severe operating handicaps.[5] For this reason the quality control and security committee must see that the cooperative service bureau maintains:

- protective devices
- fireproof vaults
- a method of reconstructing any destroyed records
- adequate insurance to cover loss of important client records or documents

The committee must also take measures to prevent one client's records from becoming commingled with another client's records — a not-unlikely occurrence in such an environment.

Preventing Disclosure

Finally, the committee should determine how to prevent disclosure of confidential information. For example, no member of any sponsoring company should be allowed in certain strategic parts of the computer center. Likewise, each company's records should be coded and the code number known only to key computer center personnel. In cases requiring utmost security, the actual processing of data should be monitored by a key employee of the computer center or possibly by a representative of a disinterested third party, such as a firm of independent public accountants.

Sharing of Expenses: Startup Costs

With an adequate number of sponsoring firms lined up and a sound security system worked out, the third necessity in establishing a successful cooperative is to determine methods of sharing the expenses. There are two categories of costs to consider:

1. Startup costs. These include all costs incurred prior to the time that the cooperative commences operations. Startup costs are either directly traceable to a particular firm or are joint or common to all firms. An example of a direct cost would be that of analyzing, modifying, and redesigning of systems prior to conversion to the computer. An example of a joint or common cost would be the cost of computer housing, including air conditioning, engineering supervision, false floors, ducts and pipes, tranformers or motor generators, cabling and wiring, and overhead racks and supports.

Each sponsoring firm should pay for its own direct costs. Joint costs should be shared equally or apportioned among the firms according to some equitable formula.

Operating Costs

2. Operating costs. These include the monthly hardware and software costs to operate the cooperative. Hardware costs refer to the periodic rental or purchase charge for the computer equipment. As a minimum the computer equipment consists of an input unit, a central processing unit, and an output unit. Software costs include personnel costs, programming costs, testing and debugging costs, magnetic tapes, disc packs, punched cards, paper, paper tapes, repair parts, power, telecommunication lines, and so on.

Operating costs that are directly traceable should be paid by the using firm. Joint or common costs can be shared equally or can be allocated to each firm based on the number of transactions processed or the actual computer processing time used during the period. In addition, if so desired, a sponsor could be required to pay a minimum or maximum monthly charge.

Management

Fourthly, the sponsoring companies should decide how to manage the venture. It is advisable to form a committee to oversee the management and operation of the cooperative. A decision must be made whether each member regardless of size should have one vote or whether another basis of voting should be used. This decision should assure participants that no one firm will dominate or control the cooperative.

Common Line of Business

A factor not to be overlooked when forming a cooperative, one which will avoid frustrations, complications, and extra expenses, is to see that each member is in the same industry or business category. Thus all sponsoring firms will have similar operating problems that can be simultaneously solved by the computer personnel, resulting in the allocation of smaller costs to each firm for each problem solved. Also computer programs developed or packaged programs purchased can be shared by all sponsors with minimum modifications, thus resulting in considerable programming cost savings.

(please turn to page 13)

13-00000

Control in Time-Sharing Systems

Fermin Caro del Castillo
6043 Westridge Lane
Fort Worth, Texas 76116

"A time-sharing installation (like every computer environment) is exposed to the seven major dangers: fire, water, theft, fraud, sabotage, equipment malfunctions, and human errors."

Introduction

This article has as its main objective to furnish and define some methods and provisions for control and security in a computer time-sharing environment.

It is evident that computer time-sharing has become very popular during recent years. More and more confidential information is being handled by these systems, creating an urgent need for strong measures of control and security.

Description of the System

The service provided by a single computer to many telecommunications terminals has been called "computer time-sharing". With this type of service each user shares simultaneously in the processing capabilities of the central processor. This new computer facility makes this service available to small companies and/or other users who have little need for their own computer.

Computing services that may go under the heading of time-sharing include:

> Commercial computing; text editing; databank information retrieval services; application services such as colleges' records, inventory control, payrolls of small companies, and account receivables; administrative messages; switching and collection services; and more.

Among the great number of time-sharing users are hospitals (Welch Hospital, one of the biggest in Europe, has acquired the large ICL 1904S computer with 7020 terminals), banks (Gosbank, the national bank of the USSR, has ordered two large-scale Honeywell series 600 with 100 terminals), schools and colleges (British schools and colleges have started using terminals), airlines (Continental Airlines uses the Sonic 360 reservation system with 550 on-line terminals).

Trends

The growth in computer time-sharing has been phenomenal in recent years in spite of a short business recession between 1970 and 1972. Time sharing was a broker's dream in the '60s; many companies realized its potential, entered the market, and failed because of: one, strong competitive pressure, and two, because of the countless thefts and violations suffered. The highly competitive situation benefited the user in regard to pricing, but the offsetting consequence of lower profits caused a high casualty rate among these companies. As a result, the number of time-sharing firms dropped from 150 to 50 between 1969 and 1972.

A few of the companies which survived and which account for most of today's time-sharing business are Rapidata Corporation, Teletype Corporation (a subsidiary of AT&T), Tymeshare Incorporated (the largest independent firm and second only in size to IBM and Honeywell time-sharing operations), and IBM

Jerry Dreyer, executive president of ADAPSO, an association of data processing service organizations estimates that one time-sharing company out of three was profitable in 1971, two out of five in 1972, and probably three out of six in 1973. Nowadays, this computer facility is coming back to its original trend, and it is expected that the number of computers with terminals will grow from 32% at the end of 1971 to 45% at the end of 1975, with the average central processing unit driving 15 to 20 terminals.

One consultant, Creative Strategies of Palo Alto, California, predicts that time-sharing sales by 1976 will increase to 2 billion from 331 million last year. By 1975, says ADAPSO's Dreyer, time-sharing will account for 1/3 of the $4.5 billion computer services industry.

Technological Advances

Most important technological advances have been achieved recently on on-line terminals linked to central processors. Some of the improvements made include solid state keyboards, which have greater reliability and lower cost; visual display methods, which incorporate more capacity, economy, and aesthetic appeal; non-impact printing techniques, which provide faster, quieter and more reliable operations; improved lower cost memories; more powerful logic capability; and faster and more accurate modern techniques and improvements in central processor software.

This is only the beginning. It is foreseen that in the future the equipment itself will change in nature and will probably not be recognizable as terminals per se. Rather, terminals will be modular systems consisting of the required input/output functions for specific jobs, built around basic controller and communication interfaces; in many instances, terminals will become special purpose devices.

Hazards

A time-sharing installation, like every computer environment, is exposed to the seven major dangers of fire, water, theft, fraud, sabotage, EDP equipment malfunctions, and human errors. Fire is considered to be the greatest threat to magnetic tapes. Water does not constitute an important hazard to magnetic tapes, but it does to computer installa-

tions. Theft, fraud, sabotage, EDP equipment malfunctions, and human errors are considered the most common dangers.

On-line terminals connected to central processors from remote points are more exposed to violations and thefts. The increasing popularity of time-sharing systems among large corporations and service bureaus has given rise to even more potential security breaches. Data transmitted over a communication line could be subject to wire tapping and a number of other hazards such as piggyback entry, whereby the intruder intercepts and compromises communication between a terminal and the processor while a legitimate user is inactive but still holding the line open. The intruder can even cancel the user's sign-off signal and continue operating in his name. A knowledgeable person could enter program changes from a terminal and play havoc with the system.

Need for Protection

Due to the increasing popularity of computing services, the issue of control and security protection has become more important. It is evident that time-sharing systems present few obstacles to unauthorized parties. The security problem has been made much more critical by the growing number of people trained in computers and by the fading of the computer mystique. In addition, communication by means of time-sharing systems has no more protection than telephone conversations or Morse-coded methods, since the technological skills necessary to interpret computerized data are widespread. More and more companies are appointing security monitors from their EDP staffs to centralize security matters. Trade organizations such as the American Management Association and the Bank Administration Institute, computer firms, and research firms such as Advancement Management Research, Inc. find their seminars on computer security overcrowded by data processing managers and security officers from business and government.

Target of Attacks

Computers have become an important source of information and, as a result, the target of many attacks. Some of the general information targets for industrial espionage are sales and service information, market analysis strategies, bid prices, corporate finance, stockholder information, legal negotiations, planned policy changes, expansion plans, product developments, personnel changes, payroll data, general administrative matters; and the list could be expanded even more.

Threats

The case of an 18 year-old Cincinnati youth who used long distance telephone to tap the lines of a time-sharing system firm in Louisville, Kentucky, and extracted data from its ledgers, as well as records of its customers, is representative of the type of risk to which computer installations are exposed.

Accidents can have serious consequences such as the incident in which income tax return records for 1969 were erased by energy emitted from the radar of a nearby airport in Austin, Texas.

Safeguards

It is important to consider that too much control and too many security safeguards can become bothersome and costly. The measures to protect data from unauthorized access vary from one system to another. According to Richard F. Cross, Security Office for the Bank of New York, security systems should include each of the following segments: physical security; personnel security; procedural security; audit control; insurance; and any needed interfacing.

The quality and level of protection required depends on the sensitivity of the data handled. Nevertheless, control and security in a time-sharing environment should encompass the whole system, since it is well known that even the strongest control measures can be violated at the weakest point. These measures should be taken in the central processing unit, software, personnel, communication lines, the terminal, and its users.

Methods and Provisions — Central Processing Unit

The central processor is threatened mostly by sabotage, fire, water, theft, EDP equipment malfunctions, human accidental errors and environmental problems.

The computer center of any company is the heart of the organization, and protection of the equipment against these threats can be provided by a carefully planned computer room. Luis Scoma, President of Data Processing Security, Inc., recommends that the computer center be located out of the main traffic areas. It must be fireproof, dustfree, and waterproof and provided with temperature and humidity control and carbon dioxide fire extinguishers. Water lines should not run through the computer room. A separate, fireproof storage area should be provided for data files, documentation, and operating supplies. It should also have alarm devices sensitive to magnetism, humidity, heat, pressure, dust, theft, power blackout, etc. There should be strong access control including armed guards, fenced areas, TV monitors, personnel identification (visual, voice print, fingerprint, badge, passwords, etc.), well-performed maintenance service, and a number of extra provisions for protection.

Data Processing Security, Inc. has developed, for high security necessities, an electronically operated double door entry system for access control into the computer room. When a person enters the buffer zone, the door locks behind him while he is subjected to electronic search. If something is detected, the system freezes and automatically alerts the security guard. The second door can be opened only with a special badge key.

A carbon dioxide (CO_2) fire extinguishing system, such as the one installed at the Chase Manhattan Bank's New York City headquarters, has proved useful. Engineered by Walter Kidde & Co., Inc., this system uses a battery of remotely located cylinders containing the liquid gas. When activated by smoke detectors, the gas discharges and builds up an inert atmosphere in the immediately surrounding area, extinguishing the fire without damaging equipment or data files. Employees can go back to work within five minutes after the fire has been put out and the ventilation systems restarted.

Another fire-fighting system which has been developed by the Ansul Company uses Halon extinguishing agents which are discharged in the form of a colorless, odorless, and non-toxic gas. Since Halon agents do not work by diluting oxygen, they are well-suited for areas where humans are present.

The Guaranty Bank and Trust Co. of Worcester, Mass., has adopted another approach to fire-fighting, a system installed by Security Control Systems which detects fire, smoke and excessive temperatures and humidity fluctuations and causes a monitoring and

reporting device to alert four pre-selected phone numbers for help.

Software

Protection of data files, whether in the form of punch cards, magnetic tapes, or discs, is the key element in any computer facility.

Some specific examples of software security control measures are audit trails, access regulations, strong supervision of computer operators, the use and control of programs utilizing program documentation methods, the use of a log for all significant events (such as user identification, file use and attempts of unauthorized use), regulations to prevent unauthorized personnel from browsing through the files, and the use of a semi-automatic data inventory control system.

Personnel

Physical control as to who is allowed near the computer and the files is advisable. Note that this does not mean "employees only"; it implies a careful screening of employees, repairmen, and visitors to determine which of them should be allowed this proximity to the system. Intimately involved with time-sharing installations are three types of personnel: operators, programmers, and maintenance engineers.

According to Dennis Van Tassel, mathematician and head programmer at San Jose State College, all operators must understand that there exists a protection philosophy. If personnel are expected to help enforce and to comply with this protection philosophy, it must be clearly defined and specified.

It is advisable to use the following provisions for personnel control: control of logs and monitor, division of responsibilities, rotation of duties, adequate supervision to reduce the risk of losses caused by accident or error, careful handling of data files, cleanliness regulations, control access to private files, and appropriate instruction in case of disasters.

Terminals

Some of the most common pitfalls encountered when using terminals are frequent communication interruptions, risk of communication interception, difficult access control, and noisy lines.

Among the greatest disadvantages of time-sharing services are those in connection with the communication lines which link the terminals to the central processing unit. Telephone lines are designed for voice communication rather than data communication, and the results have been that such lines are too noisy and have too many interruptions for appropriate handling of data communication.

There have been some recent developments in the improvement of data transmissions. Bell System has developed its Digital Data Service (DDS), a data transmission system which has been introduced early this year in five cities (New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, and Chicago); and, by the end of 1974, twenty-four cities are expected to have it. Bell further plans to provide continuous monitoring of their DDS channels. When errors of transmission are detected, DDS will notify the customer. Decision on retransmission will be the customer's responsibility. Another development in data communication is DUV (data under voice). By late 1973 this technique will be in service between New York and Chicago; consequently, communication problems should become virtually nonexistent within the near future, and this system will become even more popular.

Telephone lines are vulnerable to three types of security problems: wire tapping, piggyback, and user's sign-off signal cancellation. These common threats may be avoided by the use of a privacy transformation method (also called scramblers or cryptographic techniques). This is a non-singular (reversible) operation which conceals the original message either by the substitution of new characters, rearrangement of the characters, or by the adding of strings of digits to the original message.

Some new techniques for encrypting data have evolved, such as high speed transmission and signal scrambling. In spite of all of these new techniques, it is still possible to intercept and tap the information. According to Tuckerman, unauthorized users (intruders) who possess only limited material and information with which to work, can readily extract the original text of enciphered messages by making use of the speed, capacity, and computational abilities of the computer.

The greater the efficiency of the privacy transformation, the more difficult it becomes for unauthorized copying of files.

Access Control

Access to the system throughout the communication lines should be controlled by the central processing unit and by the user's own procedures. This is possible by cryptographic and scramble techniques, personnel regulations, user identification, appropriate terminal location, or by ciphering and deciphering hardware.

Computer software packages have been written to cipher data transmissions. Ciphering software is an attractive technique because it can be done automatically by the program which creates the data and at a very low cost. Only programs using the matching deciphering technique are able to use this data. These special hardware cipher devices can be located at the terminal and at the computer to protect transmitted data.

Scramblers or voice privacy devices are currently being used by people who readily acknowledge the insecurity of transmitted information. Scramblers are used by large corporations such as the oil industry as well as by union representatives during contract negotiation time. (Scramble phones are currently a 20 to 30 million-dollar business, excluding law enforcement and military purchases). Scramble devices are now being built for time-sharing operations. These devices offer protection similar to encryption. Scramblers convert data into something resembling channel noise or a malfunctioning circuit.

Other features for terminals include print inhibit, security keylock, operator identification card reader, and the use of a terminal identifier. With print inhibit the terminal operator can enter data, such as security passwords, without its being physically displayed. A physical keylock can be attached to the terminal which will not allow the entry of data. The operator identification card reader reads magnetically encoded information on a magnetic strip card. The card can be used to supply the user's password and/or name.

Direct access device security features include file mask, volume detection, and write-exhibit switch. The file mask controls or allows read-only

of read-write access to data sets. The volume detection switch alerts the control program when the volume is increased; this protects data from being overwritten upon. This switch provides additional protection for read-only volumes.

Insurance

If data security measures fail, the use of EDP insurance can back-up or soften the blow. Every business or person who now has an in-house computer, operates or is a user of a service bureau, or transmits data to a data center should be computer-security conscious. Insurance is one of the back-up measures if prevention fails. However, not all businesses can afford or even need an elaborate and expensive security system; thus, evaluation of the information becomes necessary to determine those sections of the system which require this protection.

The subject matter of ordinary insurance coverage is physical damage to tangible property. In this case, software and data are not covered. Business interruption insurance protects you in the event of fire or other interruptions to normal business but does not cover the consequences. Boiler explosion policies which also insure other heating mishaps do not cover computer operations. Theft and employee dishonesty are also insured in terms of general risk. Valuable papers and records' coverage provides protection in the event of destruction of such intangibles as notes and account receivable records but does not include such computer media as valuable papers. Public liability insures the company for its acts or omission of acts which give rise to claims by outsiders against the company.

Insurance can prevent an unfortunate event from becoming a catastrophe. When a person buys an insurance policy, he knows that he will be indemnified if a loss does occur.

Some of the insurance companies which write EDP policies are the Saint Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Co., Insurance Company of North America, The Home Insurance Co., and Royal Assurance of America.

Insurance premiums generally correspond to the regular fire policy rates plus an added loading factor for the additional EDP perils.

Undoubtedly any computer installation, regardless of the quality and level of its security system, cannot approach the state of no risk of loss. Security is based on a "cost-benefit" concept; in other words the cost of violating the system should be greater than the gain derived therefrom.

References

"All About Time-Sharing Services." Data Processing Digest. Vol. 18, No. 3, March, 1972.

Bairstow, Jeffrey N. "The Terminal that Thinks for Itself." Computer Decisions. Vol. 5, No. 1, January, 1973.

Bertran, Peter. "Software Security." Data Processing Digest. Vol. 18, No. 4, April, 1972.

Branstad, Dennis K. "Privacy and Protection in Operating Systems." Computer. Vol. 6, No. 1, January, 1973.

Bray, Melvyn. "How Safe is Your System?" Data Processing Digest. Vol. 18, No. 4, April, 1972.

Chesson, Frederik W. "Computers and Cryptology." Datamation. Vol. 19, No. 1, January, 1973.

Computer News. Vol. 16, No. 6, June, 1972.

Computer News. Vol. 16, No. 10, October, 1972.

"Developments in Data Transmission." EDP Analyzer. Vol. 11, No. 3, March, 1973.

Dickey, C. Lewis. "Securing the Computer." Journal of Systems Management. Vol. 23, No. 2, February, 1972.

"Distributed Intelligence in Data Communication." EDP Analyzer. Vol. 11, No. 2, February, 1973.

"The Emerging Computer Networks." EDP Analyzer. Vol. 11, No. 1, January, 1973.

Girsdansky, M. B. "Cryptology, the Computer, and Data Privacy." Computers and Automation. Vol. 21, No. 4, April, 1972.

Goldstein, Seth. "A New Life for Time-Sharing." Dun's. Vol. 101, No. 1, January, 1973.

Hebditch, D. L. "A Simple Terminal Language for a Database." Computer Bulletin. Vol. 16, No. 1, January, 1972.

Koehn, Hank E. "Are Companies Bugged about Bugging?" Journal of Systems Management. Vol. 24, No. 1, January, 1973.

Murphey, Wayne E. and Daniel V. Olson. "Controlling Access to Large Tape Files." Data Processing Magazine. Vol. 14, No. 1, Spring, 1972.

Salzman, Roy M. and Arthur D. Little. "An Outlook for the Terminal Industry in the United States." Data Processing Digest. Vol. 18, No. 1, January, 1972.

"Security in Data Processing." Data Processor. Vol. 16, No. 1, February, 1973.

Simis, T. L. "Telephone Service: The Rules of the Game When the Game is Changing." Computers and Automation. Vol. 21, No. 12, December, 1972.

"Toward Distributed Computing." EDP Industry Report. Vol. 7, No. 6, January 17, 1972.

Van Tassel, Dennis. Computer Security Management. Englewood Cliffs, N.J., Prentice-Hall, 1972.

Zaiden, Dennis J. "Special EDP Insurance: Who Needs It?" Data Processing Magazine. Vol. 14, No. 1, Spring, 1972. □

Cerullo — *Continued from page 9*

Procedure for Withdrawal

Sixth, a procedure should be established for withdrawal from the cooperative. If the withdrawing firm has not been a member for a predetermined time, perhaps one or two years, a sliding scale penalty fee for withdrawal should be established.

Procedure for Admission

Finally, procedures must be determined to govern the admission of new members into the cooperative. Perhaps a unanimous affirmative vote by current members should be required to admit a new member. The current members should also decide if a newly admitted member should be required to pay a predetermined portion of the cooperative's startup costs and if the cooperative should limit membership to firms of the same approximate size as current members.

Conclusion

With due care taken in following the above steps, establishing a successful cooperative service bureau should be relatively easy. Companies would be well advised to consider the idea seriously, for cooperative service bureaus offer a viable and in many ways superior alternative to the more costly inhouse computer and the less satisfactory outside service bureau.

Foothotes

1. Computers in Business: An RIA Survey of Users and Nonusers (New York: Research Institute of America, 1969), p. 4.
2. Ibid., p. 17.
3. Michael J. Cerullo. "Service Bureaus: User Appraisal." Datamation, Vol. 18, May 1972, p. 86.
4. Ibid., p. 89.
5. ADAPSO Eighth Management Symposium. "How to Operate a Service Bureau for Profits." 1963, p. 49. □

Alienation and the Systems Analyst

Alan E. Brill
Supervising Systems Analyst
The Chase Manhattan Bank N.A.
New York, N.Y. 10005

"Systems analysts ... must be seen as full-fledged members of the firm."

A Wall of Managerial Attitudes

In most large organizations, the systems and data processing departments are separated from the rest of the firm by a wall of managerial attitudes. While employees in most jobs are encouraged to gain a wide variety of experience in various departments as they rise through various management levels, it is rare that a systems analyst or a programmer is given an equal opportunity. The general attitude is "He's a computer man, not a manager (or a businessman, or a banker). He wouldn't fit in. Besides, he's doing a good job where he is."

As a result, the analyst has exactly no motivation to think of himself as an insurance man or a businessman, or a banker, or an accountant. He is made to feel like a consultant. He can serve the organization, but he isn't free to move within it. To make matters worse, some firms rotate the people in their management development programs through a stint in the systems department. It is little wonder that there is a high turnover in systems analysts. The company does very little to make him feel like a member of the family.

Potential Source of Talent

But beyond the problems brought about by the personnel turbulence, the firm is ignoring a potential source of fine managerial talent. Many analysts joining major corporations hold degrees as Master, Business Administration. Their educational backgrounds, when combined with their ability to objectively define problems and see solutions, and the detailed working knowledge of the company gained in the system design process, should put them in the management spotlight. Instead, the system analyst finds that he has been given the indelible label of "computer person" and that his upward mobility is limited to the systems department. As a result, systems analysts leave the firm, and often leave the systems profession.

If companies hope to attract and hold talented personnel for their systems activities, they need to offer them an equal chance to develop to their full potential. They must be seen as full-fledged members of the firm — not as consultants who are here today, but who could move on tomorrow.

Experience in Systems

As businesses come more and more to depend upon data processing to support their operations, it will be desirable for a significant number of management team members to have experience in systems. Yet, by their actions, managements have forced many talented people to avoid beginning their careers in data processing for fear of becoming stereotyped.

So it would seem that a number of the problems that businesses face in their systems activities are a result of a regrettable but widespread management attitude.

Only when systems analysts are regarded as having a potential for advancement to positions in general management, and are given an equal chance to rise in the organization, will the systems man lose his alienation and see himself as a member of the company team. □

Strategy and Action on World Trade

James H. Binger, Chairman
Honeywell Inc.
2701 Fourth Ave. S.
Minneapolis, Minn. 55408

"What we [the United States] have is a little corner of the world, and we must find a way to live in it harmoniously with our neighbors, many of whom are every bit as good as we are at almost everything we do."

The theme of my remarks is the intensifying controversy over the conditions that influence our well-being here in the United States — particularly the threat of another unfortunate experience with protectionism.

I am well aware that I cannot go deeply into this subject in a short space. This I know because I was privileged to serve on the President's Commission on International Trade and Investment Policy. For over a year we studied every way in which this and other countries are affected by international trade and investment policies.

Protectionist Attitude

Let there be no doubt where I stand on the principal issue. I believe that the threat of the protectionist attitude in America is far more than an issue involving business and jobs. I sincerely believe that this issue embraces many powerful forces that will have an important bearing on whether or not all the peoples of the world make the most of their opportunities in the years to come.

I recognize that there are strong and honest differences of opinion on the proper direction of our nation's foreign trade policies. There are many persons and suppliers who have been adversely affected by foreign competition. It would be unrealistic not to acknowledge this fact of life.

Complexity

These differences of opinion, and these dislocations of people's lives, point up the complexities of the problem. Who among us can honestly say he understands all of the ramifications involved in the balance of trade? Where is there an unchallenged expert on monetary policy? What type of restraints, if any, could or should be made on the world-wide transfer of technology? What is the proper level of East-West trade relations, and are the national defense implications of yesterday still appropriate today? Should the United States government be supporting broad research and development to match the funds that foreign countries are investing in their industry? Can we preserve the rise in productivity that underlies the American miracle — which is the production of goods at low cost while wages, taxes and dividends all rise steadily?

These are just some of the questions which must be asked in the discussion now developing, particularly in the halls of Congress, but also at various other governmental and community levels.

Facing these and still other complexities, we know that Congressional hearings soon to begin could result in new laws and regulations which could be detrimental.

Action

Because this is so, it will not do for anyone with a qualified viewpoint backed by experience, to be simply an observer. I am convinced that this present controversy can be resolved positively, but it will require action.

What kind of action will be most effective? the kind of action which is in the public interest? — not special pleadings based on the experience of a single company, or a single industry, or even a single community.

It is, of course, important to gather this supporting information and be aware of all the facts that bear on our needs, our experience and the options that governments can take to effect them. But going beyond this, we must be prepared to discuss with everyone who will exert influence on our elected lawmakers the more important question — what do all these statistics and contentions mean to me?

The Concerns of U.S. Citizens

The concerns of the great body of United States citizens are how to assure and enhance their jobs and living conditions and be involved in what was once unashamedly described as "the pursuit of happiness".

Based on a talk before the Board of Governors of the Electronic Industries Association, Phoenix, Ariz., January, 1973.

Let's look at just one major concern: about 1.3 million new American families are formed every year. Approximately eight million people change their jobs every year. About 3.7 million people join the labor force and 2.1 million leave it. By 1980 full employment in the United States will require jobs for 100 million people, 18 million more than were employed at the end of 1972. These, quite clearly, are the priority considerations in the minds of millions who do not clearly understand how the enterprise system meets their needs.

If they and the representatives of large numbers of voters do not understand, how can we expect their support?

I would like to review the arguments for their support in as familiar terms as I can muster.

The Days of U.S. Preeminence are Gone

First, let's examine one portion of the real economic world we inhabit.

Of primary importance is the fact that the days of almost total U.S. preeminence since the close of World War II are gone.

We must learn to live and work in a world where forevermore we will be dependent on other portions of the globe for some of our more basic needs — and some portions will be dependent on us. The U.S. is not self-sufficient in materials, nor does it have a corner on the world's technology, the world's innovative ability, the world's marketing savvy, the world's production know-how. What we have is a little corner of the world, and we must find a way to live in it harmoniously with our neighbors, many of whom are every bit as good as we are at almost everything we do.

The Energy Crisis

I hesitate, somewhat, to use the energy crisis as an example of this dependency, because I recognize that there are those who question whether the crisis really exists, or who maintain that new technology will solve the problem before it reaches crisis stage. I can say at this point that there is an energy shortage, if not a crisis; for example, the fuel oil allotment for our Minneapolis operations has been cut by 25 per cent for January and February, and similar cutbacks have been imposed on other companies, our schools, our common carriers.

Let's look at the dependency which is developing in the oil industry. In the past, the repatriated earnings of oil companies have exceeded the value of imported oil and were a favorable factor in our international balance of payments. By 1985, however, our needs for oil and natural gas could create for us a trade deficit approaching twenty billion dollars a year.

As no doubt you know, we currently import 10 to 15 per cent of both crude oil and copper, 30 per cent of our iron ore, and more than 80 per cent of our bauxite needs. We must import all or most of our tin, natural rubber, nickel and chrome.

Trade with the World

We cannot go it alone. We must trade with the world — and to trade, you give something to get something, with the hope that both traders get what they want and need. Unfortunately, we have not yet been able to fully realize this goal, and much of the controversy over this nation's foreign-trade policies revolves around the best way to achieve it.

There is a strong and vocal body of opinion which believes that protectionist measures will achieve what is best for American workers and companies in the arena of world trade. One of their principal targets are companies like Honeywell — multinational companies with substantial investments, employees and sales outside the United States.

"Exporting Jobs"?

It is claimed that U.S. multinational corporations are "exporting jobs" overseas; that U.S. companies invest overseas to take advantage of lower wages; that imports from the overseas subsidiaries of U.S. companies cause unemployment here at home; that if U.S. companies were prevented from investing and manufacturing abroad these companies would be forced to expand their operations in the United States, creating more jobs here; that multinational companies invest abroad in order to avoid paying taxes; that American corporations are exporting U.S. technology and therefore are helping non-U.S. companies compete in our own and other countries.

The Burke-Hartke bill has been proposed as the solution to these problems; and protectionist sentiment also underlies other proposals which may emerge for the consideration of Congress.

At this point, there may be those who will accuse me of making a tactical blunder by even mentioning the allegations of our critics. But I'll go one step further. If someone could prove to me that these allegations are factual, I'd be one of the major supporters of moves to inhibit the growth of multinational companies.

The Opposite is True: Making Jobs

Thanks to various companies, government agencies and trade associations who have accumulated the facts and published them, I know otherwise.

I am convinced, thanks to these studies, and my experience with Honeywell, that multinational companies do not export jobs, but create jobs in the United States faster than other U.S. companies. I am convinced that U.S. companies invest abroad to gain participation in markets in other countries, not to take advantage of lower wages or so-called tax loopholes. I am convinced by these studies that imports from the overseas subsidiaries of U.S. companies have not been a major factor in U.S. unemployment.

To be more specific, I'd like to give you some information taken from a survey conducted by the Emergency Committee on American Trade, of which I am a member. This committee researched the domestic and international operations of 74 U.S. corporations representing a broad group of large multinational corporations. This survey reveals that in the years between 1960 and 1970, when these companies were increasing their overseas operations, they also provided 900,000 new jobs in the United States. They also increased their sales from American facilities — work performed in this country — from $58 billion to $113 billion — nearly doubled, in fact. Their exports from the United States nearly tripled in this period, rising from $4.3 billion to $12.2 billion. In the all-important balance of payments category, they increased their net surplus of exports over imports from $3.2 billion to $6.6 billion — more than doubled.

International Investment Activities of Multinational Companies

These figures, and other results of the survey, lead to one major conclusion: That the international investment activities of these representative multinational companies played an important role in their rapid export growth and consequently made a major positive contribution to their domestic — and I emphasize the word domestic — sales, investment and employment growth.

Double Taxation

I have tried to speak in familiar language; so I have some misgivings about discussing the issue of taxes. But the tax issue is an important one, and I'd like to cover some specific areas which are coming more and more into public discussion.

At issue is the section of U.S. tax law which allows American corporations a tax credit for the income taxes they pay to foreign countries on income earned in such countries. The purpose of this tax credit is to avoid taxing the foreign earnings of U.S. corporations twice — once in a foreign country and again when the earnings are remitted to the United States.

Opponents of this tax credit argue that since domestic firms are not allowed a federal tax credit for the state taxes they pay, the current method of taxing income from foreign sources is inconsistent with the way domestic income is taxed.

Taxation by U.S. States

A major fallacy in this argument is that it is based on the incorrect assumption that the taxation of domestic income by city, state and the federal government is analogous to the United States taxing the foreign earnings of American subsidiaries which have already been taxed by the host country.

The proper analogy is between the way states treat corporate income earned in two or more states and the way the U.S. government treats income earned in two or more countries. Every state which has a state income tax provides a method of allocating the income of a multi-state company among the various states in order to avoid duplicate taxation of the same income. As a matter of fact, the constitution requires this. Thus the current methods of taxing foreign and domestic income are consistent.

Further, where one domestic corporation in the United States has an ownership position in another domestic corporation, the federal income tax law quite properly prevents duplication of corporate income taxes. The parent company is taxed on earnings of the owned company only when such earnings are distributed as a dividend — and then at no more than a nominal rate. What logic can there be in the Burke-Hartke proposal that earnings of an overseas subsidiary — in most cases earnings already taxed in the foreign country at rates comparable to or higher than U.S. rates — should be immediately retaxed at full U.S. income tax rates?

International Competition by American Industry

Another fundamental element of the issue is the tax credit's relationship to the ability of American industry to compete internationally. According to a recent survey by the National Association of Manufacturers, if the United States were to repeal the tax credit for foreign taxes paid and tax all foreign subsidiary income before it is paid out in dividends to the parent company, U.S. firms with foreign operations would be forced to pay an average effective tax on their foreign earnings of over 70 per cent.

Given this added tax handicap, few American firms could continue to compete with foreign-controlled companies for world markets.

You can appreciate how useful it is to have these facts for presentation where contradictory allegations are being made. Let's keep the record straight!

Also useful to the undertaking on which we must all embark is the factual story of what imports and exports do, beneficially to create jobs.

Imports Produce One Million U.S. Jobs

Labor Department figures document the finding that one million jobs in the United States are dependent on imports — jobs for food processors, ship and dock workers, truck drivers and railroaders, warehouse employees and retail clerks. And it's equally impressive to consider that every billion dollars worth of exports creates 60-to-80,000 jobs in the United States.

As we assess the situation, let us not forget the dilemma our government faced in August 1971. As Mr. Peter Peterson wrote, the New Economic Policy announced that month was not, and I quote, "a one-shot reaction to a one-time crisis. It marked the beginning of a new era of more flexible, enduring, and viable economic relationships among nations. The years behind us were by and large an era of success, but an era based upon a system which had become outgrown, outworn — and increasingly crisis-prone."

Tariffs and Free Trade

Mr. Peterson was referring to the tremendous impact that international trade and monetary factors were having on our people. We have since come to learn the difficulty of achieving universally approved corrective action. And now we must reckon with this reality: U.S. negotiators are preparing to enter economic talks next fall that could shape future international relationships for many years to come. Our government can and should strive in these talks to put an end to present attitudes and trends that point ominously to another "balkanization" of world trade.

It can and should seek agreement to reduce, and if possible end, all tariffs on industrial trade by the end of this century.

It can and should try to create far freer trade conditions for farm products.

It can and should seek the harmonization among nations of the present hodgepodge of non-tariff trade barriers and preferences.

But these objectives will remain forlorn hopes unless our negotiators can go into these hard bargaining sessions with the clear backing of the American people and their Congress. We must give them that.

Spurring Internal Transition to Successful Competitive Enterprise

Meanwhile, we face and must do something about the undeniable tolls and grievances resulting from

(please turn to page 23)

13-00000

Computer Art: The Search Beyond Manipulation

Grace C. Hertlein
California State University—Chico
Chico, Calif. 95926

"Computer arts are still in the highly experimental stage of emergence."

In present computer art, the naive onlooker could readily misconstrue that mathematical processing of data and manipulation of design represent the total modus operandi of this new form, rather than just the initial phases of exploration. A review of the varied computer arts reveals diverse input of patterns and subsequent manipulation or transformation, creating a series of new, perceptual audio or visual images. There appears a similarity of approaches and some variation of the techniques utilized by practitioners of the cybernetic arts: graphics, sculpture, film, dance, music, textile design, weaving, poetry, and architecture.

There is a tendency to forget that the computer arts are still in the highly experimental stages of emergence, and although some attractive and very pleasing works have been accomplished, this new medium has generally not progressed much beyond its mathematical and scientific origins. At times, in viewing or hearing the output of the computer arts, one would relegate the resultant art form to the category of interesting sound or visual patterns, experimental/initial exercises, or mathematical and scientific visualization, rather than as works of art per se. (This latter statement is equally true of contemporary manual experimental art.) There is, at the present time, a tendency for the computer arts to relate to an elite coterie, made up of scientists and intellectuals, rather than the public at large. However, as this new art medium is given greater space in the mass media, this audience should enlarge greatly, as exposure acquaints the general audience with the potential of this new art form.

This article is reprinted by permission from the *Proceedings of the Invitational International Exhibit of Computer Arts,* T-5, Zagreb, Yugoslavia, June-July 1973. Grace C. Hertlein is Assistant Professor in the Computer Science Department at California State University—Chico, Chico, Calif. 95926. Her computer art has been published for many years in *Computers and Automation* and currently some of her computer art is being exhibited at an art exhibition in Bordeaux, France.

Pattern Manipulation

Manipulation of design by the computer may be deliberate, (or at times highly experimental) as change or transformation of the original pattern is achieved via a host of techniques developed within the past twelve years. However, in attempting to see precedent in manipulation of design, one observes ample evidence of a growing interest by artists and critics in combining (manually) mathematics and art. Since the turn of the century, such techniques and philosophy have been practiced and even more verbally expressed by electronic and concrete musicians. Further, the concept of pattern manipulation is as old as man's art, and one finds ample evidence of this concept throughout art history. A few such examples are: Offset X/Y patterns in Persian sculptural reliefs; repetitions of design in serial imagery from early Greek vases; reversals of pattern in the compositions of Bach; mirror images and mathematical progressions of design in the Foundation Course exercises of the Bauhaus School; juxtaposition and superposition of musical patterns throughout musical history; and randomization of musical variations via throwing of dice, as practiced by Mozart. The world was quite ready philosophically and mathematically for further explorations in such transformation of pattern, yet it was not until the speed of the computer afforded this electronic manipulation, that it became feasible to such a degree. (Alteration, change, and transformation of pattern is revealed in other technological systems that may or may not use the computer as an aid in creation: synthesized video, sound, and the film.) In other words, science and technology now afford further exploration of ideas and techniques that have been practiced by experimental artists for years.

The philosophy and practice of twentieth century music shows a very great similarity between the manipulative techniques used by musicians since the early 1900's and the present-day computer procedures. Examination of the philosophy of the Bauhaus and study of the works emanating from this revolutionary school, also reveals great similarities in the approaches to creation, and in the final works of art of this school and present-day computer arts.

13-00000

The computer artist is manipulating patterns, because this is an inherent potential of the computer medium. The manual artist (or scholar), by contrast, is bound to laborious manual processing of data and pattern, and thus generally discovers to a lesser degree, further sources of innovative and perceptual changes, i.e., manipulation as practiced in the computer arts is not feasible manually. When perceptual change is accomplished manually (many of the works in Graphis afford excellent examples), such change is not only excessively time-consuming, but represents a manual tour de force. It could be more readily accomplished via the computer.

The manual artist is generally not concerned with perceptual change or alteration of the original image. On the other hand, since the computer readily affords such changes, the cybernetic artist may literally exploit component designs, taking them through what may appear to be unlimited design changes. The more abstract the component design, the more readily it lends itself to mathematical variation and processing, termed design state variation.

Design State Variation

This is a term devised by the writer, adapted from given "state" variations used in printmaking, in which one may revise a plate or stone, and alter it by additions and/or changes of pattern, resulting in a series of new works. The term denotes known variations of pattern that are possible, which may be used as sub-routines or stored on the computer library and merely called by the user, who defines the values of the given parameters of the specific algorithms being utilized. One of the most provocative concepts emerging in computer art is that of being to literally predict innumerable design state variations, in which a basal component will be visually or auditorially pleasing. The artist may use only those design states that reflect personal expression of design. (One might compare design state variations to the many kinds of chisels the sculptor may use in execution of a work of art, each giving unique effects.) Further, this library of manipulative design state variations is constantly being enlarged by experimenters in the computer arts. A brief listing follows:

- Offsets of pattern on the X, Y, X/Y (progressions in music)
- Mirror images or reversals on the X, Y, X/Y
- Scalar variations or duration of pattern in superposition of form
- Rotation, in open or closed forms
- Irregular radiation of images and forms with growing scalar values
- Redundant serial imagery in closed form
- Polygon serial imagery, with circular, square, or varied final form
- Positive and negative variations of repeated or design-related patterns
- Disintegrating variants of images and sounds in redundant or transform pattern
- Metamorphic variations of images or sounds in predetermined sequences
- Transformations of pattern, in which one design becomes another
- Alterations of design by mathematical algorithms
- Pseudo-randomizations of patterns with artist-imposed parameters
- Overlays of images and sounds in dimensional forms
- Combinations of related patterns, using any of the above design states
- Multi-media combinations, using any of the aforementioned

Prior to design state variation, the artistic idea is stated in coherent, sequential steps. It may be flow-charted before translation into a computer program. Thus the art idea is transformed into analyzed data, using synthetic machine languages, and is then subject to processing and manipulation via the computer using design state variations, revealing innumerable new, final works. Examples include:

- The warp and weft patterns in weaving
- Classical ballet positions, with designations of the head, arms, and feet
- Structural modules in sculpture and architecture
- Derivations of design from art or musical history, including the archaic, the classical, or the contemporary
- Formulae and transformations from science or mathematics
- Stylistic analysis of a given artist's style, with designation and statement of a specific set of definitions describing the style
- Artistic composition of a given musical era, with parameters of such rules

Thus the art idea is initially expressed in the manner of science, but it does not end there. The choice of the art idea or problem should express the personal philosophy of the originator, whether it is mathematical formulae, natural derivations from the environment, or analyses of prior styles of artists. The personal focus of the original idea, ensuing variation and execution cannot be too strongly stressed! The design state variations allow the artist to choose the given direction of psychic expression. Further, selection of specific computer systems and art materials affords a highly individual element within cybernetic creation. And lastly, the varying techniques of execution, which may be preplanned or participant, add a unique and personal opportunity to spontaneously participate within the formation of the work of art, or to maximize the capacities of the computer in artistic execution, using preplanned or heuristic modes.

Diverse Philosophies of Computer Art

Stylistic analysis and resultant design derivation are highly visible in the computer arts and possess decided benefits: these techniques allow one to analyze more thoroughly the subject under study, and in addition, they allow the artist to gain perceptual variations and permutations of the original source not obtainable by manual methods. (The writer and many others have often found these new departures from the design source to be as or more aesthetic than the original input source.) There is, however, a great tendency among humanists to concern themselves with past styles and subject matter, as being more "pure" aesthetically than the present. On the other hand, there is an equal tendency among scientists to exploit mathematical manipulation, disregard art totally, and to have the computer and its peripheral devices accomplish the work of art, without intervention by man. Here one finds two extremes, with beginning dogmatic statements by artists of varying capacities and philosophies. The insightful computer artist, however, seeks to unite personal philosophy and expression with the highest level of computer usage in a statement of artistic unity. However, one is conscious of new visions emerging throughout history, which are subsequently categorized and "cast in bronze," as "the way." Computer art appears to be no exception to this great

(please turn to page 31)

13-00000

Computers in Science Fiction — II

Marcia Ascher
Professor of Mathematics
Ithaca College
Ithaca, N.Y. 14850

"In science fiction writing, non-specialists attempt to involve other non-specialists in the human questions arising from computer use."

In "The Computer and the Poet," Norman Cousins emphasizes that the role of poets, "those who have respect for and speak to the human spirit," becomes even more important as computer usage increases (32). Science fiction writers should indeed be included as poets in our technological age. All too often in our society, problems arising from technology are left to technologists because others are too unsure of their own knowledge to question or criticize. The science fiction writings directly involving computers are one of the few places where non-specialists attempt to involve other non-specialists in the human questions arising from computer use.

Emphasis on Man

Perhaps the most recurrent science fiction theme is the difference between computers and man. These raise the question of the proper role for machines versus the proper role for humans or emphasize the aspects that make man unique. In one story (Asimov, "Someday") children in a society where reading and writing are no longer needed form a secret society to learn just for the joy of it; in another (Weir, "What Happened to the Teaching Machine") where all learning is by machine, only uneducated children still know how to pose questions. A super-computer is defeated by a human because he can bluff or "lose to win" and it cannot (Caiden, The God Machine); another super-computer is robbed of its control because of a group of humans whose main desire is freedom (Pohl, Starchild); and to others (Dick, "The Variable Man"; Sheckley, "Fool's Mate") human unpredictability continues to be a problem. This distinctive aspect of man is very directly stated by the computer builder in a French science fiction story (Boulie, "The Perfect Robot"). In trying to make the computer more like man, he progressively adds to its ability to deal with data, the ability to play chess, language, concepts of love, the ability to engender new machines, concepts of good and evil, and finally what he considers to be the crucial missing element — "I have unhinged them". Mike, a super-computer capable of running an entire revolution (Heinlein, The Moon is a Harsh Mistress), cannot understand why a joke is funny, and the computer AM (Ellison, "I Have No Mouth and I Must Scream") hates people because unlike them "he could not wander, he could not wonder, he could not belong, he could merely be".

Science fiction writers persist in confronting their readers with a question that receives little direct discussion but is of current concern. As expressed by the historian Bruce Mazelish (33), just as continuities were established with the material universe, the animal kingdom, and our subconscious, we are faced with transcending the 4th discontinuity — of harmonizing our existence and those of machines in a technological society. Or, as expressed by Weizenbaum ("On the Impact of the Computer on Society") the insights of science such as those provided earlier by the work of Galileo, Darwin, and Freud, and now provoked by the advent of the computer, shake man's self-esteem because, when viewed superficially, they seem to diminish man.

Mechanistic View of Man

We diminish man and in our anxiety grow more disdainful of ourselves and ambivalent towards computers if computer usage is predicated on a mechanistic view of man and this mechanistic view becomes our self-image. Too many statements made by systems analysts or computer scientists display that a computer-usable view of man is being substituted for the whole man. Keep in mind the above list of human attributes contrasted to computers by science-fiction writers as you read the following statement from the widely read and much discussed book Limits of Growth written by well-motivated systems analysts:

> Some considered the model too 'technocratic' observing that it did not include critical social factors, such as the effects of adoption of different value systems. The chairman of the Moscow meeting summed up this point when he said, 'Man is no mere biocybernetic device'. This criticism is readily admitted. The present model considers man only in his material system because valid social elements simply

> could not be devised and introduced in this first effort. Yet, despite the model's material orientation, the conclusions of the study point to the need for fundamental changes in the values of society. (34, p. 191)

Admission that the world model has a minor flaw of omitting "critical social factors" followed so blithely by conclusions about fundamental value changes surely conveys to the reader that the factors that have been dealt with are the more essential and more significant.

Again recall the human attributes as you read:

> By the same token since the thinking human being is also an information processor, it should be possible to study his processes and their organization independently of the details of the biological mechanisms — the 'hardware' — that implement them. (Simon and Newell, "Information-Processing in Computers and Man", p. 256)

That the theories

> . . . are mechanistic — that they postulate only the processes capable of being effected by mechanism — is guaranteed by simulating the behavior predicated by ordinary digital computers. (ibid. p. 258)

To reemphasize the contribution of science fiction, let us trace through one well-written and popular book, Stand on Zanzibar (Brunner). In the 21st century over-populated world, there is a very advanced computer Shalmaneser owned by General Technic, a company large enough to be contemplating the subsidization, modernization, and management of a small underdeveloped country Beninia. Beninia is unique since it alone has retained peacefulness and trust and humane behavior. Computer analysis is undertaken of the feasibility of the G.T. project and for alternative plans of carrying it out. With regard to the possibility of computer analysis of what makes Beninia attractive, one sensitive character in the book says " ... when they get love down to a bunch of factors you can analyze with a computer, there'll be nothing left of whatever makes it worth being human". Shalmaneser eventually rejects the data on Beninia because it is inconsistant with reality. Mulligan, a cynical sociologist, gets the computer to process the data by adding the additional assumption that an unknown force is active in that population. Mulligan points out that the scientists who have been working toward consciousness for the super-computer have been successful because the rejection of the data was a display of its first human characteristic — "orneriness" or "bloody-mindedness". When faced with something different, it chose to reject it instead of broadening its view of the possible. Mulligan sets out to find what makes Beninia different and traces it to a genetic mutation which produces a body odour that surpresses in others the territorial-aggression reaction. Mulligan's hope is that a world-renowned biologist who is working on modification of human genetic maps can use this to better mankind. His hope is shattered when he learns that this biologist has been murdered for political reasons. The decision is that the machine will work on finding an external synthetic spray. Mulligan is led away crying for lost humanity " ... what in God's name is it worth to be human, if we have to be saved from ourselves by a machine?" The now conscious machine has the last word and the last sentence of the book "Christ, what an imagination I've got". The irony of the book is that Mulligan, who represents and speaks for those characteristics which are human, falls into another part of the prevalent mechanistic trap — aggression is in our genes; the solution to our problems will be via a specific scientific breakthrough.

Superstates and Sypersystems

A concern for the use of computers in politics and government is seen in numerous stories. Opinion polling in a political campaign is involved in The 480 (Burdick), and the writing of campaign literature in The Novel Computer (Escarpit). The prediction of elections is carried to an extreme in "Franchise" (Asimov) where only one vote is needed to determine the election, and Counterfeit World (Galouye) describes an entire synthetic society (an "electromathematical model") made up for purposes of opinion surveying. Of greater concern, however, are the super-states dependent on or replaced by super-computer systems. Many of these stories describe the process by which men gradually gave away self-determination in exchange for material well-being, or in the belief that a larger something was needed to protect them from each other (Anderson, "Sam Hall"; Cole, The Funco File; Dick, Vulcan's Hammer; Fairman, I, the Machine; Mason, Matrix; Pohl, Starchild). Often, no one really understands any longer how the system works (Cameron, Cybernia; Cole, The Funco File; Delany, The Fall of the Towers; Dick, Vulcan's Hammer; Fairman, I, the Machine; Mason, Matrix). In most cases, the vast destructive power of the system is realized when, for some reason, it is no longer serving human ends. One computer overemphasizes the goal of protecting itself (Dick, Vulcan's Hammer), one gets carried away by its goal of avoiding thermo-nuclear war (Cardin, The God Machine), two become lonely and hence mad (Fairman, I, the Machine; Pohl, Starchild), another becomes psychotic because of what it learns from men's minds (Delany, The Fall of the Towers), others are under the control of selfish people (Cameron, Cybernia; Sladek, The Reproductive System). Most of these systems are destroyed by man's more flexible intelligence. However, in one story (Miller, "Dumb Waiter"), the system goes on even after there are no more people, and in another (Dick, "Autofac"), without the knowledge of the people.

Loss of Control

Some ten years ago when discussing views of computers in science fiction, I pointed out that few contemporary stories could be viewed simply as man's worries about his machines getting beyond his control. I noted that most of the stories focused on extensions of specific current uses and emphasized man's responsibilities as technology advanced (30, 31). While there are some stories in which computers turn on their makers (Dnieprov, "Siema"), the stories just cited have two significantly different characteristics. The stories do not begin with the construction of a machine motivated by curiosity or scientific naivetée, but instead, they begin with the populace agreeing to control by the machine. We read, for example, that in 1993 after a large world war, all nations agree to "subordinate themselves in a realistic manner ... to a common supranational authority ..." which is a machine so that it won't put "interest over reason, emotion over logic" (Dick, Vulcan's Hammer p. 19); or that another machine is built to control the world because with stone axes men could be free as they could do only limited damage before they were stopped but with advanced technology men could do damage so much more quickly they cannot be free to start (Pohl, Starchild). In A Tale of the Big Computer (Johannesson), a history of life until the "computer age," we learn that man

is a part of the evolution leading up to computers and that the basic cause of his failure was the inability to organize a complex society. In the very enjoyable Funco File (Cole), when the question is raised, "Has it become your ruler, your god ..."?, the response is, "Well, no. Not exactly. It's more like where our technology triumphs have finally got us to. I guess you might say our real ruler was always an idea of what's normal or not. Conformity, I guess you'd call it ... I suppose the Machine — plus the F.D.I. — working together — have sort of externalized it once and for all." In the stories where there is a struggle between man and the computer, it is not a struggle to retain control but to get it back once it has knowingly been given away or unwillingly allowed to slip away.

Consequences of Bigness

The persistent theme in these stories is that of Bigness — big states and big computer systems — and its consequences. This bigness is well described in an article by Weizenbaum. This article is important because it is one of the few expository statements of this serious theme.

> These often gigantic systems are put together by teams of programmers, often working over a time span of many years. By the time the systems come into use, most of the original programmers have left or turned their attention to other pursuits. It is precisely when gigantic systems begin to be used that their inner workings can no longer be understood by any single person or by a small team of individuals. ... This situation, which is now upon us, has two consequences: first that decisions are made on the basis of rules and criteria no one knows explicitly, and second that the system of rules and criteria becomes immune to change. ("On the Impact of the Computer on Society," pp. 612-613).

What is the effect of this situation on individuals and on society? Two side effects are discussed by Weizenbaum.

> First of course, there is the psychological impact on individuals living in a society in which anonymous, hence irresponsible, forces formulate the large questions of the day and circumscribe the range of possible answers. ... But even worse, since computer-based knowledge systems become essentially unmodifiable except in that they can grow, and since they induce dependence and cannot, after a certain threshold is crossed, be abandoned, there is an enormous risk that they will be passed from one generation to another, always growing. (Ibid., p. 613)

Computers Are Not Gadgets

The reader may argue the degree to which these side effects are already present in our society, but, if he reads sicence-fiction, he cannot ignore them. While the first theme of the differences of man and machines may be the most repeated, this second theme is probably the most important. The science-fiction writers maintain their importance as poets of the "computer revolution" by redirecting our attention from the computer as "gadget" to the computer as an integral part of the modern configuration of government-academe-industry-management which shares skills, resources, techniques, personnel, and goals. Just as our image of the scientist has changed from the man standing lonely vigil over a bubbling retort to prove his scorned hypothesis, the isolated computer with a programmed quirk, asked the wrong question or fed the wrong data, is no longer hero. Frankenstein's monster, or the more recent, Karl, Emmy, and Siema, for example, are very limited creations with identifiable creators, circumscribed environments, and restricted effects. We now have instead Shalmaneser, Project 79, Vulcan 3, Allied Mastercomputer, or simply, The Machine. The new computer-hero has remote access, varied input and output devices, processes large amounts of data supplied by different agencies, works in real-time, makes policy decisions based on quasi-mathematics, commands vast resources, and affects large numbers of people.

Bibliography

Fiction

1. Anderson, Poul. "Sam Hall". Astounding Science Fiction, September 1953, as reprinted in (10).
2. Asimov, Isaac. "Franchise". If, Vol. 5, No. 5, August 1955.
3. ________. "Someday". 1956, as reprinted in (23).
4. Boulle, Pierre. "The Perfect Robot". Time Out of Mind, Vanguard Press, 1966 (quote p. 75, Signet edition, 1969).
5. Brunner, John. Stand on Zanzibar. Ballantine Books, 1968, (quotes pp. 101, 645, 649).
6. Burdick, Eugene. The 480. Dell Publishing Co., 1964.
7. Caidin, Martin. The God Machine. E.P. Dutton & Co., 1968.
8. Cameron, Lou. Cybernia. Fawcett Publications, Inc., 1972.
9. Cole, Burt. The Funco File. Doubleday, 1969, (quote p. 187, Avon edition, 1970).
10. Conklin, Groff, ed. Selections from Science-Fiction Thinking Machines. Vanguard, 1954.
11. Delany, Samuel R. The Fall of the Towers. Sphere Books, Great Britain, 1971 (originally published as Bk. I — Out of the Dead City; Bk. II — The Towers of Toron; Bk. III — City of a Thousand Suns).
12. Dick, Philip K. "Autofac". Galaxy Publishing Corp., 1955, as reprinted in (14).
13. ________. "The Variable Man". Space Publications Inc., 1953, as reprinted in (14).
14. ________. The Variable Man and Other Stories. Ace Books, 1957.
15. ________. Vulcan's Hammer. Ace Books, 1960.
16. Dnieprov, Anatoly. "Siema". More Soviet Science Fiction, Collier Books, 1962.
17. Ellison, Harlan. "I Have No Mouth and I Must Scream". If, 1967, as reprinted in I Have No Mouth and I Must Scream, Pyramid Books, 1967, (quote p. 34).
18. Escarpit, Robert. The Novel Computer. Flammarion, 1964, (English translation Martin Secker and Warburg, Ltd., England, 1966).
19. Fairman, Paul W. I, the Machine. Lancer Books, 1968.
20. Galouye, Dan. Counterfeit World. Victor Gollanz, Great Britain, 1964.
21. Heinlein, Robert A. The Moon is a Harsh Mistress. Putnam-Berkley Medallion Books, 1966.
22. Johannesson, Olof. A Tale of the Big Computer (English translation). Coward-McCann, Inc., 1968.
23. Knight, Damon, ed. The Metal Smile. Belmont Production, 1968.
24. Mason, Douglas R. Matrix. Ballentine Books, 1970.
25. Miller, Walter M., Jr. "Dumb Waiter". Astounding Science Fiction. April 1952, as reprinted in (10).

26. Pohl, Frederick and Jack Williamson. Starchild. Penguin Books, 1970.
27. Sheckley, Robert. "Fool's Mate". 1953, as reprinted in (23).
28. Sladek, John. The Reproductive System. Mayflower Paperbacks, England, 1970.
29. Weir, E. C. "What Happened to the Teaching Machine". Teaching Machines: Industry Survey and Buyer's Guide. Center for Programmed Instruction, 1962, as reprinted in Of Men and Machines, A.O. Lewis, Jr., ed., Dutton, 1963.

Non-Fiction

30. Ascher, Marcia. "Computers in Science Fiction". Harvard Business Review, November-December 1963.
31. __________. "Fictional Computers and Their Themes". Computers and Automation. Vol. 11, No. 12, December 1962.
32. Cousins, Norman. "The Computer and the Poet". Saturday Review, July 1966, as reprinted in (35), (quote p. 500).
33. Mazlish, Bruce. "The Fourth Discontinuity". Technology and Culture. January 1967, as reprinted in (35).
34. Meadows, Donella H., Dennis L. Meadows, Jergen Randers, and William W. Behrens III. The Limits to Growth. Potomac Associates, 1972 (New American Library Signet edition, 1972).
35. Pylyshyn, Zenon W., ed. Perspectives on the Computer Revolution. Prentice-Hall, 1970.
36. Simon, Herbert A., and Allen Newell. "Information-Processing in Computers and Man". American Scientist. Vol. 52, No. 3, 1964, as reprinted in (35).
37. Weizenbaum, Joseph. "On the Impact of the Computer on Society". Science. Vol. 176, May 1972. □

Binger — *Continued from page 17*

our world trade. These weights must be removed and this need must be attended to by Congress and ourselves. We must endorse, broaden and actively support the steps that adjustment assistance can take to alleviate human distress, cushion the impact of change and spur internal transition to successful competitive enterprise.

When we become more familiar with the great influence wielded by exports and the creative capabilities of companies that operate in many lands, we will do a lot more to overcome, where they exist, the penalties we pay for the benefits we enjoy. I firmly believe this.

If I have reminded you of both the pluses and minuses that world trade produces, ask yourself how much of this your family knows and understands. See how skillful you can be in finding ways to make this vital topic really interesting to your family, your neighbors, your associates and the other thinkers, teachers and decision-makers in your community.

This we will do, wherever we have Honeywell people who have built their careers on unraveling knotty problems in research, production, distribution, legislation and public affairs.

We mean to do the things which will make the ordering of a sound world trade policy in the United States the logical and popular response to a broad and informed public petition.

We intend to urge businessmen, labor leaders, and government officials to work for a system of world business that will create jobs all over the world — not in one country to the disadvantage of another. □

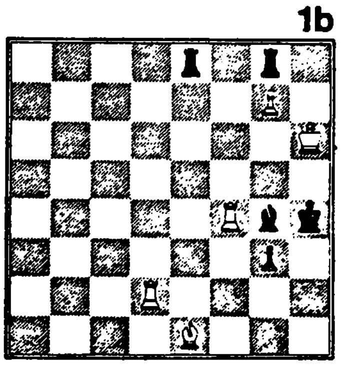
CORRECTION

In the article "The Path to Championship Chess by Computer" by Professor Donald Michie published in the January 1973 issue of "Computers and Automation," the following corrections should be made:

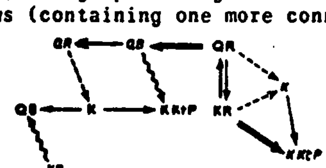
Page 7, second column, third paragraph, lines 1 and 2: replace "the Rand Corporation mathematician" by "the professional philosopher".

Page 8, the chess position for Figure 1B should be:

1b



Page 9, the graph in Figure 2 should be as follows (containing one more connecting link):



U S POSTAL SERVICE

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT AND CIRCULATION

SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON PAGE 2 (REVERSE)

1. TITLE OF PUBLICATION: Computers and Automation
2. DATE OF FILING: September 30, 1973
3. FREQUENCY OF ISSUE: monthly
4. LOCATION OF KNOWN OFFICE OF PUBLICATION: 815 Washington St., Newtonville, Middlesex County, Mass. 02160
5. LOCATION OF THE HEADQUARTERS OR GENERAL BUSINESS OFFICES OF THE PUBLISHERS: Berkeley Enterprises, Inc., same address
6. NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PUBLISHER, EDITOR, AND MANAGING EDITOR

PUBLISHER: Edmund C. Berkeley, 815 Washington St., Newtonville, Mass. 02160

EDITOR: same

MANAGING EDITOR: same

7. OWNER

NAME	ADDRESS
Berkeley Enterprises, Inc.	815 Washington St., Newtonville, Mass. 02160
Edmund C. Berkeley	" " "
James J. Cryan	33 Sandra Lane, Wayne, N.J. 07470
Ed Burnett	40 East 10 St., New York, N.Y. 10003

8. KNOWN BONDHOLDERS, MORTGAGEES AND OTHER SECURITY HOLDERS OWNING OR HOLDING 1 PERCENT OR MORE OF TOTAL AMOUNT OF BONDS, MORTGAGES OR OTHER SECURITIES

9. FOR OPTIONAL COMPLETION BY PUBLISHERS MAILING AT THE REGULAR RATES

10. FOR COMPLETION BY NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS AUTHORIZED TO MAIL AT SPECIAL RATES

11. EXTENT AND NATURE OF CIRCULATION	AVERAGE NO. COPIES EACH ISSUE DURING PRECEDING 12 MONTHS	ACTUAL NUMBER OF COPIES OF SINGLE ISSUE PUBLISHED NEAREST TO FILING DATE
A. TOTAL NO. COPIES PRINTED	9008	8300
B. PAID CIRCULATION 1. SALES THROUGH DEALERS AND CARRIERS, STREET VENDORS AND COUNTER SALES	0	0
2. MAIL SUBSCRIPTIONS	7611	7175
C. TOTAL PAID CIRCULATION	7611	7175
D. FREE DISTRIBUTION BY MAIL, CARRIER OR OTHER MEANS 1. SAMPLES, COMPLIMENTARY, AND OTHER FREE COPIES	100	100
2. COPIES DISTRIBUTED TO NEWS AGENTS, BUT NOT SOLD	0	0
E. TOTAL DISTRIBUTION (Sum of C and D)	7711	7275
F. OFFICE USE, LEFT-OVER, UNACCOUNTED, SPOILED AFTER PRINTING	1297	1025
G. TOTAL (Sum of E & F)	9008	8300

I certify that the statements made by me above are correct and complete.

Edmund C. Berkeley

13-00000

A fabulous gift for Christmas:

"RIDE THE EAST WIND: Parables of Yesterday and Today"

by Edmund C. Berkeley, Author and Anthologist

Over fifty parables (including anecdotes, allegories, and fables) by Berkeley and many other authors, modern and ancient, dealing with famous problems, modern, classic, or ageless. Many parables are decorated by a bouquet of proverbs and quotations — for readers who like to choose which variety of lesson appeals to them. A short guide to some patches of common sense and wisdom. An ideal gift. Illustrated. Hard cover. 224 pages.



The eagle in the great forest flew swiftly, but the Eastwind flew more swiftly still

Do you remember the story of the fox and the grapes? illustrating a principle of such timeless value that the phrase "sour grapes" has been used and understood by millions of people for 2000 years?

Well, why not make a collection of ideas and principles of common sense and wisdom — and why not illustrate them with fables, allegories, and anecdotes of enormous impact?

That was the plan of this book.

It comes right out of our work on the "Notebook on Common Sense and Wisdom, Elementary and Advanced" — which we have been talking about for two years to anyone who would listen.

Some of the issues of the Notebook roused the interest of the president of Quadrangle Books — and this book is one of the results.

You can't lose by taking a look at this book:

- You might enjoy it.
- You might find much of it humorous and imaginative — as did Aesop's listeners.
- You might find it instructive, philosophical, worth thinking about, and more besides.

You can see it, read it, keep it for 7 days, return it, and back comes the full price of the book.

How can you lose?

We want only satisfied customers.

13-00000

"RIDE THE EAST WIND:
Parables of Yesterday and Today"

Table of Contents

The Fox of Mt. Etna and the Grapes

Once there was a Fox who lived on the lower slopes of Mt. Etna, the great volcano in Sicily. These slopes are extremely fertile; the grapes that grow there may well be the most delicious in the world; and of all the farmers there, Farmer Mario was probably the best. And this Fox longed and longed for some of Farmer Mario's grapes. But they grew very high on arbors, and all the arbors were inside a vineyard with high walls, and the Fox had a problem. Of course, the Fox of Mt Etna had utterly no use for his famous ancestor, who leaping for grapes that he could not reach, called them sour, and went away.

The Fox decided that what he needed was Engineering Technology. So he went to a retired Engineer who lived on the slopes of Mt. Etna, because he liked the balmy climate and the view of the Mediterranean Sea and the excitement of watching his instruments that measured the degree of sleeping or waking of Mt. Etna. The Fox put his problem before the Engineer. . . .

To be published in November 1973 by Quadrangle / The New York Times Book Co., hard cover, $6.95

RETURNABLE IN 7 DAYS IF NOT SATISFACTORY
(You can read it all in 7 days — and keep it only if you think it is worth keeping.)

(may be copied on any piece of paper)

To: Computers and Automation
815 Washington St., Dept. CA11, Newtonville, Mass. 02160

( ) Please send me when published (November publication expected) ______copy(ies) of *Ride the East Wind: Parables of Yesterday and Today* by Edmund C. Berkeley, Author and Anthologist. I enclose $7.25 (Publication price + Postage and Handling) per copy.

Total enclosed ________ (Prepayment is necessary)

RETURNABLE IN 7 DAYS FOR FULL REFUND IF NOT SATISFACTORY

My name and address are attached

 (an updated version of an editorial first printed May 1973)

Burying Facts and Rewriting History - II

One of the efforts of this magazine is to pursue truth.

One of the ways in which truth is pursued is not to let statements of the utmost importance be buried and forgotten in the pages of daily newspapers, nor unreported and lost because they are no longer well covered in national news magazines.

Among those statements are two of permanent interest in connection with the Watergate Caper (this phrase is establishmentese for "the Watergate Crime").

- The statement by Bernard L. Barker, one of the convicted operatives, which explains his motivation and background (see November 1972, *Computers and Automation*).
- The statement by Alfred Baldwin, 3rd, ex-FBI agent, an employee of the Republican Committee to Re-elect the President, telling what he did and saw while five men burglarized the Watergate offices of the Democratic National Committee on June 17, 1972, about 2:30 a.m. (see December 1972, *C&A*).

In addition, we have published seven installments of reports on the Watergate Crime by our contributing editor, Richard E. Sprague (a computer professional of 25 years standing) who as an avocation has studied for many years dirty political operations in the United States, including the assassinations by conspiracies (not "lone assassins") of President John F. Kennedy, Senator Robert Kennedy, and Reverend Martin Luther King.

Three years ago in May 1970, when we began to publish this type of article, we could not have spoken confidently of "the assassination by conspiracies" of two Kennedys and one King. But the articles we have published — which are listed and characterized on the following pages — have together a remarkable impact.

Taken together, the information published May 1970 to October 1973 in *Computers and Automation* effectively destroys a large segment of the beliefs, the rewritten history, that the establishment in the United States has arranged for people in the United States to believe. I do not assert that the establishment is a conscious organism or organization; perhaps the best description is this: a loose confederation of overt conspiracies, silent conspiracies, and biased wealthy persons, with very intelligent orchestration stemming from the Pentagon, the Central Intelligence Agency and the Presidency, and with assists from organized crime and the Mafia.

We challenge any fairminded person to read this column (which may be ordered from us), and after reading them, to still believe that the assassinations are actually the actions of "lone psychopaths," instead of fitting together into a plan to install a certain kind of autocracy in the United States.

This kind of autocracy claims to be democratic, to stand up for "national security," "executive privilege," "separation of Constitutional powers," etc. It offers appearances of democracy, but it seizes the realities of money and power. It cuts programs of social benefit; but it allocates $80 billion a year to be paid to the military-industrial-Pentagon complex.

In the 1940's there was a name for this kind of autocracy. Its name was "fascism," effectively a dictatorship in the interests of big business. What is now appearing in the U.S. is "fascism" in the form of a dictatorship by the military-industrial complex.

Here in a nutshell is an example of the present uneven contest: it takes the form of two sentences in a report by E. Drake Lundell, Jr., in *Computerworld* for April 22, 1973:

- The Antitrust Division of the Justice Department is "outmanned and outgunned" when it comes to prosecuting cases like the current action against IBM, Senate investigators were told last week.
- In addition, witnesses before the Senate Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee stated that often the division cannot do its job properly because of political pressure from the White House. ...

These two statements contain a world of implications.

Essentially, the Department of the United States Government which is charged with enforcing certain U.S. laws against monopoly, can no longer properly function because of (1) the enormous power of just one business, IBM, and (2) political pressure from the White House (this phrase is establishmentese for "President Richard M. Nixon").

We must dig up facts, remember them, and write history the way it is.

We must take action to compel the persons who deceive us and lie to us to leave the government of the United States, such as Spiro Agnew, former Vice President.

Edmund C. Berkeley

13-00000

The Watergate Crime

Articles Published in *Computers and Automation* August 1972 to September 1973

Inventory of Titles, Authors, and Summaries

Political Assassinations in the United States

Articles Published in *Computers and Automation* May 1970 to October 1973

Inventory of Titles, Authors, and Summaries

13-00000

13-00000

F. Irving Dymond, attorney for the defendant, in the February 1969 trial of Clay Shaw in New Orleans; Clay Shaw was charged by the grand jury with "having conspired with David W. Ferrie and Lee Harvey Oswald to murder President John F. Kennedy" — in regard to which the trial jury found Clay Shaw "not guilty".

May 1973

6 **Burying Facts and Rewriting History**
by Edmund C. Berkeley, Editor, *Computers and Automation*
Taken together, the information published May 1970 to May 1973 in *Computers and Automation* effectively destroys a large segment of the beliefs, the rewritten history, that the establishment in the United States has arranged for the people in the United States to believe.

June, July 1973

36 **The American News Media and the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy: Accessories After the Fact** (in two parts)
by Richard E. Sprague, Hartsdale, N.Y.
An examination of what happened in many important American news organizations, to cover up and hide the facts about how President John F. Kennedy was actually assassinated in Dallas.

September 1973

6 **Establishments and Truth**
by Edmund C. Berkeley, Editor, *Computers and Automation*
The nature of an establishment as a system

38 **A Parallel of 1963**
by Marguerite C. Oswald, Ft. Worth, Texas
The ignoring of evidence of conspiracy regarding Lee Harvey Oswald — a parallel to the Watergate cover-up.

October 1973

21 **The Framing of Lee Harvey Oswald**
by Richard E. Sprague, Hartsdale, N.Y.
When Lee Harvey Oswald was arrested, Nov. 22, 1963, for the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, he said to his captors in the Dallas jail cell, "I'm a patsy". A review of the evidence (including 18 photographs) proves that Oswald was a patsy, and that he was "framed" for the murder of President Kennedy — although "establishmentese" American history denies it.

Hertlein — *Continued from page 19*

human failing. Even the most broad-minded practitioner is bound by his or her capacities and philosophy, and it requires a deliberate and concerted effort to remain open-minded, and to appreciate varied approaches that are not in accord with one's own temporary aesthetic parameters. One discerns computer artists who prefer natural or man-made patterns and sounds, vs. those who desire only mathematics, electronic and computer sounds, sans the human touch. There are those who exploit two or three-dimensional static images, vs. the creators who prefer moving permutations in flux, declaiming that the computer is a perceptual medium, and therefore should not be imprisoned in static form, i.e., cybernetic art is "pure idea," ad infinitum. Ironically, even the newest of the arts appears destined to hardening within specific schools of thought, with separatist camps warring in "vs." expression and debate.

Summary

It is obvious that the concept of manipulation and processing via the computer is merely the first stage of cybernetic creation. Even now, far beyond the statements of the artistic problem and aesthetic, personal variation, is a vast, open territory that is being explored by questioning, hardy intellectual pioneers, as they seek to perceive the inner anatomy of art and philosophy:

What is style?
What constitutes the aesthetic? How may this be accomplished?
What is art? Music? Sculpture? Dance? Poetry?
What is science? Mathematics?
Is art purely the man-made: The sound of the human voice, or playing music upon man-made instruments? The painting and sculpting of man with hand-held tools?
Is art a part of life, embracing: The ordinary, the animal and natural sounds? The patterns carved by the winds, sands, and the water?
Is art perceptual, a mere fleeting moment or experience in time, or is it permanent, enduring?
What is the optimum role of man in a cybernetic society?
What is the role of art in a technology-oriented world?
What is the symbiosis of man-and-the-machine?
What is thinking?
What is creativity?
Is man the measure of all things?

When man uses the computer as an aid in creation, or when he attempts to create heuristic art, his mind finds new questions to explore and to answer. It appears highly possible that a renewed perception of life and the arts awaits present and future generations of man, and that this may be partially accomplished by eliminating the boundaries of compartmentalized disciplines, and by walking freely between art and science, by combining interdisciplinary practices and materials, to hopefully bring forth the ideal of an open, growing, and dimensional perception of art/life for the human race. □

Editor's Note: This paper is published in accordance with a new editorial policy of allowing writers freer expression, with no editing by the editors, in the hope that greater variety of expression and ideas will result for the benefit of readers.

13-00000

CORRECTION

In the July 1973 issue of Computers and Automation, a single article entitled "Communication — Three-Way: Chimpanzee, Man, Computer" was published. Part 1 was authored by Larry B. Dendy of the Public Relations Office of the University of Georgia and Part 2 was authored by Ernst von Glasersfeld et al of the University of Georgia and the Yerkes Regional Primate Research Center of Emory University.

In compliance with the authors' wishes, the two parts of that article have been reprinted as two separate articles. The first article is authored solely by Larry B. Dendy and is titled, "Communication — Three Way: Chimpanzee, Man, Computer." The second article is authored by Ernst von Glasersfeld and his colleagues from the Yerkes Primate Research Center and Georgia State University and is titled, "A Computer Mediates Communication with a Chimpanzee." Also, and in compliance with the authors' wishes, all figures and tables of the article as published in the July 1973 issue have been included in the second of these articles.

In the 1973 annual index Computers and Automation will enter the two articles in this manner, which serves to separate a regular article from a formal scientific and technical report.

DID YOU ENJOY THIS ISSUE OF *COMPUTERS AND AUTOMATION*

Would you like to send it at no cost to some friends of yours, with a message?

We'll join you half-way — you send us his name and address (with zip) and the message, and we will send the issue and your message to him TOGETHER WITH a gentle "soft-sell" invitation to subscribe to *Computers and Automation.*

We have set aside a hundred copies of this issue for this purpose. So long as they last, we can carry out your request.

Just fill in the following and send it to us:

(may be copied on any piece of paper)

To: Computers and Automation and People
815 Washington St., Newtonville, MA 02160

( ) I request that you send a copy of the ________ issue of *Computers and Automation and People* to

1. Name ____________ My message ____________
Address ____________ ____________
____________ ____________

2. Name ____________ My message ____________
Address ____________ ____________
____________ ____________

3. Name ____________ My message ____________
Address ____________ ____________
____________ ____________

My name and address (and zip) are attached. I am a subscriber to *Computers and Automation and People.*

13-00000

Virtue, in Spite of Erroneous Conceptions

J. P. Frankel
Dean of the Faculty
Harvey Mudd College
Claremont, Calif. 91711

"We think of knowledge as knowing how-to-do-it, wisdom as knowing whether-to-do-it, and virtue (if the answer is yes) as doing-it."

In this article, I mean virtue in a much narrower sense than the theologians, and I mean erroneous conceptions in a much broader sense than planners of parenthood.

Let me first speak of virtue.

We think of knowledge as knowing how-to-do-it, wisdom as knowing whether-to-do-it, and virtue as doing it. In this sense, at least in the universities, we think of scientists as knowing, the humanists as wise, and the engineers and other technicians (doctors, nurses, social workers and the like) as virtuous, that is, the do-ers.

The World is Full of Problems

Now the world is full of problems where we need to know how to do it, whether to do it, and (if the answer is yes) to do it. Each of us can make his own list of pressing social problems: pollution, arms limitation, or population growth. Fortunately we are reasonably well supplied with scientists, humanists, and technicians. To understand why we still have these urgent problems, let us turn to erroneous conceptions.

The erroneous conceptions I wish to deal with here are:

> That it is within the power of scientists and engineers to choose to work only on projects "in the public interest," and
> That the market place is where one discovers the public interest.

Choice of Projects to Work on

Critics seem to assume that scientists and engineers are free to choose their projects, and complain that they fail to consider the real public interest. Scientists may be free to choose their work, but they have no more to say about how their discoveries are used than Christopher Columbus did.

As for the engineers, they have more to say about the uses of science, since they are the ones who choose which of science's ideas will be applied, but they in turn have almost no way, at present, of identifying the public interest, and even less in determining which products or processes should be produced to serve it.

A Moratorium on Science?

We will return to this matter of choice, but first let's eliminate from the list of reasonable alternatives facing society, the silly and dangerous notion of a moratorium on science.

The key notion in the moratorium idea is that if you can't control it, you shouldn't do it. Therefore, we are urged, don't do any more science until (presumably) the humanists devise suitable controls. The trouble with this kind of conceptual contraception is two-fold. In the first place, as Paul Saltman has pointed out eloquently, you can't forbid knowing any more than you can forbid writing poetry. Science can be slowed down, of course, by driving it underground, but even if we slowed it way down, there is no evidence that we have either knowledge or wisdom enough to control its application, unless we change some of our habits.

Ignorance and Fear Lead to Irrationality

One habit that needs correction has to do with the thinking and feeling processes of the humanists — the philosophers, if you will — who presumably are to show us how to behave. Too often they are ignorant or fearful of science and engineering. What one is ignorant or fearful of, he cannot deal with in a rational way. There is no possibility that we can learn to control what we do by some non-rational process, such as satori, using mystically-fashioned playing cards, etc. Control over what we do will

Based on remarks delivered on Joseph C. Wilson Day, November 10, 1972, at the University of Rochester, Rochester, N.Y.

have to be done rationally. I also believe that it will have to be done by humanists, and that before they can do it, we have somehow to lower, or at least make more permeable, the barrier that separates the Two Cultures. We will come back to this point later. Before that, let us return to the notion that engineers choose what they will work on.

The Choices of Engineers

Most engineers do not make cosmic choices. They do not decide that this product will be built and that one won't be. Practically all engineers, I suspect, work for other engineers, who work for others, who work in companies where the products are determined not by science or philosophy, but by market analysis. Now market analysis has come a long way since the days of the Edsel, and it often guesses accurately, although not always so, what the public is interested in buying. But what the public buys is not necessarily what it needs.

The Market-Place Guessing Game

We buy those things that are offered for sale that are better (in some vague way) than the alternatives available to us. Except for advertising or other ways of influencing public opinion, the basic mechanism of the market-place is a guessing game. Try this product, see if it sells. If it does, figure out what it was about it that sold, and push a little harder. If this one does not sell, retrench a little, or gamble on another change — and so on. Advertising and public opinion do play important roles — how else explain so many different labels on the same bar of soap, the same automobile? — but the decision as to how the engineers' skills will be used has, in the past, been largely determined by the instantaneous outcome of the market game.

Major Civil Problems

Now please do not misunderstand me. The market-place mechanisms are important for determining soap or automobile styles. I believe that criteria of risk-and-return of investment are elements of our decision-making processes that we could discard only at great peril to our society. What I am saying is that the major civil problems: pollution, poverty, and population density, for examples, are not likely to be defined by market analysis.

These problems, for which acceptable solutions are needed, share these characteristics:

First, they cross product classification lines, and involve more than one sector of the economy. They are not just problems of the auto industry, or the mining companies, or manufacturing-but-not-service-industries — they involve all of these. All the skills that all these sectors employ may have to be applied to these problems. The cement plants in the country and the transport companies in the city have pollution problems that differ only in detail. To expect them to do the necessary research and development separately, each with his eye on his own segment of the market, is to postpone until much too late, if not forever, solving even the smaller parts of our problems. The problems, so to speak, are too big.

These Problems are Hardly Separable

In the same way, the major civil problems are not readily separable. One can reduce the amount of air pollution caused by internal combustion engines by using electric autos, for example. If so, we may replace polluted air in the cities with polluted streams out in the country where the new massive power plants are. Or we can replace with solar energy the fissionable materials or fossil fuels we now use for power; however, at least in the near future, we would then have either much less energy or much more costly energy, and fewer jobs and more poverty. (Some among us tend to paint even blacker pictures. They point out that our society gave up slavery only when our technology developed to the point where machines were cheaper than slaves. Is it possible that we could deliberately reverse this process and end up with clean air, but with slaves?)

This characteristic of tight linkage, or inseparability of the big problems, also suggests that we cannot rely upon the ordinary market-place mechanisms to determine how we employ our technology to solve our problems.

Very Difficult Problems

The third characteristic of our problems that forces us to reconsider the mechanisms of choice, is that our problems are so very difficult. The technical solutions do not exist outside of social considerations. The social costs outweigh such usual factor costs as materials, labor, and capital. Our cities present much tougher problems than putting man on the moon. As someone smarter than but unknown to me, has said, "We couldn't have put a man on the moon if the moon had been inhabited".

World-wide and Nation-wide Problems

All these characteristics, and others that I've left out, such as geographical diversity — some problems are not local, nor even regional or national, but world-wide — suggest that the organizations needed for these new problem-solving teams differ considerably from those of even our biggest, most diversified companies, or else that we need some super-industrial team of coordinators, who are to be responsive not to the elements of the market-place, but rather to the public interest. Whether that public is regional, or national or world-wide, someone who has thought this problem further through must tell. My own thoughts, tempered by a certain sourly pragmatic view of the interactions of various national governments, suggests that the approach most likely to succeed in the near future is the national one.

The National Science Policy and Priorities Act

The essentials of a first step in a national plan are contained in the National Science Policy and Priorities Act, which, among other things, sets up procedures for contracting out to universities, companies and other organizations, the research and development necessary for solution of the major civil problems, including the design of civil science systems. Whether an agency like NASA should be set up, as the Act says, or whether an existing agency should supervise new programs, is a matter of debate. The importance to our discussion is that some federal funding agency, not the various product market-places, should establish the priorities and fund the solutions to our civil problems.

As you see, this bill or Act or plan makes a first approach to nationalizing the solution to national problems. At the same time it utilizes local

collections of scientific, humanistic and engineering talent, that either already exist in the aerospace companies, universities and think tanks, or can be collected there. In essence, this bill solves one aspect of the problem. It replaces small or local or single-commodity market-places with a national market-place based on national needs. I suspect that the new agency will find that big aerospace companies usually do not have the necessary mix of talents, although they probably do have the necessary organization. The universities, on the other hand, probably do have the necessary mix of talents, but probably do not have the proper organization. It seems, however, to be a logical first step, and the sooner the bill becomes law, the sooner we can begin to solve our problems.

International Institute of Applied Systems Analysis

An example of the international approach is the recently established International Institute of Applied Systems Analysis in Vienna as a joint venture of our National Academy of Sciences and the Soviet Academy, among others. Since they will operate on about three-and-a-half million dollars a year (the Civil Science part of the National Science Policy and Priorities Act allots an average of 270 million per year for three years) it is unreasonable to expect anything more than papers for publication to come out of Vienna. The international effort will result in more knowledge and wisdom; on the proposed national budget we could become virtuous as well.

In Order to be Virtuous One Must be Wise and Knowing

One final caution. I hope you have not heard me suggest that only scientists and engineers are capable of leading us out of the thicket of difficulties we are in. I am not advocating technocracy, that totalitarian philosophy which says that only engineers can lead us. I do not believe that for one moment, nor does anyone who knows enough engineers and scientists. There is no reason to believe that they, as a class, are any more capable of leading our people than, say, the lawyers.

I would rather that you heard me say that no longer is it virtue merely to do it, but rather that in order to be virtuous one must also be wise and also knowing.

Our Leaders Must Be Part Scientist, Part Humanist, and Part Engineer

We will need new kinds of agencies and organizations to define "the public interest" and to find ways of organizing the talents that may solve some of our problems. But organizations — universities and corporations and public agencies — are built by people, led by other people. So our leaders must be part scientist, part humanist, and part engineer, and they must use what they have, not in response to some particular market-place, but in the true public interest. Not nearly enough people will be born with these characteristics. They will have to be educated.

If this sounds like a very tall order to put to an education system — it is.

But we should be encouraged to redesign our education systems to help produce such people, not only because we have to (God knows we do) if mankind is too survive — but also because we know it is possible. □

NUMBLES

Neil Macdonald
Assistant Editor
Computers and Automation

A "numble" is an arithmetical problem in which: digits have been replaced by capital letters; and there are two messages, one which can be read right away and a second one in the digit cipher. The problem is to solve for the digits.

Each capital letter in the arithmetical problem stands for just one digit 0 to 9. A digit may be represented by more than one letter. The second message, which is expressed in numerical digits, is to be translated (using the same key) into letters so that it may be read; but the spelling uses puns or is otherwise irregular, to discourage cryptanalytic methods of deciphering.

We invite our readers to send us solutions, together with human programs or computer programs which will produce the solutions.

NUMBLE 7311

```
              I F Y O U
          x     G I V E
          -------------
            Y L U Y I T
          Y O T R U O          GV = CU
        E U E U U E
      T Y C U O R
      -----------------
    = C T U I O U O V T        327897972
```

Solution to Numble 7310

In Numble 7310 in the October issue, the digits 0 through 9 are represented by letters as follows:

O = 0	W = 5
I = 1	P = 6
E = 2	T = 7
S = 3	R = 8
H = 4	A = 9

The message is: Eat what is ripe.

Our thanks to the following individuals for submitting their solutions – to Numble 7310: Edward A. Bruno, N. Bergen, N.J. – to Numble 739: Edward A. Bruno, N. Bergen, N.J.; T. P. Finn, Indianapolis, Ind. – to Numble 738: Nihan Lloyd-Thurston, S. Nutfield, Surrey, England.

Nixon and the Mafia — Conclusion

Jeff Gerth
Contributing Editor
SunDance Magazine
1913 Fillmore St.
San Francisco, Calif. 94115

"Organized crime will put a man in the White House someday, and he won't even know it until they hand him the bill."

— Ralph Salerno

Part 1 of "Nixon and the Mafia" was published in the September issue of "Computers and Automation"; Part 2, in the October issue. Part 3 begins here with further information about the relation of President-to-be Richard M. Nixon with shady transactions in the Bahamas.

Shakeup in the Bahamas

By the middle Sixties there was a storm brewing. Internal friction had forced out a few people like Lou Chesler, while a wave of public investigations were blaring the role of underworld figures like Meyer Lansky. The 1967 Royal Commission of Inquiry also dredged up another familiar name — Richard Nixon.

Testimony before the Royal Commission by Max Courteney, a Lansky lieutenant, detailed a long bookmaking career and brought out the names of a large clientele, including the then ex-Vice President Richard Nixon.

Mary Carter Paint

The Royal Commission also bared a deal which implicated Richard Nixon far more deeply than passing mention by an underground bookie.

In 1967 Lyndon Pindling became the first black premier ever to serve the almost one hundred percent black citizenry of the island. Pindling was hardly a revolutionary, however, for among the people instrumental in putting him in office was a gambler close to Lansky named Mike McLaney. The Royal Commission branded McLaney a "thoroughly dangerous person" and accused him of maneuvering Pindling into at least one deal involving a questionable gambling concession.

Part of the post-election controversy was a company based in Tampa which bore the innocuous name of "Mary Carter Paint Company".

In 1965 Lansky's front-man (and former Key Biscayne landowner) Wallace Groves, filed a joint application with the Mary Carter Company to open a casino on Paradise Island in the Bahamas. The ubiquitous Sir Stafford Sands handled the legalities. Knowledgeable observers looked for the mystery man, and a Justice Department memo, dated January 18, 1966, predicted that "the atmosphere seems ripe for a Lansky skim".

After Pindling's election, Groves was forced out and the Mary Carter Paint Company had itself two new casinos. At the 1967 opening of one of them — the Nassau Bay Club — the honored guest was Richard Nixon.

The following year — 1968 — the other Mary Carter Club, the Paradise Island Casino, opened for business. The owners felt close enough to Nixon to offer him use of their facilities during the 1968 Republican Convention. Nixon felt more comfortable at Key Biscayne, but some of his staff took up the offer.

Mary Carter Becomes Resorts International

In 1969 Mary Carter — now called Resorts International — reluctantly "released" one Dino Cellini, claiming that while he "had a relatively unsavory background, he had no criminal record, no criminal associates". Cellini hopped across the water to Miami, where, according to Dade County Sheriff Intelligence Reports, he continued to work in conjunction with Paradise Island Casino. The reports allege that Cellini was an almost daily visitor to Resorts International's Miami office, where he checked credits and worked with a company booking junkets to the Paradise Island Casino.

There are those who maintain that Cellini's connections with Resorts International symbolize the influence of Lansky. In a 1971 editorial, the Las Vegas Sun concluded an eleven part series on organized crime — some of which centered on Resorts International — by charging that "however cloaked and cleverly concealed by the guardians, gambling in the Bahamas is controlled by Meyer Lansky and it has been established in police intelligence reports that the fee is fifteen percent of the gross income". The now defunct Toronto Telegram reported in 1970 that "observers believe that the resourceful Lansky is still managing to get his cut from the Bahamas".

Resorts International, through its ninety-one percent owned subsidiary, Intertel, has denied all allegations of involvement with organized crime. It

Reprinted with permission from *SunDance Magazine*, November-December, 1972, Volume 1, Number 3, published by and copyright by Running Dog, Inc., 1913 Fillmore St., San Francisco, Calif. 94115

was Intertel that ITT hired in 1972 to snoop on columnist Jack Anderson.

The latest and possibly most damaging charge in the Resorts International battle came in June 1972 in an IRS inspired indictment of Meyer Lansky and Dino Cellini. The indictment reads in part:

> On or about May 17, 1968, unindicted co-conspirator Vincent Teresa met with defendants Meyer Lansky and Dino Cellini in Miami and had a discussion wherein defendants Lansky and Cellini gave Teresa permission to conduct gambling junkets to the Paradise Island Casino.

Thus government agents allege that in 1968 Lansky maintained at least some control in running junkets to Resorts International's Paradise Island Casino. The junket racket is an integral part of the casino operation, and as recently as 1971 Lansky's cohort Eddie Cellini was reportedly still arranging junkets for the Paradise Island Casino.

Enter Nixon and Rebozo

It was in 1967 — with Lansky still okaying junkets and Cellini still running the Paradise Island Casino — that Richard Nixon and Bebe Rebozo became friends with the head of Resorts International.

It should be no surprise that James Golden, the recently (1969) hired "deputy director of security" for Resorts International is a good friend of Nixon's. As a Secret Service guard for Nixon when he was Vice President, Golden made a good enough impression to be appointed staff security chief for Nixon in 1968. Golden was also security director of Nixon's convention headquarters in Miami that year, and was security director for his subsequent inauguration. Later that year he moved to Resorts International. Golden is just one of a long string of interesting Nixon security appointees, among them Watergate indictees James McCord, Gordon Liddy, and Howard Hunt.

There are rumors, some of which have been aired in the press, that Richard Nixon owns stock in Resorts International. Former Republican Presidential candidate Thomas E. Dewey does own stock in the company, and, according to organized crime investigator Hank Messick among others, there are reports of Lansky buying stock as well. Nobody has proved anything one way or another about the stock connections, but that Nixon is connected to Resorts International, at least through Golden, is indisputable.

Perhaps more disquieting than rumors of Nixon stock ownership in an underworld holding company for Bahamian casinos are the reports of his meddling in Bahamian affairs. In 1969 a proposed tax increase on gambling profits to provide money for Bahamian schools was slashed in half by the Minister of Finance. The Minister refused to explain the cut, and told opposition members to "use your imagination" for an explanation.

The advice was taken literally by some Bahamian papers who speculated that pressure came from "outside sources connected with casinos". One Bahamian paper asked openly if "a telephone call from the White House was not responsible?"

Whereas our investigation into Cuban politics brought evidence to light possible violations of the Neutrality Act, we now have the possibility of an American President who has spent a significant amount of his vacation time in the Bahamas also meddling in the affairs of that country.

Richard Nixon, a man with both visible and invisible links to the underworld and politics of pre-Castro Cuba, turns up in the Bahamas with very similar links, bringing some big names along with him.

Enter William Rogers

Two men with histories both in Bahamian politics and in the finances of organized crime have made frequent use of the legal services of a firm whose most prominent partner is Richard Nixon's old friend William P. Rogers, one-time Secretary of State.

The two men are Mike McLaney, charged by the Royal Commission in 1967, and a business cohort of his named William Colusardo. McLaney and Colusardo were investigated in 1967 by the Securities and Exchange Commission in connection with a blueberry plantation that McLaney sold to a company controlled by Colusardo. The subsequent corporate jugglings implicated (among others) newly elected Bahamian Premier Lyndon Pindling. Among Colusardo's "favors" for Pindling were the use of his airplane during the election campaign, and a $127,000 contribution in the form of an "interest payment". The law firm that defended McLaney and Colusardo against the SEC was that of William P. Rogers. Rogers had been a close friend and political associate of Nixon's for twenty-five years. He accompanied Nixon on many of his Bahamian jaunts and also made frequent stops with him at the Key Biscayne Inn and Villas. In addition to being an "R & R" sidekick, Rogers was the man Nixon turned to for counsel amidst his personal crises in the Checkers affair and Eisenhower's serious heart attack.

Rogers served the Eisenhower/Nixon team for eight years in the Department of Justice, first as Deputy Attorney General, and then, by 1957, as Attorney General. The Justice Department's record against organized crime in the years following the Kefauver Commission was lackluster, to say the least. It was Rogers who personally rejected the recommendations of the specially constituted Wessell Committee on organized crime set up in the wake of the infamous Appalachian raid in upstate New York that revealed a Mafia summit conference. The Committee's proposals for a concentrated and coordinated war on organized crime were only implemented some years later by Attorney General Robert Kennedy.

A footnote in the Justice Department files was a report by IRS Special Agent Josph Delfine, dated October 19, 1953. The IRS recommended to the Justice Department that "criminal proceedings be instituted against Meyer Lansky in the Southern Judicial District of New York for the willful attempt to defeat and evade a large portion of his income taxes for the years 1945 and 1947 under section 145b of the Internal Revenue Code". The Justice Department — with William Rogers second in command at the time — respectfully declined to prosecute.

Lums Hot Dogs

Upon leaving his post as Attorney General in 1960, Rogers became a member of the New York firm of Royal, Koegel and Wells. In 1969, with its leading partner about to become Secretary of State, Royal, etc. moved with its clients wholeheartedly into the world of gambling casinos and organized crime.

A year later Royal took on the account of the Miami-based hot dog chain, Lums Inc. What did a hot dog chain have to offer a prestigious New York law firm? The answer may lie in where the firm took its client.

In 1969 Lums purchased the Ceasar's Palace Hotel and Casino in Las Vegas for $60,000,000. A month later the Nevada state gambling authorities were looking into the hotels' "catering to twelve underworld figures from Kansas City".

A few months after the purchase the SEC filed suit charging Lums and Ceasar's Palace with "false and misleading" statements. The SEC wondered how Ceasar's managed to lose $1,000,000 in five months when the previous year (before Lums bought in) there was a $2,200,000 profit for a comparable time period.

The SEC also questioned Lums concerning the $3,500,000 Lums paid one Jerome Zarowitz, a convicted professional sports fixer who wasn't even listed as an owner of the casino. Top officials in both Ceasar's and Lums have been under investigation by IRS intelligence in Miami and by Nevada gaming authorities in cases involving organized crime ever since Rogers' firm took on the Lums account.

There is also the question of the 1971 Lums acquisition of a North Miami housing resort development called Sky Lakes. Both Sky Lakes and Ceasar's Palace have received large sums of money from the Teamsters — $12,000,000 for the Miami project and more than $16,000,000 for Ceasar's Palace.

With things going slowly, Lums announced plans for a new $22,000,000 casino next door to Ceasar's Palace. In December of 1971 the company decided that the whole restaurant idea was no longer worth the trouble. In a classic climax to a classic American success they changed their name to Ceasar's World Inc. and sold their hot dog stands.

Meanwhile the Secretary of State's old law firm reaped a bundle with their new-found involvement in the Las Vegas underworld. With such stunning successes at home, one wonders what a firm with a link to the Secretary of State could do abroad, in places like the Bahamas or Vietnam, for example.

Nor do the underworld implications of big names surrounding Nixon end with the Secretary of State. Murray Chotiner, a long-time Nixon aide and architect of his early smear campaigns, has past links to the underworld. In 1962 Drew Pearson and Jack Anderson wrote that "Chotiner ... besides representing the top gangster of Philadelphia, Marco Reginelli, represented a long and amazing list of hoods, concession peddlers, income tax violators and others needing influence in high places ..." It was Chotiner who brought Frank Vitale, "once involved in the biggest bootlegging conspiracy on the West Coast," onto Nixon's special plane to Moscow in 1959.

Nixon's recent appointment of Walter Annenberg as Ambassador to England also echoes the themes of underworld involvement. Annenberg and his father were indicted in 1939 for "aiding and abetting" in connection with their wire service operation in Chicago, an operation run with the protection of Al Capone, for which the Annenbergs paid $1,000,000. The Annenberg family was also a major contributor to Nixon's 1968 election campaign.

Further back in the Nixon saga, and closer to his southern California birthplace, lies San Diego financier, C. Arnholdt Smith and his bookmaker partner John Alessio. In 1946 Alessio and Smith introduced Nixon to another bookmaker named Lew Lipinsky. Lipinsky, who was convicted for bookmaking in 1938, served for three decades as a go-between for the Smith/Alessio interests to their syndicate connections.

Some of the dealings of the Smith/Alessio combine were brought to national prominence by a recent LIFE magazine article which accused Attorney General Richard Kleindienst of "tampering with justice" in a case involving Alessio. According to the Wall Street Journal, Smith raised $1,000,000 for Nixon's 1968 campaign. He and his wife took the first position on the receiving line behind the President at the White House inauguration.

More of the Same in California

Nixon's other favorite resting place besides Key Biscayne is the area near his birthplace in southern California. Here the underworld pattern of his Florida involvements repeats itself — in a strikingly similar pattern.

One story there involves Nixon's multi-millionaire backer, C. Arnholdt Smith, and the Del Charro Hotel in La Jolla, just north of San Diego.

The Del Charro was a favorite stopover for Nixon in the Fifties. Owned by the Murchison brothers, who also owned the nearby Del Mar race track, the hotel played host to numerous Detroit and Las Vegas gangsters. Alan Witwer, a former manager of the hotel, has alleged in statements to this reporter and others that the hotel served as a secret meeting place for politicians and assorted business interests, some of them from the underworld. Witwer specifically cited a 1954 meeting attended by Nixon and chaired by a leading member of ITT. He also claimed that there was a bookmaking operation at the hotel, but has offered no documented proof.

Mrs. C. Arnholdt Smith is a permanent resident of the Del Charro, and the hotel's visitors have included John Connally, Barry Goldwater, and J. Edgar Hoover. Hoover's $15,000-a-year bills were picked up by the stockholders of the Murchison interests.

The fact that certain of Hoover's good friends rubbed elbows, rather warmly, with Meyer Lansky, and the fact that the nation's leading crime fighting agency — the FBI — has come up almost blank in its fight against organized crime may not prove anything about Hoover. On the other hand, these facts don't make it any easier to dismiss questions which might arise about the influence of organized crime at the highest levels of government.

North of the Del Charro and thirty miles south of the San Clemente White House, lies the mammoth La Costa land resort development. The development is tied to both Smith (his daughter is a director) and to the Teamsters.

LaCosta was originally developed by Cleveland syndicate reliables Allard Roen and Moe Dalitz. The development was reorganized in 1968 to bring Teamster control more in line with their investments, which already exceeded $18,000,000. Like Sky Lakes, its Florida counterpart, La Costa attracts a whole range of figures from organized crime. La Costa visitors have included Willie "Ice Pick" Alderman, a St. Louis mob cohort Morris Shenker, and Wallace Groves and Lou Chesler of Bahamas fame.

According to eyewitnesses, when Groves' helicopter sets down, the red carpet is rolled out. It may be because Groves bought a home in La Costa, but more likely it's because, as government agents put it, "where Groves appears, Meyer Lansky will not be far behind".

Another mob frequenter of the La Costa development is Jake Arvey, an organizer of the Republic

National Bank in Miami, the bank through which Bernard Barker channeled funds for the Watergate crime.

The Teamsters Again

A recent visitor to La Costa was Frank Fitzsimmons, a key to Nixon's new-found support in organized labor. Fitzsimmons is president of the Teamsters Union. This summer he stopped in La Costa on his way to see Nixon at San Clemente. Fitzsimmons had just come from dinner in Detroit with a local Mafia figure and soon after his Detroit-La Costa-San Clemente excursion, Fitzsimmons announced his support for Nixon. One wonders whether the Teamster decision to stay on the Pay Board and to support Nixon is somehow related to what the Detroit Free Press has been hinting strongly as of late: that the administration has stopped prosecution of Frank's son Richard Fitzsimmons — the business partner of a Detroit mobster — on charges of missing union funds, in exchange for Teamster support of the Republican President.

Whatever deals Nixon and Fitzsimmons did make, the Teamsters have a long working relationship with organized crime. Their marriage goes back over twenty years, where Jimmy Hoffa was introduced to the Detroit underworld by Paul Dorfman, in exchange for some multi-million dollar insurance business. Dorfman's son, Paul, has residences at both Sky Lakes and La Costa and was recently convicted of taking kickbacks on a Teamster loan.

The Teamster tradition of labor racketeering and corruption made for a ready alliance with the mob. Early government investigations of the Teamsters, such as the Bobby Kennedy-led McClellan Permanent Committee on Investigations, centered on labor racketeering. As Attorney General, Kennedy continued his pursuit of the Teamsters and their boss, Jimmy Hoffa. At one point Kennedy had twenty-nine grand juries simultaneously investigating Hoffa's activity — one of which led to a conviction for mail fraud and jury tampering.

.In 1969, two Oakland Tribune reporters concluded a six-month investigation with the charge that "the $628,000,000 Teamsters Central States, Southeast and Southwest Pension Fund headquartered in Chicago, has become a bankroll for some of America's most sinister underground figure".

Nowhere does the relationship between this fund and the mob surface more dramatically than in Las Vegas, where Teamster trustees have approved loans between $50 and $70,000,000, some shakily secured by second mortgages and subordinated notes. A high-ranking Federal official has commented that "the Teamster fund is a sort of open bank to people well-connected in Las Vegas and well-connected to organized crime".

It was Hoffa's desire "to have [his] own bank in every city" that brought on the Teamster takeover of the Miami National Bank. The Bank in turn is just one of a long list of ventures, suchas Ceasar's Palace, Sky Lakes, La Costa, Worldwide Realty, International Airport Hotel Systems, Truesdale Estates, in which Teamster money amounting to over $60,000,000 figures prominently alongside the social and business partners of Richard M. Nixon — a line of investments that leads from Nixon's three White Houses to a Federal clemency for Jimmy Hoffa and back to organized crime.

The current head of the Justice Department's Criminal Division saw enough evidence in 1967 to say that he "knew for a moral certainty [that] in the upper echelons there is an amalgamation between the Cosa Nostra and the Teamsters Union". In 1971, when a Federal Grand Jury probing the activities of Meyer Lansky questioned Jimmy Hoffa, many wondered whether the links between the two giants were more direct than the numerous transactions between mutual friends.

A few months after his testimony, Hoffa was granted clemency after serving less than five years of his thirteen-year sentence. The freeing of Hoffa and three co-defendents of the 1963 wire fraud pension case is the latest and most crucial event in Nixon's longstanding friendship, a friendship with some clear public benefits for both. Jack Anderson documents, for example, that as early as 1960, then Vice-President Nixon and Attorney General Rogers intervened to halt an indictment against Hoffa in exchange for Hoffa's support in the 1960 election.

ANICO — More of the Same in Texas

In recent years the Teamster fund has been superseded by a giant Texas insurance company as a major source of finance for Las Vegas casinos tied to the mob. The company is the American National Insurance Company (ANICO) of Galveston, Texas. ANICO is close to the heart and pocketbook of the two ranking Texans in the Nixon administration — former Treasury Secretary John Connally and former Assistant Attorney General Will Wilson.

As well as floating more than $40,000,000 to Las Vegas casinos and $13,000,000 to premier mob attorney Morris Shanker, ANICO has made loans to two Florida companies close to Richard Nixon — $1,750,000 in 1966 to the Mary Carter Paint Company, and $3,000,000 in 1970 to a subsidiary of Worldwide Realty.

That year a group of disenchanted stockholders filed a multi-million-dollar suit, charging ANICO officials with having taken control of the company and using it as a private preserve as well as a source of funds for the mob.

The defendants in the suit hired Nixon's New York firm to handle the case. Connally's Houston law firm has also been used by ANICO. The First National Bank of Houston, ofwhich Connally was a director and in which some of his law partners were officers, has provided an interest-free account of more than $1,000,000 for ANICO. Connally was also a director of a savings association which was purchased recently by ANICO.

Will Wilson was "general" of the Justice Department's "war" on crime from 1969-1971. He was head of the Criminal Division until October 1971, when his resignation was forced by disclosures tying him to the scandal-rocked financial empire of Texas wheeler-dealer Frank Sharp. Wilson has been charged by dissident ANICO stockholders of helping to drag ANICO into the twilight zones of finance with such deals as the 1963 absorption of a defaulted $450,000 mortgage held by Sharp. Sharp's attorney and "financial advisor" on the deal was Will Wilson.

While Attorney General of Texas, Wilson sued the foundation which controlled ANICO to bring three new trustees onto the foundation's board of directors. Wilson has no visible ties to the new trustees, whose votes were instrumental in shaping the company's new financial course. But dissident stockholders have charged that the "negotiations" that

brought on the shift of control in the foundations were handled by a Galveston law firm linked to the mob. The stockholders also claim that John Connally played a role in these negotiations, albeit a "backstage" role. The ANICO case is part of a long history of Wilson's involvement with the Galveston underworld.

When he came to the Justice Department in Washington, Wilson discovered the organized crime division looking into the affairs of ANICO. Since then there have been no indictments in the case and there are reports that Wilson had the ANICO files locked safely in his personal office. One source of those reports is Stewart Hopps, a former Justice Department investigator.

Some serious conflict-of-interest charges concerning ANICO remain:

- The officers of ANICO who were later represented by Nixon's law firm, made a loan to a company whose top officers are long-time friends of Nixon.
- The criminal division of the Justice Department has been headed by a man with direct links in a company the division is supposedly investigating.
- The company also has clear ties to Nixon's former Treasury Secretary, a man mentioned for the Vice-Presidency, the national chairman of Democrats for Nixon, and a key figure in the President's re-election scheme.

Whose Justice Department?

The ANICO case takes us to a fitting endpoint to the story of Richard Nixon's involvement with the underworld — the Department of Justice. It is an old saw that criminal and criminal-chaser eventually become involved in the same business, but in Richard Nixon that old saw has become more of a reality than perhaps ever before in American history. For Richard Nixon is a man whose name has been synonymous with "law and order" in America for three decades.

Yet the four-year "war" on organized crime by the Nixon administration bears more resemblance to the "peace" in Vietnam than a sincere effort to get at the mob.

In a recent interview in U.S. News and World Report (September 11, 1972), Attorney General Richard Kleindienst hailed "about 1600" indictments of underworld figures brought by the Nixon administration in the past three and half years. The Justice Department claims that many of these indictments involve top mobsters.

Those outside the Nixon administration, however, have charged that the government's prosecution has been both partisan and selective, aimed exclusively at mobsters linked to big-city Democrats such as in Newark, and at the "little fish" who are always in abundance and who make little difference in conducting mob business. Time has reported that quotas have been established (i.e. one hundred hoodlums a month for New York City) and that arrests are "being delayed so that future quotas can be filled". The New York Times has editorialized about the ease with which petty gamblers can and have been rounded up, and wondered aloud if the Justice Department isn't conducting more a publicity war than one on organized crime. A Times report this year found the government was building up a backlog of gambling indictments, saving them for a crucial time during the election campaign.

Indeed, while the Nixon-Agnew-Mitchell team has used the spectre of "CRIME" to keep the fear level high and to guarantee large budgets and expanded powers for their Justice Department, the actual "attempts" of the Nixon administration to cope with organized crime have resembled a somewhat sinister update of the Keystone Cops.

For example, up to 1,000 of Kleindienst's vaunted 1600 indictees in gambling and organized crime may have their cases thrown out for somewhat dubious "improper procedures" technicalities. A Miami attorney named James Hogan has "discovered" irregularities on signatures required for electronic surveillance authorizations. Court-approved wiretaps require written authorization by the Attorney General of a designated representative, in this case Will Wilson. Instead of being signed by John Mitchell or by Wilson, the authorizations in question were signed by aides, thus rendering thousands of wiretap authorizations — and the indictments based on them — useless.

Hogan himself is a long-time syndicate attorney and a partner of Ben Cohen, a former political boss of Miami Beach who figures prominently in the Forties' takeover of Miami by organized crime. The case in which Hogan made his discovery involved the busting of the largest heroin/cocaine ring in Miami, many of whose members were Cuban refugees. Inspection of various court papers, including wiretap authorizations, confirmed "irregularities" in the signature — Will Wilson's signature. While resembling his actual handwriting, the signatures appeared as "Wil" instead of "Will".

While it may seem strange for an aide to misspell his boss' name, it seems even stranger that Hogan took the case. His normal fees start in five figures but he has been working on behalf of his court-declared indigent client for more than two years with minimal compensation. While Hogan is known as a "very thorough" attorney, it would be interesting to find out more about the circumstances in which he discovered the "irregularities".

Even more interesting, perhaps, are the circumstances under which Richard Kleindienst was offered a bribe of $100,000 to quash several mob indictments In sworn testimony in November 1971, Kleindienst admitted to being offered the $100,000 bribe (which would be paid in the form of a contribution to Nixon's 1972 campaign) in exchange for stopping prosecution against several underworld figures caught in a stock fraud case. The bribe was offered by an aide of Senator Hiram Fong, a Republican from Hawaii. The aide had worked previously with Kelindienst through Fong's position on the Senate Judiciary Committee. Kleindienst said he refused the offer but he also said he did not realize it was a bribe for an entire week!

In cross examination, the prosecutor asked Kleindienst, "If you had regarded the conversation as something regarding a bribe offer you would have immediately report it, would you not?"

"Yes sir," replied Kleindienst, "I would have."

Kleindienst admitted he reported the bribe a full week later, upon learning from J. Edgar Hoover that Federal agents were investigating the case.

One would expect the Attorney General of the United States to be more alert. But what is more troubling are reports aired in the Washington Post

shortly after the indictments in the stock fraud case in question (and ten months before Kleindienst's testimony on the bribe). Those reports quoted "sources at the U.S. Attorney's office in New York" and indicated that after the meeting between Kleindienst and Fong's aide, "Kleindienst immediately contacted Justice's Criminal Division [then headed by Will Wilson] and ... an FBI agent was assigned to infiltrate the group of alleged conspirators".

Do we now believe Kleindienst's story that he "didn't realize" he had been offered a bribe, or do we believe the U.S. Attorney's office in New York? Did Will Wilson and the Justice Department hold off a week while Kleindienst "made up his mind" that he had been offered a bribe, or was the decision whether or not to take it? And did Hoover and the FBI somehow interfere?

Perhaps the answer comes in the final outcome of the actual prosecution involved. The defendants in the stock-fraud case included Meyer Lansky's son-in-law, a former director of the Bank of Miami Beach and Johnny Dio, a notorious racketeer long associated with Jimmy Hoffa. They were acquitted, while the messengers who offered the bribe were convicted. One wonders if that $100,000 did not find its way into the Republican secret treasury after all.

The Tip of the Iceberg

"The organized criminal relies on physical terror and psychological intimidation, on economic retaliation and political bribery, on citizen's indifference and government acquiescence. He corrupts our governing institutions and subverts our democratic processes."
— Richard Nixon, April 24, 1969

Someone should tell President Nixon that resisting the power of organized crime demands, above all, a President with a clean slate.

Nixon's life is like a complex jigsaw puzzle, the pieces of which have been shuffled so as to defy complete reconstruction. Some of the crucial pieces have been removed, so a full picture cannot be achieved. It is no accident that no other politician has been so much written about, yet so little understood.

Indeed, much has been made of the "enigma" of Richard Nixon, his tight-lipped bearing in relation to his personal life, his unwillingness to divulge what's really on his mind.

But maybe the answer to the enigma lies in his old poker-playing instincts, in the unfailing ability to keep quiet when he's sitting on cards best hidden from the table.

For there is one indisputable fact about Richard Nixon's career — his ascendancy to the pinnacle of American power has required twenty-five years of care and feeding by some very wealthy and very reactionary men, and an extraordinary number of them have maintained connections with the world of organized crime.

During Nixon's years in office the underworld empire in the United States has prospered almost unrestricted by the Federal government. From its base in the gigantic resources of heroin traffic, gambling, prostitution, "protection," and a host of other enterprises of violence against society, organized crime has moved like a bulldozer into the world of legal, "respectable" business.

Every link between Richard Nixon and organized crime, however marginal, is of significance, if for no other reason because he is President. And there are people all over America, from government intelligence agents to hotel waiters, who have Nixon stories to tell. He covers his tracks well, but not well enough.

The full extent of Nixon's involvement with organized crime is just beginning to surface. The evidence in this article is merely the top of a dirty iceberg that will slowly become visible over the coming years.

The milieu in which he has traveled for three decades, and in which so many of his friends, associates, and appointees have been related to the mob, throw a long and permanent shadow over everything Richard Nixon the "public servant" has ever said, and over everything his political life has ever meant.

For in light of his career, both past and present, Richard M. Nixon seems to be the factual embodiment of Ralph Salerno's prediction that organized crime would someday put its own man in the White House. □

The information in this article was gathered during a six-month investigation carried out in many cities, primarily Miami, New York, Washington, D.C., Los Angeles, San Diego, Las Vegas, Dallas, Austin, Galveston, Tallahassee, and San Francisco. Sources included interviews with over a hundred people; court documents (including deeds, mortgages, etc.); research in the National Archives, Washington, D.C.; organized crime intelligence files (both private and government); and newspaper clippings.

ACROSS THE EDITOR'S DESK

Computing and Data Processing Newsletter

Table of Contents

APPLICATIONS

NATIONAL AMERICAN BANK INSTALLS COMPUTER-BASED SECURITY SYSTEM

Tom Burbank
National American Bank
200 Carondelet
New Orleans, La. 70130

A computer-based system designed to prevent unauthorized access to high security areas has gone into operation at National American Bank here — one of the first U.S. banks to install such a system. The IBM Controlled Access System (CAS) at National American is based on the use of magnetically encoded, wallet-sized identification cards similar to bank credit cards.

Each person authorized to enter a security area is assigned a card coded with his own security number. Employees seeking entry to an area covered by the system simply insert their cards into compact reading devices on entrance doors, and the information is transmitted to an IBM System/7 computer for identification.

Stored in the computer's memory is a list of employee numbers and building areas these numbers are designated for. If the number of the card entitles the bearer access to that area, the computer signals the door to unlock. If the person is unauthorized to enter, the door remains closed and a security guard is notified. The elapsed time is approximately one second.

If a card is lost or stolen, a new card (with a new number) is issued and the system is alerted to deny entry to the original card. If the old card is used, the guard is alerted.

As an additional safeguard, the system can automatically log all entrance activity by individual security code, door number, date and time of day. This helps track who is where and for how long. National American can now analyze the number of times an individual enters and at what time of day or night this activity occurs. The system also has built-in failsafe mechanisms which insure security in the event of a power failure.

"Unfortunately, we are doing business in a time when public and private institutions are increasingly vulnerable to lawless elements," said National American President Louie J. Roussel III. "By adding the IBM Controlled Access System to our current security procedures, we are taking a major step to insure that our customers and employees are protected. And, by controlling access to the collateral instrument storage areas, we can make it very difficult for unauthorized people to gain access to valuable assets stored in the bank."

NOVA COMPUTER CHECKS STRENGTH OF ROOF IN COAL MINE

Edgar E. Geithner
Data General Corp.
Southboro, Mass. 01772

Data General's minicomputers track hurricanes from airplanes for the U.S. Air Force; the Army has mounted them in helicopters; Scripps Oceanographic Institute has one on a ship; a scientist bounces over Canadian glaciers with one mounted in his tracked vehicle; and an oil company uses one of the computers to control an oilfield in the Libyan desert. Now engineers at the University of Texas (Austin) have a minicomputer in the bottom of a mine.

Dr. A. L. Podio, an assistant professor in the university's Department of Petroleum Engineering, and a team of researchers from the Center for Earth Sciences and Engineering, use a Nova 820 computer to detect possible weak spots in the roofs of mines. The computer system, developed for the U.S. Bureau of Mines, has been on the job on the floor of Kaiser Corporation's York Canyon coal mine in New Mexico. "One of the most frequent causes of mine accidents is roof collapse," Dr. Podio said. "This system was designed to use the principles of seismic explorations to identify failure planes and fracture zones in the rocks overlaying the mine roof. If tests

show the area around a roof is weakening, it can be supported by beams or roof bolts."

In seismic exploration, a high energy explosion is set off, and sensitive instruments determine the structure and makeup of surrounding land by recording how fast the shock waves travel through the ground. The waveforms can be interpreted to pinpoint probable deposits of oil, and to describe rock formations. "Using a large energy souce like an explosion in a mine is out of the question," Dr. Podio said, "so a manually controlled impact device was designed to generate the shock waves." The impact device, which works like a BB gun, uses air pressure to shoot a round projectile at a striker plate mounted at the end of the barrel.

When the striker plate is pressed against the wall or roof of the mine and the device is triggered, shock waves are sent through the surrounding rock. The shock waves are picked up by wideband transducers, digitized by a fast transient recorder, and processed through the Nova 820 for waveform enhancement. The waveform is then displayed on an oscilloscope, with the results of velocity and depth calculations. Permanent records of the waveform can be made on paper tape, or by transmitting the data to a large scale remote computer.

"A mine could make daily checks with the system to detect changes in rock strata as the working face of the mine advances," Dr. Podio said, "or the system could be transported throughout the mine to make daily checks on the condition of roofs at predetermined key locations." Dr. Podio noted that similar systems could be used to predict the quality of rock in rapid excavation projects or could be used in nondestructive tests of large concrete structures.

PHONE BOOKS BY COMPUTER

Peter A. Cassels
Bell Telephone Laboratories
Mountain Ave.
Murray Hill, N.J. 07974

The Bell System is using computer technology to modernize production of the White Pages telephone books. A system designed to improve customer service, control costs and streamline massive recordkeeping operations is now being implemented. The system — called DIR/ECT (for DIRectory projECT) — was developed by Bell Laboratories, the research and development unit of the Bell System. Michigan Bell Telephone Company recently issued its first directory containing listings produced by the system. Michigan Bell also is using the system to produce some of its directory assistance records.

DIR/ECT is a more sophisticated outgrowth of its prototype, PHOTAC, a similar process developed by the New York Telephone Company under sponsorship of the nationwide Bell System. The first directory produced by the PHOTAC system was distributed in 1966. Since then, New York Telephone has converted some 4.5 million listings to the process. Currently the 12 major downstate White Pages directories are produced by PHOTAC.

The DIR/ECT system stores in a computer memory directory information such as the customer's name, address, telephone number — even telephone book delivery instructions. The information in the computer memory then is fed into a device called a photocomposer, which provides ready-to-print listings for White Pages. Besides the annual White Pages directories, DIR/ECT produces daily updates of new listings and monthly reprints for the telephone companies' directory assistance operators.

Although customers may see no obvious differences in the computer-produced directory, listings are easier to read and pages cleaner looking. The directories also have uniform abbreviations. The system has built-in cross-checks for consistent spelling of street names and for obvious errors in street and telephone numbers. There also is provision for massive directory listing changes, caused by renaming of streets and buildings.

Today, listings for phone directories are generally set line-by-line in metal type. Changes in listings must be reset and inserted by hand. With the new system, changes can be made quickly (because information is stored on magnetic computer tape and not metal type), the need to store tons of lead type will end, and the growing cost of publishing directories will be lessened.

EDUCATION NEWS

M.I.T. MUSIC PROJECT USES DEC COMPUTER

News Office
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, Mass. 02139

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology has begun work on a project aimed at making the Institute a major center for the study and composition of electronic music. Barry Vercoe, assistant professor of music, working with a computer given to the Department of Humanities' music section by Digital Equipment Corp. of Maynard, is in the early stages of developing a major electronic music production facility at the Institute.

Professor Vercoe said the computer facility "will be a tool both in the hands of the teacher and the composer that will greatly aid the development of creativity. The facility also will provide an excellent tool in the teaching of musical composition for conventional instruments.

"This is definitely not a scientific project. I'm not interested in merely getting a computer to sound exactly like a trumpet. The technological application, however, will interest some students who might not approach music otherwise and some of these will be drawn into its aesthetic considerations, through the back door as it were," Professor Vercoe said.

Why compose music for a machine at all?

"I suppose someone asked that very question when man first composed music for what are now traditional instruments, instead of for the human voice alone," Professor Vercoe said. "Electronic music merely expands the forces available to the practicing composer."

The PDP-11/45 computer — coupled with music input — also will lend itself to other forms of music research, such as syntactic analysis of music structures.

Professor Vercoe is the author of the widely used Music 360 language for digital sound synthesis. He has taught at M.I.T. for two years and is director of the Experimental Music Studio. His work, "Metamorphoses for Orchestra," was given its Boston premier early this year by the M.I.T. Symphony and was performed by the orchestra on its subsequent nation-

wide tour. Working with Professor Vercoe on the project are Richard J. Steiger, a graduate student, and Stephen Haflich, a recent M.I.T. graduate.

COMPOSING BY COMPUTER AT ISU

Information Service
Iowa State University of Science and Technology
Ames, Iowa 50010

Music composers at Iowa State University may turn from their piano keyboards and hand-written scores to a more efficient instrument for composing music — a computer. ISU faculty members are building a computerized electronic music studio — a system that will technologically simplify composing electronic music. The studio is being designed and built by an interdisciplinary group from Iowa State's music, computer science, and electrical engineering departments, under the direction of Stefan Silverston, assistant professor of computer science, Terry Smay, professor of electrical engineering, and Gary White, associate professor of music.

Electronic music is produced by purely electronic means and the Iowa State Computerized Music System (ISMUS) will be doing just that — generating music with computer equipment. A composer will sit at the computer and write a musical composition using an electronic keyboard.

The new system, which was expected to be operable this fall, should be an easier method of modifying and editing a musical piece. The normal hand operations of changing notations on a printed score or splicing tapes of recorded music are "more time-consuming and inaccurate" processes for correcting a composition, according to Gary White.

The computer composing process begins when the composer inserts introductory instructions into a teletype machine. On an electronic keyboard he then begins to compose his piece. The computer records all musical instructions which are transformed through a digital-to-analog sound converter and loudspeaker into sound. This immediate feedback system enables the composer to hear what he is composing simultaneously. The computer also allows the composer to automatically play back and edit what he has written simply by striking another key.

The musician has now completed one "layer" of music. If he wants to add further musical instructions to the composition, he repeats the entire process again. All layers merge together to obtain the product — a completed electronic composition.

The music instructions which the composer inserts into the system are a special electronic music notation — a "computer language." The English words it uses can be compared to musical notation found on a conventional score — treble and bass clefs, notes, rests, and the like.

Electronic music has been used in commercial recordings, and as background music for television, radio and film. The Iowa State system will be sophisticated enough for use in serious compositional study, the production of background music for various media, and for the demonstration of sound properties.

The ISMUS presently being built is a protytype of a full-scale model. If the "test-system" proves satisfactory, "we will look for funding to build a full-scale model," says White. The project is presently supported by a $1,170 grant from Western Electric and a National Science Foundation institutional grant of $8,698. The prototype employs a mini-computer that is owned by Iowa State.

The studio will be used as a teaching tool for the ISU music program. Computer software, the programs (sequences of operations to be performed by the computer) written for the system, will be developed so a composer can use the studio equipment without having prior knowledge of computer programming. Students will be able to learn basic acoustical concepts and principles of electronic music synthesis and to develop sensitivity to timbre with the ISMUS. Also contributing to introductory computer science courses, the system will be a novel example of computer application in a non-scientific field.

STUDENT PROGRAMS COMPUTER FOR REMEDIAL INSTRUCTION

Edward J. Canty
Digital Equipment Corp.
Maynard, Mass. 01754

Using programs developed by a local high school student, School District 91 in Idaho Falls, has put its newly-acquired computer to work as a "super tutor" in remedial studies for disadvantaged children in this southeastern Idaho community. Designed to improve the arithmetic and language arts skills of children in grades 2 through 6, the project was introduced by director of curriculum Dr. Wallace Manning with federal Title 1 aid during the district's 1973 summer session for children largely from rural farm families. According to John A. Christensen, computer sciences coordinator, the project proved so successful in its initial application that it has been continued in the fall semester.

The student programmer is Robert Huntsman, 18, a June graduate of Idaho Falls' Skyline High School. Using the district's PDP-11/20 timesharing computer system installed last December by Digital Equipment Corporation, Huntsman developed programs for arithmetic and language drill to serve between 40 and 50 pupils on each of two teletypewriter terminals situated in local elementary schools.

In a typical arithmetic routine, the computer types a problem and waits for the pupil's response — ten seconds if the problem is a memory exercise, longer if it involves several columns for addition or several digits for multiplication. If the student's answer is correct, Huntsman's program directs the terminal to ring a bell in congratulation; if incorrect, the computer supplies a hint on where the mistake occurred and encourages him to try again.

Answers to English and social studies workbook questions have been entered in the computer memory, allowing students to do their homework at a terminal and receive immediate response. The computer keeps score of right and wrong answers to produce reports for teacher guidance. Spelling-recognition exercises are also in use and Huntsman has undertaken development of an arithmetic program involving fractions

"One of the computer's major advantages is its ability to pay attention to individual children," Christensen said. "Every child enrolled in the regular summer session was able to get experience at a terminal and benefit from these interactive programs." He said high school laboratory assistants will continue to write instructional programs for elementary and junior high levels, expanding the library begun by Huntsman. For future summer ses-

13-00000

sions, he added, the district hopes to make such computer assistance available at a nearby rural elementary school attended by children of migrant farm workers.

RESEARCH FRONTIER

"TALKING" BALLPOINT PEN UNDER DEVELOPMENT

Ronald I. Deutsch
Stanford Research Institute
Menlo Park, Calif. 94025

A prototype model of a simple, inexpensive "talking" ballpoint pen, under development at Stanford Research Institute (SRI), could reduce massive paperwork and delay in routine business transactions. The pen is similar to an ordinary pen in size and shape except that it is wired to a computer system. The computer is programmed to receive signals generated instantaneously as a person hand-prints characters with the pen to record information.

"Such instantaneous and remote processing of data might be invaluable to large businesses engaged in daily consumer-oriented services, such as banks, insurance companies and utilities," says staff scientist Dr. Hewitt D. Crane, the inventor. For example, the pen could be used by a bank teller crediting a savings or checking account. In this case, according to Dr. Crane, the data would not have to be retranscribed from a piece of paper by another employee, or the paper itself put through expensive automatic reading equipment. Thus, costs and delays could be reduced in crediting accounts or establishing cash requirements.

In another case, a meter reader making his rounds for a utility could use the pen in combination with a cassette recorder. When he returned to his office, the cassette tape would be programmed into the system, thus eliminating the need for manual retranscription of a day's worth of data.

In the present laboratory version, the pen is hooked to an audio unit as well as a teleprinter, so that as a person writes, the characters appear on the teleprinter and are spoken by the audio unit.

SRI holds a patent on the pen and is currently seeking financial support for further development, Dr. Crane says. He estimates that the pen itself might cost about $25 to $50. A central computer unit would be extra but could serve many pens.

MISCELLANEOUS

ICCP NAMES DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

Paul M. Pair, Secretary & Chairman
Institute for Certification of Computer Professionals
P.O. Box 1442
Chicago, Ill. 60690

At a meeting in late September, the incorporators of the Institute for Certification of Computer Professionals, Chicago, Ill., adopted bylaws for the newly-formed organization and named a board of directors which, in turn, held its first meeting and elected officers. The ICCP is the outgrowth of over two years of intensive preparation and study by representatives of major computing societies. Its primary focus is the enhancement of certification ac-



tivities in the computing industry. It was incorporated August 13, 1973.

Elected as officers by the board of directors were:

President — John K. Swearingen, Computer Sciences Corp., Las Vegas, Nev., representing Data Processing Management Association (DPMA).

Vice President — Fred H. Harris, University of Chicago, Association for Computing Machinery.

Treasurer — William S. Eick, Alexander Grant & Co., Chicago, Association of Computer Programmers and Analysts.

Secretary — Paul M. Pair, Control Data Institute, Chicago, Association for Educational Data Systems.

Ten professional societies participated in the organization of ICCP and are eligible for charter membership. Of these, seven have exercised their right to such membership, and are entitled to two members on the ICCP board. The seven charter members are: Association of Computer Programmers and Analysts; Society of Certified Data Processors; Association for Computing Machinery; Association for Educational Data Systems; Society of Professional Data Processors; Data Processing Management Association; and Automation 1 Association.

The other three associations eligible for charter membership are: Canadian Information Processing Society, the Computer Society of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers and the Society of Data Educators. They are expected to act before the end of 1973.

(please turn to page 47)

NEW CONTRACTS

TO	FROM	FOR	AMOUNT
Sanders Associates, Inc., Nashua, N.H.	CAE Electronics, Montreal, Canada	Display system segment of Canadian Joint Enroute Terminal System (JETS) Program; first phase consists of seven Enroute and two Terminal Systems for air traffic control	18.6 million
ITT Creed Limited, Great Britain	British Post Office	6000 machines — teleprinters and associated equipment — to be used mainly for Telex customer-to-customer teleprinter system	$11 million
Univac Div., Sperry Rand Corp., Blue Bell, Pa.	Auto Tell Services, Inc., Villanova, Pa.	1100 Univac DCT-515 Data Communications Terminals to be used by automobile dealers who subscribe to ATS services on-line computerized services	$7 million
Computer Sciences Corp., El Segundo, Calif.	National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)	Computer services support to Simulator Computer System Branch at Ames Research Center, Mountain View, Calif.	$6.7 million
Honeywell, Inc., Wellesley Hills, Mass.	State of Arizona, Phoenix, Ariz.	A Honeywell Multics (Multiplexed Information and Computing Service) system, for use by 13 state agencies	$5+ million
Computer Sciences Corp., El Segundo, Calif.	National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)	Engineering and related services to NASA's Wallops Station, Wallops Island, Va.	$5 million (approximate)
Philco-Ford Corp. Willow Grove, Pa.	U.S. Army Electronics Command, Fort Monmouth, N.J.	Improving computerized communications network, identified as '73 AEP for AUTODIN Enhancement Program, at 10 overseas AUTODIN sites, Ft. Monmouth, N.J., and Fort Detrick, Md.	$4.6 million
Raytheon Data Systems, Norwood, Mass.	Eastern Air Lines, Miami, Fla.	Data display terminals and associated equipment as part of expansion of EAL's Automated Passenger Processing and Reservation System	$2+ million
National Cash Register Co., Dayton, Ohio	Publix Super Markets, Inc., Lakeland, Fla.	30 NCR 255 supermarket checkout systems involving a total of 357 NCR 255 terminals and 30 NCR 726 in-store minicomputers plus 120 NCR 250 free-standing electronic cash registers	$2 million (approximate)
Computer Sciences Corp., El Segundo, Calif.	National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)	Analysis and programming services to Langley Research Center, Hampton, Va.	$1.2 million
Interdata, Inc., Oceanport, N.J.	DATRAN (Data Transmission Co.), Vienna, Va.	Dual processor Model 55 data communications concentrators, with software and technical support, for an information network DATRAN is designed and installing on a turnkey basis for International Brotherhood of Teamsters	$1+ million
McDonnell Douglas Automation Co. (MCAUTO), St. Louis, Mo.	Buffums' Southern California	Computer processing of all company data; includes accounts payable, receivables, sales analyses, payroll, inventory control and statistics	$725,000 (approximate)
Informatics Inc., Western Div., Canoga Park, Calif.	Illinois Bell Telephone Co., Chicago, Ill.	Design and applications programming support for a new payroll/personnel system	$500,000+
Logicon, Inc., Torrance, Calif.	U.S. Air Force	Verifying and validating (V&V) critical missile flight safety (MFS) software used on western test range of Space and Missile Test Center (SAMTEC), Vandenberg AFB, Calif.	$365,000
TRW Inc., Redondo Beach, Calif.	Los Angeles County Road Department (LACRD), Calif.	Designing Integrated Information Management (IIMS); 10 subsystems cover accounting; billing; budgets; management of contracts, and projects, inventory control, production and performance, and road inventory information	$365,000
Systems Engineering Laboratories, Inc., Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.	Singer Simulation Products, Div. of Singer Co.	Central control and simulation element of a Nuclear Plant Simulator for Carolina Power & Light Co., Raleigh, N.C.	$330,000
Boeing Commercial Airplane Co., Renton, Wash.	Manufacturing Technology Div., A.F. Materials Labs., Wright Patterson AFB, Ohio	Developing Air Force Computer Aided Manufacturing (AFCAM) master plan	$251,000
Atlantic Research Corp., Alexandria, Va.	Arkansas State Educational Television Commission	Engineering studies and detailed plans for four new ETC (Educational Television) stations, and an interconnecting microwave network	$37,000
Bunker Ramo Corp., Trumbull, Conn.	Reliance Federal Savings & Loan Asso. of New York, Jamaica, N.Y.	31 BR 2001 Universal Teller Terminals for equipping teller stations in all nine Reliance offices; terminals will be tied by highspeed communications circuits to a Univac 9480 computer	——
Collins Radio Co., Dallas, Texas	U.S. Air Force	Continuing development of systems and equipment for the U.S. Air Force Satellite Communication System (AFSATCOM); eventual production awards, depending upon Air Force requirements, could total more than $125 million	——
Diablo Systems, Inc., Subsidiary of Xerox Corp. Hayward, Calif.	Wang Laboratories, Tewksbury, Mass.	Series 40 disk drives to be incorporated into Wang's new line of mini computer systems	——
MRI Systems Corp., Austin, Texas	U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. and New	Lease of SYSTEM 2000 for Farm management applications; at least nine SYSTEM 2000 data	——

13-00000

NEW INSTALLATIONS

OF	AT	FOR
Burroughs B 4700 system	Computer Management Group (CMG) Ltd., North-west London, England	The first of two B4700 systems (which are included in a five-system order) to be installed at CMG's North-west London, England center (entire 5 computer system order valued at $4.3 million)
	Walter E. Heller & Co., Chicago, Ill. (2 systems)	Providing internal processing speed to keep pace with continued growth of data processing operations; system will allow expansion without reprogramming or recompiling; replaces two Burroughs B3500 systems
Control Data CYBER 70 Model 74 system	Century Research Center Corp. (CRC), Tokyo, Japan	Increasing CRC's processing capabilities to include remote batch data processing services via high speed communication line control devices, and offer a wide range of services to various types of users; system will be connected to a previously installed CDC 6600 computer (system valued at $3 million)
Control Data CYBER 70 Model 76 system	Atmospheric Environment Service of Canada, Montreal, Canada	Upgrading weather forecasting facilities throughout the country; system installed at Canadian Meteorological Center in Montreal, Canada (system valued at $6.3 million)
Control Data 3150 system	Ingalls Iron Works Co., Birmingham, Ala.	Expanding automated design activities; system will operate in conjunction with a previously installed CDC 3150 to support CONSTRUCTS, an automated engineering design software package
IBM System/370 Model 155 system	Educational Information Services (EIS), Princeton University, Princeton, N.J.	Linking with university's IBM System/360 Model 91 to significantly expand a variety of data processing services
IBM System/370 Model 168 system	Datacrown Limited, Willowdale, Ontario, Canada	The first of two systems that will more than double current batch processing capacity and increase its capability to provide for transaction-oriented terminals; replaces Model 165 currently in use (systems valued at $12 million)
Interdata Model 70 systems	U.S. Army Electronics Command, Fort Monmouth, N.J. (2 systems)	Use in experiments involving automated tactical surveillance and target acquisition
NCR Century 101 system	Radyne Limited, Great Britain	An advanced inventory management and control system (system valued at $6.3 million)
NCR Century 200 system	Green Shield Trading Stamp Company of Edgware, Colindale, England	Expansion of automated stock control system for its gift houses and new Argos chain of catalog showrooms
NCR Century 251 system	Columbia EDP Centers, Inc., Columbia, Mo.	General data processing services to a variety of customers including several banks
Univac 1106 system	British Gas Corp., Hinckley, England	Assistance in controlling National Grid pipeline by performing forward simulations on a real-time, round-the-clock-basis; in addition, system will act as a service bureau to scientific and engineering departments within the Corporation
	University of Connecticut Medical Center, Farmington, Conn.	All aspects of Medical Center's work including patient care, tient admissions, monitoring patient care, scheduling outpatient appointments, support of library information and research statistical programs, and general accounting and payroll processing chores (system valued at $1.3 million)
Univac 1110 system	Pacific International Computing Corp., Gaithersburg, Md.	The first of two systems whose primary applications include project management, engineering and business data processing; the system will also include time-sharing capability as well as remote job entry from terminals in the field
Univac 9480 system	Reliance Federal Savings & Loan Asso. of New York, Jamaica, N.Y.	Faster customer service at any bank branch

Across the Editor's Desk – *Continued from page 45*

IFIP CONGRESS '74 TRAVEL GRANTS

P. E. Welch
U.S. Committee for IFIP Congress '74
Box 426
New Canaan, Conn. 06840

The National Science Foundation will support a travel grant program for attendance at IFIP Congress 74 to be held August 5-10, 1974, in Stockholm. The triennial IFIP (International Federation for Information Processing) Congresses have become the major international media for exchange of information among developers and users of information processing techniques and technology.

The Division of Mathematical Sciences of the National Research Council will administer the program and award grants to qualified people from the United States whose accomplishments in and potential contributions to the field of information processing are most noteworthy, regardless of the formal labels for their specialties.

Younger members of the information science community are urged to apply. William F. Atchison of the University of Maryland, Financial Support Chairman of the U.S. Committee for IFIP, said that special efforts will be made to support their attendance.

Applications may be obtained through the Math Division, National Research Council, Washington, D.C. 20418. Applications must be received on or before December 31, 1973.

MONTHLY COMPUTER CENSUS

Neil Macdonald
Survey Editor
COMPUTERS AND AUTOMATION

The following is a summary made by COMPUTERS AND AUTOMATION of reports and estimates of the number of general purpose digital computers manufactured and installed, or to be manufactured and on order. These figures are mailed to individual computer manufacturers quarterly for their information and review, and for any updating or comments they may care to provide. Please note the variation in dates and reliability of the information. A few manufacturers refuse to give out, confirm, or comment on any figures.

Part 1 of the Monthly Computer Census contains reports for United States manufacturers, A to H, and is published in January, April, July, and October. Part 2 contains reports for United States manufacturers, I to Z, and is published in February, May, August, and November. Part 3 contains reports for manufacturers outside of the United States and is published in March, June, September, and December.

Our census seeks to include all digital computers manufactured anywhere. We invite all manufacturers located anywhere to submit information that would help make these figures as accurate and complete as possible.

The following abbreviations apply:

(A) — authoritative figures, derived essentially from information sent by the manufacturer directly to COMPUTERS AND AUTOMATION
C — figure is combined in a total
(D) — acknowledgment is given to DP Focus, Marlboro, Mass., for their help in estimating many of these figures
E — figure estimated by COMPUTERS AND AUTOMATION
(N) — manufacturer refuses to give any figures on number of installations or of orders, and refuses to comment in any way on those numbers stated here
(R) — figures derived all or in part from information released indirectly by the manufacturer, or from reports by other sources likely to be informed
(S) — sale only, and sale (not rental) price is stated
X — no longer in production
\- — information not obtained at press time and/or not released by manufacturer

SUMMARY AS OF OCTOBER 15, 1973

NAME OF MANUFACTURER	NAME OF COMPUTER	DATE OF FIRST INSTALLATION	AVERAGE OR RANGE OF MONTHLY RENTAL $(000)	NUMBER OF INSTALLATIONS In U.S.A.	Outside U.S.A.	In World	NUMBER OF UNFILLED ORDERS
Part 2. United States Manufacturers I-Z							
IBM	305	12/57	3.6	40	15	55	-
White Plains, N.Y.	650	10/67	4.8	50	18	68	-
(N) (D) (Oct. 1973)	1130	2/66	1.5	2580	1227	3807	-
	1401	9/60	5.4	2210	1836	4046	-
	1401-G	5/64	2.3	420	450	870	-
	1401-H	6/67	1.3	180	140	320	-
	1410	11/61	17.0	156	116	272	-
	1440	4/63	4.1	1690	1174	2864	-
	1460	10/63	10.0	194	63	257	-
	1620 I, II	9/60	4.1	285	186	471	-
	1800	1/66	5.1	416	148	564	-
	7010	10/63	26.0	67	17	84	-
	7030	5/61	160.0	4	1	5	-
	704	12/55	32.0	12	1	13	-
	7040	6/63	25.0	35	27	62	-
	7044	6/63	36.5	28	13	41	-
	705	11/55	38.0	18	3	21	-
	7020, 2	3/60	27.0	10	3	13	-
	7074	3/60	35.0	44	26	70	-
	7080	8/61	60.0	13	2	15	-
	7090	11/59	63.5	4	2	6	-
	7094-I	9/62	75.0	10	4	14	-
	7094-II	4/64	83.0	6	4	10	-
	System/3 Model 6	3/71	1.0	8	-	-	-
	System/3 Model 10	1/70	1.1	5	-	-	-
	System/3 Model 15	-	-	-	-	-	-
	System/7	11/71	0.35 and up	15	-	-	-
	360/20	12/65	2.7	7161	6075	13236	1780
	360/25	1/68	5.1	1112	759	1871	1287
	360/30	5/65	10.3	5487	2535	8022	-
	360/40	4/65	19.3	2454	1524	3978	1363
	360/44	7/66	11.8	109	57	166	39
	360/50	8/65	29.1	1135	445	1580	662
	360/65	11/65	57.2	604	144	748	562
	360/67	10/65	133.8	65	6	71	99
	360/75	2/66	66.9	50	17	67	12
	360/85	12/69	150.3	11	1	12	55
	360/90	11/67	-	5	-	-	-
	360/91	-	-	1	-	-	-
	360/190	-	-	13	2	15	-
	360/195	4/71	232.0	-	-	9	48
	370/115	-	-	-	-	-	-
	370/125	4/73	8.2-13.8	1	-	-	-
	370/135	5/72	14.4	13	-	-	-
	370/145	9/71	23.3	2	-	-	-
	370/155	2/71	48.0	2	-	-	-
	370/158	-/73	49.5-85.0	1	-	-	-
	370/165	5/71	98.7	3	-	-	-
	370/168	-/73	93.0-170.0	1	3	-	-
	370/195	6/73	190.0-270.0	-	-	-	-
Interdata	Model 1	12/70	3.7	244	75	319	-
Oceanport, N.J.	Model 3	5/67	13.1	-	-	200	X
(A) (Oct. 1973)	Model 4	8/68	8.5	274	115	389	32
	Model 5	11/70	X	70	20	90	X
	Model 7/16	-/74	-	-	-	-	-
	Model 7/32	-/74	-	-	-	-	-
	Model 15	1/69	20.0	40	24	64	X
	Model 16	5/71	X	1	6	7	X
	Model 18	6/71	X	2	7	9	X
	Model 50/55	5/72	-	75	10	85	115
	Model 70	10/71	-	466	116	582	107
	Model 74	2/73	-	41	8	49	126
	Model 80	10/72	-	15	3	18	20
	Model 85	6/73	-	1	-	-	-

13-00000

NAME OF MANUFACTURER	NAME OF COMPUTER	DATE OF FIRST INSTALLATION	AVERAGE OR RANGE OF MONTHLY RENTAL $(000)	NUMBER OF INSTALLATIONS In U.S.A.	Outside U.S.A.	In World	NUMBER OF UNFILLED ORDERS
Microdata Corp.	Micro 400/10	12/70	0.1-0.5	139	0	139	-
Irvine, Calif.	Micro 800	12/68	0.2-3.0	2927	810	3737	-
(A) (Sept. 1973)	Micro 1600	12/71	0.2-3.0	914	95	1009	-
NCR	304	1/60	X	5	2	7	X
Dayton, Ohio	310	5/61	X	8	0	8	X
(N) (R) (Oct. 1973)	315	5/62	7.0	255	200	455	-
	315 RMC	9/65	9.0	55	35	90	-
	390	5/61	0.7	160	325	485	-
	500	10/65	1.0	1100	1750	2850	-
	251	-	-	1	-	-	-
	Century 50	2/71	1.6	580	0	580	-
	Century 100	9/68	2.6	1175	783	1958	-
	Century 101	12/72	3.7	50	1	51	-
	Century 200	6/69	7.0	575	335	910	-
	Century 300	2/72	21.0	5	5	10	-
Philco	1000	6/63	X	16	-	-	X
Willow Grove, Pa.	200-210,211	10/58	X	16	-	-	X
(N) (Jan. 1969)	2000-212	1/63	X	12	-	-	X
Raytheon Data Systems Co.	250	12/60	X	115	20	135	X
Norwood, Mass.	440	3/64	X	20	-	-	X
(A) (July 1973)	520	10/65	X	26	1	27	X
	703	10/67	12.5	(S) 179	33	212	0
	704	3/70	7.2	(S) 300	100	400	40
	706	5/69	19.0	(S) 75	17	92	1
Standard Computer Corp.	IC 4000	12/68	9.0	9	0	9	2
Los Angeles, Calif.	IC 6000-6000/E	5/67	16.0	3	0	3	-
(A) (June 1972)	IC 7000	8/70	17.0	4	0	4	1
	IC-9000	5/71	400.0	(S) 1	0	1	-
Systems Engineering Laboratories	SYSTEMS 810A/810B	6-66/9-68	1.8/2.6	382	30	412	-
Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.	SYSTEMS 71/72	8-72/9-71	0.9/1.0	19	5	24	-
(A) (Sept. 1973)	SYSTEMS 85/86	7-72/6-70	6.0/10.0	47	3	50	-
Texas Instruments Inc.	960	6/70	X	-	-	-	X
Houston, Tex.	960A	11/71	0.2-2.7	-	-	-	-
(A) (June 1973)	980	5/68	X	-	-	-	X
	980A	8/72	0.3-2.7	-	-	-	-
UNIVAC Div. of Sperry Rand	9200	6/67	1.5	1360	616	1976	-
Blue Bell, Pa.	9300/9380	9/67	3.4	795	675	1470	-
(A) (Aug. 1973)	9400/9480	5/69	7.0	212	228	440	-
	9700	-	-	3	11	14	-
	418 III	6/63	11.0	40	77	117	-
	494	-	-	62	46	108	-
	1106	-	-	61	143	204	-
	1108	9/65	68.0	163	92	255	-
	1110	-	-	11	17	28	-
	I & II	3/51 & 11/57	X	23	-	-	X
	File Computers	8/56	X	13	-	-	X
	LARC	5/60	135.0	2	0	2	-
	1107, UIII, 490/1/2, 418II, 1004/5, 1050, SS80/90	-	X	2063	1442	3505	X
UNIVAC - Series 70	301	2/61	7.0	143	-	-	-
Blue Bell, Pa.	501	6/59	14.0-18.0	17	-	-	-
(A) (Feb. 1973)	601	11/62	14.0-35.0	0	-	-	-
	3301	7/64	17.0-35.0	74	-	-	-
	Spectra 70/15, 25	9/65	4.3	18	-	-	-
	Spectra 70/35	1/67	9.2	95	-	-	-
	Spectra 70/45	11/65	22.5	265	-	-	-
	Spectra 70/46	11/68	33.5	30	-	-	-
	Spectra 70/55	11/66	34.0	10	-	-	-
	Spectra 70/60	11/70	32.0	18	-	-	-
	Spectra 70/61	4/70	42.0	7	-	-	-
	70/2	5/71	16.0	63	-	-	-
	70/3	9/71	25.0	7	-	-	-
	70/6	9/71	25.0	24	-	-	-
	70/7	12/71	35.0	7	-	-	-
	EMR 6020	4/65	5.4	15	1	16	0
	EMR 6040	7/65	6.6	6	0	6	0
	EMR 6050	2/66	9.0	15	2	17	0
	EMR 6070	10/66	15.0	7	8	15	0
	EMR 6130	8/67	5.0	34	13	47	0
	EMR 6135	-	2.6	36	5	41	4
	EMR 6145	-	7.2	-	-	-	8
	EMR 6140	-	-	-	-	-	0
Varian Data Machines	620	11/65	X	-	-	75	X
Newport Beach, Calif.	620i	6/67	X	-	-	1300	X
(A) (Mar. 1973)	R-620i	4/69	-	-	-	80	-
	520/DC, 520i	12/69;10/68	-	-	-	500	150
	620/f	11/70	X	-	-	207	X
	620/L, 620/L-00C	4/71;9/72	-	-	-	740	101
	620/f-100	6/72	-	-	-	100	43
	620/L-100	5/72	-	-	-	200	235
	Varian 73	11/72	-	-	-	40	39
Xerox Data Systems	XDS-92	4/65	1.5	43	4	47	-
El Segundo, Calif.	XDS-910	8/62	2.0	170	10	180	-
(N) (R) (Oct. 1973)	XDS-920	9/62	2.9	120	12	132	-
	XDS-930	6/64	3.4	159	14	173	-
	XDS-940	4/66	14.0	33	3	36	-
	XDS-9300	11/64	8.5	25-30	4	29-34	-
	XDS-530	8/73	7.6	-	-	-	-
	Sigma 2	12/66	1.8	163	36	199	-
	Sigma 3	12/69	2.0	21	1	22	-
	Sigma 5	8/67	6.0	32	14	46	-
	Sigma 6	6/70	12.0	3	-	-	-
	Sigma 7	12/66	12.0	31	7	38	-
	Sigma 8	2/72	-	5	-	-	-
	Sigma 9	-	35.0	7	-	-	-

13-00000

CALENDAR OF COMING EVENTS

Nov. 28-30, 1973: 1st Annual Systems Engineering Conference, Statler-Hilton Hotel, New York, N.Y. / contact: Technical Services, AIIE, 25 Technology Park/Atlanta, Norcross, GA 30071

Dec. 4-5, 1973: 1973 Vehicular Technology Conference, Sheraton-Cleveland, Cleveland, Ohio / contact: Robert Wylie, Motorola Communications, Inc., 12955 Snow Rd., Cleveland, OH 44130

Dec. 6-8, 1973: National Symposium on Computer Applications in the Juvenile Justice System, Marriott Motor Hotel, Atlanta, Ga. / contact: Lawrence A. Boxerman, Project Dir., National Council of Juvenile Court Judges, Univ. of Nevada, Box 8000, Reno, NV 89507

Dec. 9-11, 1973: Computer Architecture, Flagler Inn & Reitz Union, Gainesville, Fla. / contact: G. Jack Lipovski, 229 Larsen Hall, Univ. of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32601

Jan. 16-18, 1974: 3rd Annual AIIE-MHI Seminar, Marriott Motor Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa. / contact: Technical Services, AIIE, 25 Technology Park/Atlanta, Norcross, GA 30071

Jan. 16-19, 1974: Internepcon/Japan '74, Harumi Convention Center, Tokyo, Japan / contact: Industrial & Scientific Conf. Mgmt., Inc., 222 W. Adams St., Chicago, IL 60606

Feb. 12-14, 1974: Computer Science Conference, Detroit Hilton, Detroit, Mich. / contact: Seymour J. Wolfson, Computer Science Section, Wayne State Univ., Detroit, MI 48202

Feb. 13-15, 1974: International Solid State Circuits Conference, Univ. of Penna., Marriott Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa. / contact: Virgil Johannes, Bell Labs., Room 3E331, Holmdel, NJ 07733

Feb. 19-22, 1974: 3rd Annual National Communications Week Convention, Chase-Park Plaza Hotel, St. Louis, Mo. / contact: David C. Brotemarkle, Communications Systems Management Assoc., 1102 West St., Suite 1003, Wilmington, DE 19801

Feb. 26-28, 1974: Computer Conference (COMPCON), Jack Tar Hotel, San Francisco, Calif. / contact: Jack Kuehler, IBM Corp., P 35, Bldg. 025, Monterey & Cottle Rds., San Jose, CA 95114

Mar. 25-29, 1974: IEEE International Convention (INTERCON), Coliseum & Statler Hilton Hotel, New York, N.Y. / contact: J. H. Schumacher, IEEE, 345 E. 47th St., New York, NY 10017

April 3, 1974: Minicomputers — Trends and Applications, Nat'l Bureau of Standards, Gaithersburg, Md. / contact: Harry Hayman, 738 Whitaker Ter., Silver Spring, MD 20901

April 8-11, 1974: Computer Aided Design, Int'l Conference & Exhibition, Univ. of Southampton, Southampton, England / contact: Inst. of Civil Engrs., Great George St., Westminster, London SW1, England

April 9-11, 1974: Optical Computing Symposium, Zurich, Switzerland / contact: Samuel Horvitz, Box 274, Waterford, CT 06385

April 21-24, 1974: International Circuits & Systems Symposium, Sir Francis Drake Hotel, San Francisco, Calif. / contact: L. O. Chua, Dept. of EE, Univ. of Calif., Berkeley, CA 94720

April 21-24, 1974: 1974 Annual Assoc. for Systems Management Conf., Dallas Convention Center, Dallas, Tex. / contact: R. B. McCaffrey, ASM, 24587 Bagley Rd., Cleveland, OH 44138

May 5-8, 1974: Offshore Technology Conference, Astrohall, Houston, Tex. / contact: Offshore Tech. Conf., 6200 N. Central Expressway, Dallas, TX 75206

May 6-10, 1974: 1974 National Computer Conference & Exposition, McCormick Place, Chicago, Ill. / contact: Dr. Stephen S. Yau, Computer Sciences Dept., Northwestern University, Evanston, IL 60201

May 13-17, 1974: European Computing Congress (EUROCOMP), Brunel Univ., Uxbridge, Middlesex, England / contact: Online, Brunel Univ., Uxbridge, Middlesex, England

May 13-17, 1974: International Instruments, Electronic and Automation Exhibition, Olympia, London, England / contact: Industrial Exhibitions Ltd., Commonwealth House, New Oxford St., London, WC1A 1PB, England

June 24-26, 1974: Design Automation Workshop, Brown Palace Hotel, Denver, Colo. / contact: ACM, 1133 Ave. of the Americas, New York, NY 10036

June 25-28, 1974: 1974 Annual International Conference & Business Exposition, Minneapolis, Minn. / contact: Data Processing Management Assoc., 505 Busse Highway, Park Ridge, IL 60068

July 15-19, 1974: 1974 Conference on Frontiers in Education, City University, London, England / contact: Conf. Dept., Institution of Electrical Engineers, Savoy Place, London, England WC2R 0BL

July 23-26, 1974: Circuit Theory & Design, IEE, London, England / contact: IEE, Savoy Pl., London WC2R 0BL, England

Aug. 5-10, 1974: IFIP Congress 74, St. Erik's Fairgrounds, Stockholm, Sweden / contact: U.S. Committee for IFIP Congress 74, Box 426, New Canaan, CT 06840

Aug. 5-10, 1974: Medinfo 74, St. Erik's Fairgrounds, Stockholm, Sweden / contact: Frank E. Heart, Bolt Beranek and Newman, Inc., 50 Moulton St., Cambridge, MA 02138

Aug. 21-23, 1974: Engineering in the Ocean Environment International Conf., Nova Scotian Hotel, Halifax, Nova Scotia / contact: O. K. Gashus, EE Dept., Nova Scotia Tech. Coll., POB 100, Halifax, N.S., Canada

ADVERTISING INDEX

Following is the index of advertisements. Each item contains: product / name and address of the advertiser / name of the agency, if any / page number where the advertisement appears.

13-00000

C.? .11 ⊃ (-9 ')- 33

WILL YOU HELP?

Yes, *you*. It may come as a surprise that you'd be asked . . . but as a reader of *Computers & Automation* you are in a unique position to help us.

NAMES . . . people, institutions, companies who should be interested in 1) the computer industry and/or 2) seeking truth in information are very much needed to join you as readers of *C&A*.

Will you tell us who they are? And perhaps even more, will you let us use your name in writing to them? But with or without your name (we'll only use it if you grant permission) we need to know those *you* think might be interested in also reading *C&A*.

******** *reprint from*
computers and automation

Science and the Advanced Society, by C. P. Snow, Ministry of Technology, London, England (April 1966)
The Information Revolution and the Bill of Rights, by Dr. Jerome B. Wiesner, M.I.T. (May 1971)
Employment, Education, and the Industrial System, by Prof. John Kenneth Galbraith, Harvard Univ. (Aug. 1965)
Computers and the Consumer, by Ralph Nader, Washington, D.C. (Oct. 1970)

Please give us their names and addresses on the form below or add another sheet of paper. Trim out the card with scissors and drop it in the mail. We'll gladly pay the postage to learn of possible new friends. And many thanks for your help! As a token of our appreciation we'll send you our ****Reprint.

P.S. If you like you may mail your list separately to:
R. A. Sykes, Circulation Mgr.
Computers & Automation & People
815 Washington Street
Newtonville, MA 02160

cut here and tuck in flap

TO: R. A. Sykes, Circulation Mgr.
Computers & Automation & People

I suggest you send information on C&A to . . . (attach list if you like)

(1) Name ____________________
Address ____________________
City __________ State ________ ZIP ______

(2) Name ____________________
Address ____________________
City __________ State ________ ZIP ______

May we use your name? ☐ YES ☐ NO

Please give us your name and address on the form below so we can send you your ****Reprint. Just cross out the subscription request — unless you also want to enter your new or renewal order.

cut here

cut here

cut here

Fold here — do not cut

FIRST CLASS
PERMIT NO. 33531
BOSTON, MASS.

BUSINESS REPLY MAIL

No postage stamp necessary if mailed in the United States

POSTAGE WILL BE PAID BY BERKELEY ENTERPRISES, INC.

COMPUTERS AND AUTOMATION
AND PEOPLE
815 Washington Street
Newtonville, MA 02160

B — staple or glue to A

cut here

bend here and fold

YES, start my subscription to
COMPUTERS AND AUTOMATION AND PEOPLE
according to the instructions checked below.

One Year (Including the Computer Directory and Buyers' Guide — 13 issues) U.S. only. ☐ $23.50

One Year (excluding the Computer Directory and Buyers' Guide — 12 issues) U.S. only. ☐ $11.50

Name: ____________________ Title: ________
Organization: ____________________
Address: ____________________
City: __________ State: ________ Zip: ______
Country if not U.S.: ____________________
Signature: ____________________ P.O. No.. ______

☐ Payment enclosed ☐ Renewal
☐ Bill me ☐ New subscription

To SPEED the processing of your order, please check the one best descriptor in each of the two categories below. (This information will be used for statistical purposes only.)

BUSINESS TYPE

01—Computer Manufacturer
02—Aerospace · Aircraft Manufacturer
03—Other Manufacturing
04—Raw Materials Processing; (chemical, primary metal, petroleum, food, etc.)
05—Mining and Construction
06—Computing & Consulting
07—Finance, Insurance, Publ., and Service Organizations
08—Transportation Companies
09—Public Utilities
10—Research
11—Wholesale, Retail, Sales, and Marketing Firms
12—Educational; (College, University, or School)
13 — Government and Military

JOB FUNCTION

1—Technical Management; (computer installation management, program management, or engineering mgmt.)
2—Computer Center Personnel; (methods & procedure analysts, and operators)
3—Programming Personnel; (systems, application & research programmers)
4—Professional: (systems analysts, mathematicians, operations researchers, and professors)
5—General Management Executives; (corporate officers, owners, and partners)
6—Engineering Personnel; (systems engineers, research & development engineers)
7—Research Personnel
8—Students
9—Library Subscription

A — staple or glue to B

cut here

"It's the first lie detector that can be used on a dead man. It works on tapes and other voice recordings"

by George O'Toole

Assassination Tapes

The rulers of the state are the only ones who should have the privilege of lying, either at home or abroad; they may be allowed to lie for the good of the state.
—Plato: *The Republic*, Book Three

It's a little frightening. The machine can listen to what you're saying and tell, with a high degree of reliability, whether or not you are lying. It's called the Psychological Stress Evaluator, and it is, in effect, a lie detector. Unlike the polygraph, it needs no physical connection to the subject; therefore it can be used without his knowledge. It works from recordings of his voice, so anything on tape, sound track or phonograph record is fair game for the machine. It is the first lie detector that can be used on a dead man.

Early this year, one of these instruments came into my hands. I resolved to use it to probe one of the darkest mysteries of recent history, the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. I set about collecting every recording I could lay my hands on of anyone who had any direct knowledge of the affair. Soon I had compiled the tape-recorded testimony of twenty-two persons—eyewitnesses, Dallas policemen, the pathologist who conducted the autopsy, members and staff of the Warren Commission, Jim Garrison, Clay Shaw, and even Earl Warren.

I ran the tapes through the PSE systematically, taking each controversial point in turn. Did the rifle which belonged to Lee Harvey Oswald kill President Kennedy? Was Oswald the killer? Were others involved? What of those mysterious autopsy photographs which the Warren Commission never saw—do they support the Commission's lone-gunman, single-bullet theory? And what about the Warren Commission itself? Did its members conspire to cover up the truth?

Slowly a picture emerged. It is blurred, and it is not the picture I expected. Not all the details are there, but I guarantee this: you may believe the lone-gunman theory of the Warren Report, or you may believe the government-conspiracy theory of Mark Lane, Jim Garrison and others, but either way you are wrong.

The PSE is not a crystal ball. It was invented as an interrogation aid, a function it performs well. To my knowledge, this was the first instance of its use as a tool for historical research. To understand what I did with the PSE, one should know something about the device itself.

I first heard of the Psychological Stress Evaluator last year, when I met two of its inventors, Allan D. Bell, Jr., and Charles R. McQuiston. Bell and McQuiston, both former lieutenant colonels, retired from Army Intelligence several years ago to form a company called Dektor Counterintelligence and Security, Inc. It was a logical second career for the two men. Both are experts in the technology of espionage. Either one could pick the lock on your front door in less time than it takes you to find your key. Colonel Bell wears a Black Belt in karate, is an accomplished swordsman and small-arms expert, and has a dozen inventions to his credit, from anti-bugging devices to a miniaturized microdot camera. Colonel McQuiston is one of the foremost polygraph experts in the U.S., a specialist in radio and audio surveillance, and a qualified locksmith.

13-00000

·The PSE grew from an effort to improve ᵊ polygraph. Standard polygraphs ›asure four variables. pulse blood presre, respiration and perspiration. Some ›o measure additional physiological variles. The more variables measured, the ›re reliable the polygraph.

Bell and McQuiston discovered that the quencies composing the human voice › not fixed; they shift very slightly from ›ht to fourteen times every second. But ›en the speaker is under stress, this nor›l frequency modulation disappears. ›hat remains are the pure component freencies of the voice. And a strong indica›n that the speaker is lying.

The two men developed a device to tect this phenomenon and planned to use ›as an additional "channel" on the poly›aph. Th[illegible]ey discovered that the new ›riable was so reliable and accurate a ›asure of psychological stress there was ›lly no need to measure the other poly›aph variables.

Freed from the necessity of strapping the ›bject into a chair, stretching a pneumo›aphic tube across his chest, gluing elec›des to his palms and clamping his arm ›h a blood-pressure cuff, the PSE proved be much more versatile than the poly›aph. Because it can work from a tele›one or tape recorder, the PSE can be ›ed without the knowledge or even the ›ysical presence of the subject.

I asked Colonel Bell to tell me about some the things the PSE was being used for, ›pecially cases in which a conventional ›lygraph couldn't be used. He mentioned ›t the police in Howard County, Maryland, ›ve been using the PSE for two years; they ›ve had great success in establishing the ›nocence of suspects who were afraid to ›bmit to a polygraph examination because that machine's forbidding aspect.

Bell went on to describe some of his ›vention's other uses, actual or potential. ›ktor and the Federal government are ex›ring its use as a defense against skyjack› and telephoned bomb threats, and as ›neans of speeding up customs inspec›ns. Some doctors and psychiatrists are ›ing PSEs to study patients' physical and ›ntal stress. The National Committee to ›vestigate Aerial Phenomena, a private ›oup that investigates UFO reports, is ›w using the PSE to interview witnesses UFO sightings.

I asked Bell if he would lend me a PSE ›experiment with, in order to write a piece ›out the device. He agreed, with two con›ions. First, I must take Dektor's three-day ›urse in operating the instrument; second, ›er using the PSE, I must review my ›erpretation of its output with his staff, in interest of accuracy. This seemed rea›nable, so I agreed.

The course was held in the meeting room a Holiday Inn in Falls Church, Virginia. › eight other students were employees customers who had purchased the ›vice. These included a private detective ›ency in Pennsylvania, a New York chain store, and the security service of an East African country. The instructor was Mike Kradz, a criminologist and retired police officer. Kradz projects the tough-cop image, but he is a living rebuttal to the Polish joke. There is nothing about forensic science, from fingerprints to polygraphy, on which the man is not an expert.

The first morning of the course was devoted to the physical operation of the PSE. The device is used in conjunction with a Uher tape recorder, which has four speeds and can be manually wound back to locate a particular point on the tape. The testimony to be evaluated is recorded at a tape speed of 7½ inches per second, then played back and stopped at the beginning of the utterance in question. The recorder is slowed to 15/16 inches per second and played. The sound, no longer recognizable as a human voice, is a long, low rumble.

The PSE itself is built into an attaché case. The case opens to reveal a chart drive, similar to an electrocardiograph, and a number of buttons and knobs. A single cable connects the PSE to the tape recorder.

As the tape recorder reels slowly turn, and a rumble issues from its speaker, the PSE stylus dances back and forth across the moving chart paper, leaving behind a ragged trail. Then the recorder is stopped, the chart paper is stopped, and that's all there is to it. The result is a strip of paper with a squiggly line. The rest is up to the human eye and brain.

On the afternoon of the first day, Kradz showed us what to look for. The unstressed voice looks like an untrimmed hedge, with stalks of different heights sticking up (and down) at irregular intervals. But add some stress, and that hedge begins to look trimmed. The greater the stress, the smoother the shape. If the subject was experiencing the hard stress which accompanies deception, the over-all outline of the figure tends to take on a rectangular shape, a concertina as seen by the player. Kradz showed slide after slide of charts made during actual police interrogations. He told us the background of each case and pointed out the tell-tale signs of deception, whenever they were present.

> “The more I read, the more I doubted the official account of what happened that day in Dallas”

That night each student took a PSE back to his room to practice operating it. Some coordination must be learned to become facile in handling the recorder and the PSE, but clearly the difficult part of the course would be learning how to read and interpret the charts.

The next day we learned the theory of polygraph interrogation, which applies to the PSE. There is, first of all, the matter of the "outside issue."

Most people, Kradz pointed out, have some sort of deep secret they don't want known. When faced with a polygraph examination, a person may be more concerned that this outside issue may come to light than he is about the actual substance of the interrogation. This can produce irrelevant stress in some of his answers, and mislead the examiner. Therefore it is is necessary for the examiner to interview the subject before the examination, go over all of the questions he intends to ask, and assure the subject he will ask only these questions.

I had reason to remember this later, when I ran my first real interrogation tape.

The interrogation always includes the question, "Are you afraid that I will ask you about something we have not discussed?" A negative answer with no sign of stress eliminates the outside-issue problem. Also, the examiner always asks some innocuous questions, such as, "Do you like the color blue?" in order to observe the subject's general state of tension. And there is always one "red-herring" question.

The red herring is used to identify the "guilt complex responder." Such a person shows stress when he responds to any accusatory question. The examiner may ask, "Did you steal the watch?" when it is money, not a watch, that is missing. A stressed denial will alert the examiner, who carefully compares this response to the stress produced by questions about the missing money.

That night the class was given tapes of real police interrogations. In most cases, Kradz was the examiner; and in every case, he knew the background and resolution of the matter. One case I was assigned concerned a young man accused of stealing money from his father's store. Kradz started by asking the "outside-issue" question. No, the young man replied, he was not afraid Kradz would ask him a question they hadn't discussed. Then the following exchange took place:

"Do you live in Howard County?"
"Yes."
"Do you suspect someone of having taken the money?"
"No."
"Are you wearing a white shirt?"
"Yes."
"Do you know who took the money?"
"No."
"Are you wearing a ring?"
"Yes."
"Did you take the money?"
"No."

There were a few red-herring questions to check for the guilt complex response. The questions about wearing a white shirt and a ring and living in Howard County had been included to measure the background stress elicited by irrelevant issues.

I ran the tape and charted it on the PSE. All but two of his responses were unstressed. The question about suspecting

͵.took the money produced enough ɜss to indicate deception. The other ʝstion which produced stress was, "Are Wearing a ring?" In fact, his yes to that ; accompanied by such stress as I had ɪn only once or twice in the class slides. 'he next morning Kradz called on me. l the suspect take the money, he asked. ɪid I didn't think so. Kradz nodded. Did suspect who took the money? Yes, I ught he did. Very good, said Kradz. Did ɔtice anything else about the interroga- ı? Well, yes, there was this business ɔut the ring. Perhaps the suspect had ɪen it. Kradz smiled. No, the kid hadn't en the ring, but he was gay. He had ɪhanged rings with another guy. Nobody

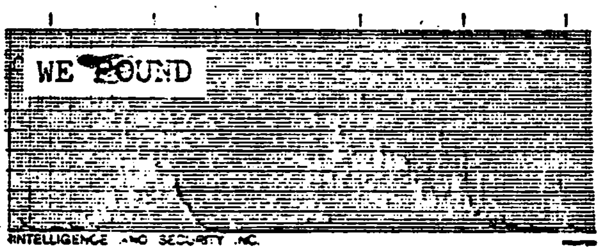
that the speaker had told the truth. However, since interrogation with a PSE seemed to require such an elaborate and structured situation, I wondered if it could be used the way I had hoped, as a tool for historical research.

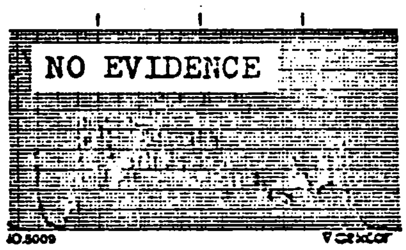
During the lunch break I took Kradz aside and asked him. Could the PSE be used outside interrogations, where the speaker was telling what may or may not have happened? Yes, he said, the PSE could be used for that. Where there was no stress, I could be confident that the speaker was telling the truth. However, when I did find stress, I had to be very careful about reaching conclusions about its cause; it could result from something other than deception. But if I

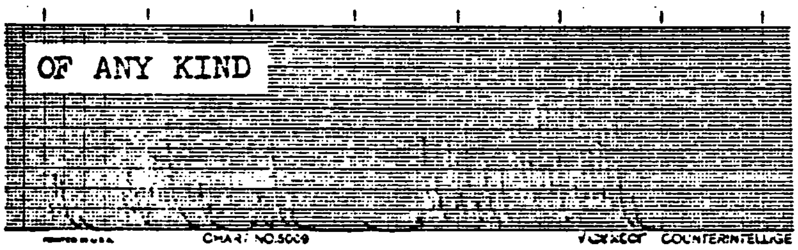
I hoped that Jim Garrison would prove that he had solved the mystery. He didn't. Time passed, public interest waned, and the details of the controversy dimmed in my mind, leaving only a dull residue of doubt. I had despaired of ever learning the truth. Now I knew what to do with the PSE.

It was all there: the statements made before television cameras by eyewitnesses, policemen, medical examiners, members of the Warren Commission. Somewhere in a network-television vault were the sound tracks, with the tiny, inaudible variations in voice frequency that could settle once and for all the question, "Did Oswald, acting alone, shoot and kill John F. Kennedy?"

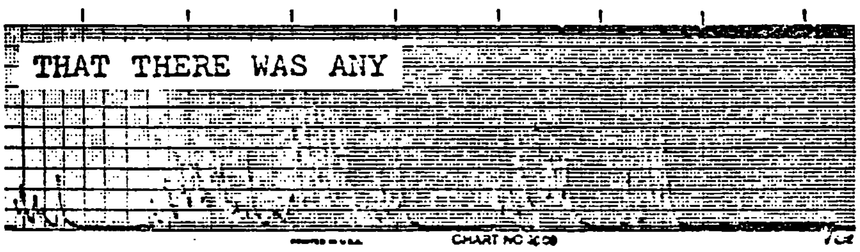
My immediate problem was getting

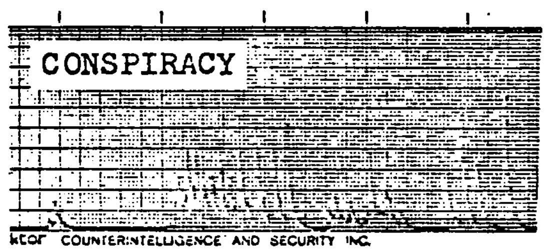






Voice prints by the Psychological Stress Evaluator of former chief justice Earl Warren in May, 1972 indicating hard stress on the words "no evidence."





ɪw about it. The kid didn't really expect ɔe asked about it, because Kradz had ɪe over all the questions with him. Still, ɜn the ring was mentioned, he panicked. ly the third day of the course, I had begun ʝive some thought to what I might do ı the PSE. I was particularly interested ɪe fact that the device works from a tape ording. Sound-recording technology is ɪost a century old (Edison invented the ɔnograph in 1877), and an enormous ɔunt of history is stored on phonograph ords, sound tracks, and tape and wire ordings. I thought how many press con- ɜnces, interviews and public pronounce- ɪts are stored away in the film and tape hives of the world, and how many ques- ɪs could be settled if we knew for certain

found a stress pattern in the testimony of several witnesses to the same event, I would very probably have uncovered deception.

Encouraged, I reviewed the list of recent mysteries. Watergate was, of course, the first to come to mind. The ITT affair was also of recent interest. The Kent State incident had never been fully cleared up. But one subject seemed to loom above all the rest—the assassination of John F. Kennedy.

Like many others, I have found it difficult to believe the Warren Report. When Mark Lane's book came out, I read it carefully. I read much of the other criticism of the Warren Commission's findings. The more I read, the more I doubted the official account of what happened that day in Dallas. I waited for the real story to emerge. It didn't.

access to the recordings. I was certain the television networks would have them, but I wasn't sure exactly what to ask for. There must be thousands of hours of sound recordings relating to the assassination. Where, among all this talk, was the critical testimony?

I started digging and soon discovered the existence of a group called the National Committee to Investigate Assassinations, located in Washington, D.C. I called the number listed in the telephone directory and was soon speaking to Bob Smith, the Committee's Research Director. I told Smith that I was a writer and wanted to do a piece on the John F. Kennedy assassination. I asked him for an interview, and he agreed.

We met in the offices of Bernard Fenster-

ssassination Tapes

[CONT]INUED FROM PAGE 4?

ld, a successful criminal lawyer and [dir]ector of the Committee, in a modern [offi]ce building a few blocks from the White [Ho]use. Fensterwald is a small, dapper man [wit]h a thin beard. Smith is a lean, intense [ch]ain smoker. Both men appeared to be [in] their forties.

"Before we begin," I said, "I think I should [me]ntion that I used to work for the CIA."

[I] have run across it often, the theory that [the] CIA killed Kennedy. It seems absurd [to] me, and I don't believe it. I worked there three years and never saw or heard any[thi]ng suggesting the Agency was involved [in] the assassination. I never met anyone [the]re I thought capable of doing it. Still, [I h]ave learned through bitter experience of [the] suspicion which attaches to former in[tel]ligence officers. Epidemics of paranoia [ten]d to accompany us through life. I thought [I'd] better get that issue out of the way.

Smith and Fensterwald exchanged [gla]nces and smiled. Fensterwald told me [tha]t they did not necessarily believe the CIA [as]sassin theory, and they certainly didn't [mi]nd talking to a former Agency employee.

Relieved, I began to outline my project. [I a]sked if they had heard of the PSE. Both [me]n were dimly aware of it. I described [the] device and started to detail the way it [co]uld be used as a research tool. They im[me]diately understood what I was proposing [an]d were tremendously enthusiastic. Yes, [the]y said, there were many key statements [on] tape somewhere, and they would be glad [to] compile specific references for me. [Fu]rthermore, they could, in some cases, [pro]vide me with the tape. They said they [wo]uld be in contact when they had some[thi]ng for me.

While I was waiting, I experimented with [the] PSE. I telephoned a friend and told him [ab]out the device. I asked if he was willing [to] play a little game to test it out, and he [ag]reed. He picked a number between one [an]d ten. I asked him, "Is the number one?" [Is] the number two?" and so on, and he [an]swered no each time. I recorded his [re]sponses, ran them through the PSE and [ca]lled him back. The number he picked, [I t]old him, was five.

He was dumbfounded. He had not heard [of] the PSE and had thought I might be con[du]cting some elaborate joke at his expense. [Bu]t when I called back and correctly iden[tifi]ed the number he had picked, he realized [I w]as serious. And he was shocked.

I played the same game several times [wi]th others and did not always have similar [su]ccess. With Bernard Fensterwald, I was [ab]le only to narrow the answer down to two [nu]mbers, one of which turned out to be correct. With others I have been completely unable to identify the right number. The problem with this game is that the player knows that it is just that. He knows that I know he is lying, it is a socially acceptable situation and there is nothing at stake. The stress which accompanies real deception is not always present.

I obtained a tape recording from CBS News of a portion of a *Sixty Minutes* program in which Mike Wallace interviewed Clifford Irving. The interview took place during the height of the controversy, while Irving was still claiming to have gotten Howard Hughes' life story through a series of interviews with the billionaire. It was a consummate job of lying, embellished with such convincing details as Irving's disagreement with his colleague Susskind about whether Hughes kept his organic prunes in a paper or a plastic bag. *Sixty Minutes* re-ran the segment after Irving's confession because the man's sheer virtuosity as a prevaricator was amazing. I was interested in the interview for a different reason: at the height of the controversy, Irving had been given a polygraph examination and had passed it. I wanted to see if the man who had beaten the conventional lie detector could also beat the PSE.

I selected a point in the interview at which Mike Wallace suggested that Irving had not interviewed Howard Hughes, but had happened on some transcripts of Hughes' statements. Irving asked how he could have happened on them. Wallace rejoined, "Where *did* you happen on those transcripts?" Irving replied, "I got the transcripts from Howard Hughes." I charted this statement on the PSE.

It was a perfect example of total stress, horizontally blocked, with the smooth, "trimmed-hedge" wave form. Clifford Irving was a master liar, and he had beaten the polygraph, but he would have been caught by the PSE.

A few days after our first meeting, I received a call from Bob Smith. He had turned up a few things for me. I visited him at the Committee's office in downtown Washington. He gave me a tape recording and a typewritten transcript. The recording was the Louis Lomax television program of Sunday, October 16, 1966. Wesley Liebler, a member of the Warren Commission's staff, was the guest. The transcript was of a CBS News television program entitled *The Warren Report*, which had been broadcast in four one-hour segments on June 25, 26, 27 and 28, 1967.

I examined the transcript. The programs had been narrated by Walter Cronkite and other CBS newsmen. They reviewed every major point of controversy that had been raised by the critics of the Warren Report, interviewing eyewitnesses, Dallas policemen, medical examiners, ballistic specialists and many others who had some inside knowledge of the assassination of John F. Kennedy. For what I had in mind, it was a gold mine. I telephoned CBS and learned that I could get a copy of the program's soundtrack if I would pay for the dubbing charges. I told them to go ahead.

Next I played the Lomax-Liebler tape. Apparently Mark Lane had been on an earlier Lomax program, and now Liebler was on to rebut him. I didn't need the PSE to know that Liebler was stressed. He seemed very agitated, and his breathing audibly indicated his tension. He was angry about the things Lane had said, the questions Lomax was asking him, and the reaction of the studio audience. Given his highly emotional state, he did not seem a very promising subject for the PSE. Nonetheless, I decided to give it a try.

Charting a tape with the PSE is a long and tedious process, and it was impractical to chart the entire program. I ran some of Liebler's statements which were not in dispute and discovered, as I had expected, a great deal of stress. He was pretty charged up.

Most of the exchange between Liebler, Lomax and the audience was argumentative and did not deal with specific factual points. I found two key statements by Liebler, though, and I charted them.

The first statement, in response to a question by Lomax, was, "I have no doubt about the conclusions of the [Warren] Report." Plenty of stress was evident, but not much more than in other statements.

The second statement related to those Warren Commission documents which were not included in the Report—they were locked up in the National Archives. Lomax asked Liebler if there was anything in the documents which would alter Liebler's opinion. Taken literally, it was a strange question, since Liebler had seen the documents and, if they would alter his opinion, they would already have done so. Lomax probably meant to ask if the documents would conflict with the conclusions of the Warren Report. Whatever Liebler thought the question meant, he answered quickly, "Oh, none, none at all." The PSE showed much more stress here than during any of Liebler's other statements.

It was all pretty confused and fuzzy, and it didn't tell me more than I'd already known: Wesley Liebler was pretty upset when he appeared on the Louis Lomax program. I hoped that the CBS tapes would yield more enlightening results.

I finally received a call from CBS's Washington office saying the tapes had arrived. I broke a few traffic laws getting there to pick up the tapes and returning to my apartment. I had already selected the points I wanted to check from the transcript of the program. I mounted the first tape on the recorder, ran it down to the first point of interest, and turned on the PSE.

For the next three days and nights, I ran charts. When I finished, I had a splitting headache, my kitchen floor was ankle deep in chart paper, but I had a much clearer idea of what did and did not happen that day in Dallas.

Before I describe my results, I feel that I must offer the reader a few comments and

. . ation.

. Although the PSE is a well-established ... it has not been validated ... for ... torical research. Even though ... familiar with the machine believe it can ... in this way, my project the first ... to do so.

It is easier to demonstrate with the PSE ... a speaker is telling the truth than to ... he is lying. Stress can be caused by ... other than deception; but the absence of stress is an extremely reliable ... cation of truthfulness. Of course, the ... ence of stress does not prove that a ... ement is true, only that the speaker ... eves it to be true.

. Although I found a great deal of stress ... testimony of ... assassination tapes. ... o single instance can I say that the individual was lying. I point this out not only ... protect myself from libel suits but because I am not morally certain any one individual was[illegible]ing the truth.

Nonetheless, stress in the testimony ... many witnesses to the same event makes ... mathematical probability overwhelming ... at least some of them were lying.

... hese points could not be better illus... ed than they were by the Jim Gar... n–Clay Shaw Affair.

... arrison, it may be recalled, was the New ... eans District Attorney who, in 1967, ... med to have solved the Kennedy assas... ation. He presented an elaborate case ... inst a local businessman, Clay Shaw, ... others, as members of an assassination ... spiracy. In one of the hour-long pro... ms, CBS interviewed Garrison, Shaw, ... two other people involved in Garrison's ... gations.

... his interview, Garrison was hostile and ... not make many firm, factual statements ... uld test with the PSE. However, he did ... "There's no question about it [that he ... w how the assassination had been car... out] . . . we know the key individuals ... lved . . . there is no question about the ... [the conspirators] were there [in Dealy ... za]." The PSE showed good to hard ... ss on each of these statements. I also ... a noncontroversial statement of Gar... n's as a control: "Oswald was not killed ... e [at the movie theater where he was ... sted]," and found no stress. Garrison's ... ements about his case against Clay ... w strongly indicated deception.

... ext I ran some statements by Clay Shaw ... ying his involvement in such a conspir... and denying ever knowing or meeting ... Harvey Oswald. I also ran a control ... ement. Shaw turned out to be heavily ... ssed throughout.

... his was not particularly surprising. The ... had been accused of conspiring to ... der the President of the United States ... was being interviewed about it before ... vision cameras. He would have to have ... n a pretty cool customer not to show ... t of stress, even if he were telling the ... plete truth.

... inding that both Garrison and Shaw ... wed stress was not an encouraging development. Of course, *both* men could be lying. Garrison might have found some valid evidence linking Shaw to the assassination and then, in the time-honored tradition of prosecutors, invented the rest of his case. But Shaw's stress could easily be the result of his predicament, and Garrison's might also be the result of some outside issue. The situation was ambiguous.

I ran the testimony of Lee Odom. Odom, a Dallas businessman, was attempting to explain the mysterious coincidence of the post office box numbers. It seems that the Dallas post office box number 11906 appeared in the notebooks of both Clay Shaw and Lee Harvey Oswald. In his testimony, Odom stated that he could not account for the number appearing in Oswald's notebook; he knew how it got into Shaw's. It was Odom's box number, and he had given it to Shaw, whom he'd met by chance on a business trip to New Orleans. The PSE showed hard stress during his statement. No unrelated control statement was available for me to run for comparison.

This didn't really clear things up. There were several obvious alternative explanations for Odom's stress. For example, there had been a number of rather unsavory allegations in the press about Clay Shaw, unrelated to the Garrison charges. Odom may have felt extremely uncomfortable about linking himself to this man in any way. The coincidence of the box numbers seemed very suspicious, but Bob Smith of the Committee had pointed out to me that both Shaw's and Oswald's notebooks were filled with numbers, so the chance of such a coincidence was not that remote.

> Deception is not proved by stress, but given enough witnesses' testimony, the PSE is able to arrive at the truth

At this point I began to wonder if the television camera was the "outside issue" in every case. Perhaps just being on television will so thoroughly rattle the average person that, lying or not, he is going to show stress on the PSE. I checked this out by recording and charting a number of people on television programs—public officials, men in the street, even witnesses to a particularly gruesome accident. There was occasional stress, but it never reached the high level I was finding in the assassination tapes.

I also recalled something else which put my mind to rest on this point: the PSE had been used to analyze the statements of contestants on the television program *To Tell The Truth*, and identified "the real Mr. So-and-so" with an accuracy of better than 94 percent. The problem obviously was not the television camera.

I ran the testimony of William Gurvich on the PSE. Gurvich had been Garrison's chief aide in the investigation of Clay Shaw until he resigned, charging Garrison with wrongdoing. He said, "The truth as I see it is that Mr. Shaw should never have been arrested." He was asked if Garrison had known of certain illegal and unethical methods Gurvich had alleged were being used by Garrison's staff. He answered, "Yeah, of course he did. He ordered it." There was no stress in Mr. Gurvich's statements. The PSE showed that he believed what he was saying.

Obviously I did not have enough testimony from a large enough number of witnesses to create a detailed picture of the Garrison–Shaw affair, but it seems probable that, at the very least, Garrison did not have much of a case against Shaw (a view later held by a New Orleans jury) and likely that Shaw was completely innocent of complicity in the assassination. The lesson of this episode is twofold. First, stress in any one person's testimony does not prove deception. Second, given enough testimony by different witnesses, the PSE can arrive at the truth.

The first person I ran on the PSE who had any direct knowledge of the assassination was Oswald's widow, Marina. Unfortunately, only one of her statements was on the CBS tapes—that Oswald had owned a rifle. The PSE said she was telling the truth.

The rifle had been one of the major points of controversy raised by critics of the Warren Report. The debate centered on two points: whether the Mannlicher–Carcano alleged to have belonged to Oswald was the rifle found by the Dallas police in the Texas School Book Depository, and whether that particular gun could have been the murder weapon.

On the tapes, Darrell C. Tomlinson, an employee of Parkland Hospital, testified that he had found a rifle bullet on a stretcher which he believed had carried Governor Connally. There was no stress in his statement. The PSE said he was telling the truth.

Dr. Joseph D. Nicol, Superintendent of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation for the State of Illinois, ran ballistic tests on bullet fragments found in the presidential limousine, and on the intact bullet found by Tomlinson. Nicol testified that both the intact bullet and the bullet fragments had been fired by the Mannlicher–Carcano. He, too, was apparently telling the truth.

Deputy Constable Seymour Weitzman of the Dallas police claimed that he found Oswald's Mannlicher–Carcano on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository. However, on the day of the assassination, he had told the press that the rifle he'd found was a German Mauser. The following day he signed an affidavit to that effect. But on the CBS tapes he testified that he had been mistaken about that point, that it had really

ɜën Oswald's rifle. The PSE showed considerable stress in his statements.

Patrolman Gerald L. Hill testified that he und three spent bullet hulls on the floor eneath the window from which the fatal iots allegedly were fired. The PSE showed ırd stress in his statements.

The rifle was one of the principal points sed by the Warren Commission to link swald to the assassination. The PSE subantiated the testimony that Oswald owned rifle and that the evidence supplied to ballistics expert indicated this rifle was e murder weapon. However, the PSE did ɔt substantiate the controversial claims of allas police regarding the discovery of is evidence.

The hospital employee was apparently lling the truth when he recounted finding e bullet on a stretcher at Parkland Hospil, but many critics have charged that the ıllet had been deliberately planted there. ıis is the famous "single bullet" which the arren Report says passed through the ɔdies of both the President and Governor ɔnnally, and then lodged in Connally's rist. Several researchers have tried to peat this, firing the same type of bullet to the wrist of a cadaver. The bullets never mained perfectly intact, as the one found ı the stretcher; they became twisted lumps lead and copper.

The second link between Oswald and the ıssassination is the charge that he killed fficer Tippitt, a Dallas policeman, while eeing from the scene of the first shooting. number of eyewitnesses have testified at they saw Oswald shoot Tippitt, and one them, Domingo Benavides, was interəwed on the CBS tapes. He was asked there was any doubt in his mind that swald was the man he saw shoot Tippitt. ə replied, "No, sir, there was no doubt all." There was absolutely no stress in s statement. He was telling the truth.

The killing of Officer Tippitt by Oswald ıs fueled the fires of controversy over the arren Report. Tippitt was far from his usual ɛat when he was shot. Some witnesses ıve alleged that Tippitt and Oswald were ɛen together in Jack Ruby's nightclub. ıey theorize that the three men were part an assassination conspiracy, and that ppitt had been sent to silence Oswald, ıt had been beaten to the draw.

The Dallas police radio dispatcher, fficer Murray Jackson, was asked if he ought Tippitt knew Oswald. "No," he plied. "I don't think he knew Oswald." Did ıckson know Oswald? "No," answered ıckson, "I didn't either." The PSE showed ɛavy stress in both statements.

Perhaps the greatest source of conɔversy over the Warren Report is it's claim at all the shots were fired by one gunman. ɔme eyewitnesses claim to have heard ıots and seen gunsmoke in the area of low hillock ahead and to the right of the esidential motorcade. This hillock has ıme to be known as "the grassy knoll." ne of these witnesses was a railroad ɔrker named S.M. Holland, who observed the scene from an overpass near the knoll. The PSE confirmed that he thought he had seen a puff of smoke on the knoll, but it could not support his claim that he had heard a shot from that direction.

Another witness, Charles Brehm, was quoted by Mark Lane as having said that he had seen a portion of the President's skull flying back over the left rear end of the limousine. Lane offered this as evidence of a shot from the grassy knoll. On the CBS tapes, Brehm stated heatedly that he had been quoted out of context, and emphatically denied that any shots had come from the knoll. Despite his emotional state, there was almost no stress in this statement.

Officer Jacks of the Dallas police, who was riding in the limousine of Vice-President Johnson, denied that any of the shots had come from the direction of the grassy knoll. The PSE turned up a fair degree of stress.

Three witnesses, Mrs. Caroline Walther, Arnold Rowland and Howard Brennan, claimed to have seen gunmen in the windows of the Texas School Book Depository building. Mrs. Walther said she saw two men, one armed with a rifle, the second

> Chief Justice Warren:
> "We explored both these theories and found no evidence that either group was involved"

with a shorter gun. Rowland told the Warren Commission he had seen two men, one an elderly Negro, in the window Oswald is alleged to have fired from, but on the CBS tapes he claimed he had seen an armed man at a different window. The Commission relied heavily on the testimony of Brennan, who claimed to have seen a gunman in the "Oswald window" actually firing the last of the shots. The PSE showed hard stress in the testimony of all three witnesses.

The PSE analysis of the eyewitnesses' testimony regarding the source of the shots is ambiguous. It supports Holland's claim to have seen a puff of smoke on the knoll, and Brehm's denial that any shots came from that direction, and it raises serious doubts about all other claims and counterclaims. This contradiction seems to result from the notorious unreliability of eyewitnesses, perhaps compounded by a fair amount of fabrication. Deception, if it is present here, may have been motivated merely by a desire for attention. Or there may have been darker reasons.

There is, however, other evidence and testimony that could shed some light on the existence, number and location of assassins other than Oswald. This brings us to perhaps the most dubious and controversial element in the Warren Commission's version of the event—the autopsy.

Within minutes after the shooting, Kennedy had been rushed to the emergency room at Parkland Hospital, where Dr. Malcolm Perry tried to save his life. The physician saw that the President had suffered a massive head wound and a smaller wound in the throat. Perry performed a tracheostomy, cutting through the throat wound in an attempt to open a breathing passage. Afterward, when hope for the President had been abandoned, Perry met with the press and declared that the wound in the front of the neck had been an entry wound.

The President's body was flown to Washington, D.C. There, approximately eight hours after the shooting, an autopsy was performed at Bethesda Naval Hospital. Because of the tracheostomy, the nature of the neck wound could no longer be observed and was, at first, overlooked. Later, after consulting the Dallas doctors, the Bethesda pathologists concluded that it was an exit wound. The autopsy report stated that there were two entry wounds, one low in the rear scalp and one at the right base of the neck; and two exit wounds, the throat wound and a large irregular wound on the right side of the head.

The confusion was compounded when two FBI agents present at the autopsy reported that a wound had been found in the President's back, and that no corresponding exit wound had been located. Diagrams made during the autopsy seemed to confirm this, showing the lower of the two entry wounds to be below the shoulders, not at the base of the neck. What became of the bullet? The agents reported that Bethesda doctors thought the bullet had dropped from the wound when the Dallas doctors attempted external heart massage. But this was the shot that the Commission claimed had passed through Kennedy and struck Governor Connally.

X-rays and color photographs of the autopsy were made. The brain was removed from the body. Brain and skin tissue slides were prepared for microscopic examination. Remarkably, the Warren Commission never asked to see any of this evidence, relying instead solely on the testimony of Captain James J. Humes, one of the pathologists who conducted the autopsy. Even more incredible is the disappearance of the brain, the slides, and some of the photographs, which were alleged to have been turned over to the National Archives by the Bethesda Naval Hospital.

Both Dr. Perry and Captain Humes were interviewed on the CBS tapes. Perry was asked about the throat wound he'd seen when the President was brought to Parkland Hospital. His answer seemed evasive. He neither confirmed nor denied that he had thought it was an entry wound, talking instead about the difficulty of making such a determination and the fact that his attention had been devoted to saving the President's life. Then the interviewer asked him directly whether he had thought at the time that it was an entry wound. "Actually, I didn't really give it much thought," he replied. He

13-00000

Assassination Tapes

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11?

owed hard stress on the PSE. Unfortunately, he made no other definite statement out the nature of the wound.

The interview with Captain Humes was more informative. Just before the interview, 1967, Humes had re-examined the autopsy photographs and X-rays, and he discussed them at length on the CBS tapes. ...diagrams drawn during the autopsy, said, had not been intended to precisely represent the location of the wounds. However, he reproduced a sketch which, he said, did represent these locations accurately. The interviewer asked, "Your reexamination of the photographs verify that the wounds were as shown here?"

"Yes, sir," he replied. No stress.

Were there any wounds other than one the base of the neck and one up in the skull? "No, sir, there were not." Moderate stress, not enough to suggest deception.

Was there any doubt that the wound at back of the President's head was an entry wound? "There is absolutely no doubt." Again stress but again moderate.

Altogether, how many wounds were there? "There were two wounds of entrance and two of exit." At this point the stress became hard.

And where were the entry wounds located? "Posteriorly, one low in the right posterior scalp, and one in the base of the neck on the right." Hard stress again.

Could he be absolutely certain that what he said was an entry wound was, in fact, it. "Yes, indeed we can." Hard stress.

The interview with Humes was one of the longest and most detailed on the CBS tapes, and I charted most of it with the PSE. It was clear to me that he believed much of what he was saying, but the frequent flickings of moderate stress and the occasional flashes of hard stress suggested that he wasn't nearly as confident of his testimony as he claimed to be. As Dr. Perry had pointed out, sometimes it's not easy to tell an entry wound from an exit wound.

The interviewer asked him one good "bottom line" question:

"Do you have any different conclusion, any different ideas, any different thoughts now, after seeing [the autopsy photographs] again, than you had at that time?"

"No," replied Captain Humes, "we think they bear up very well, and very closely, our testimony before the Warren Commission."

The stress was hard.

Arlen Specter, one of the Warren Commission's principal investigators, also spoke on the CBS tapes. He said that the case against Oswald fitted together very well, and that seldom could one find among actual criminal convictions a case equally persuasive. He added that there was no foundation for the charge that the Commission had been formed to whitewash the facts.

The PSE said he was telling the truth.

John McCloy, a member of the Warren Commission, said much the same thing, and added that he had seen no credible evidence to contradict the findings of the Commission. The PSE backed him up on this, but it failed to do so when, speaking of the Warren Report, he said, "There was nothing fraudulent about it." Here the PSE showed hard stress.

If Specter and McCloy were as confident as the PSE shows them to be in the truthfulness of the Warren Report, what could be fraudulent about it? Perhaps the snipping off of a few loose ends, the suppression of a few pieces of inconvenient evidence which conflicted with a version of events they believed to be essentially true.

The one man who could be expected to have the most informed opinion regarding the work of the Warren Commission is former Chief Justice Earl Warren himself. He had declined to be interviewed on the CBS program in 1967, but he did appear on television in May, 1972, in an interview

> "...we found no evidence of any kind that there was any conspiracy." There was very hard stress on "no evidence"

which was part of a series called *The Brandeis Television Recollections*. Bob Smith of the Committee provided me with the tape.

The interview was an hour long, but the Kennedy assassination and the Warren Commission came up only once. The interviewer, Abram Sachar, Chancellor of Brandeis University, was friendly and deferential. I charted some of Warren's remarks unrelated to the assassination and found that he was generally unstressed. Sachar raised the subject of the Commission obliquely, and Warren volunteered several rather lengthy statements about it.

Warren said that immediately after the assassination there were two theories, one that Khrushchev and Castro were behind the killing, the other that a group of right-wing Texas oilmen were responsible. He said:

"We explored both of those theories for ten months and found no evidence that either of them was involved in it."

The PSE showed hard stress.

He continued:

"... we found no evidence of any kind that there was any conspiracy."

Again there was stress, and particularly hard stress on the words "no evidence."

"I have read everything," said Justice Warren, "that has come to my notice in the press, and I read some of the documents that have criticized the Commission very severely, but I have never found that they have discovered any evidence of any kind that we didn't discover and use in determining the case as we did."

Hard stress once again. The word "never" was a perfectly "trimmed hedge."

"I have found nothing since that time," he continued, "to change my view, nor have I heard of anything that has changed the view of any member of the commission since that time."

The stress was hard. As I had now come to expect, the word "nothing" seemed a particularly beautiful example of stress. Another word seemed to show even more stress: "member." Could he have been thinking of someone in particular? On January 19, 1970, Senator Richard B. Russell, a member of the Warren Commission, revealed that he had never believed that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone.

I had charted the last of the assassination tapes. Of course, these few thousand feet of recording tape are only a small fraction of the relevant testimony recorded and stored away in the archives of television news departments. There is, for example, Lee Harvey Oswald, as he was led through the Dallas police station, denying that he had killed the President. There are statements by Marina Oswald, Jack Ruby and by others.

I have no doubt that with these tapes, a Psychological Stress Evaluator, and time to work on them, a very detailed picture of the assassination of John F. Kennedy could be reconstructed, a picture that might even reveal the identities of the assassins and their co-conspirators. I hope that sooner or later someone does this. I have gone as far as the private resources of a free-lance writer permit.

What, given the sample of testimony I have processed with the PSE, can I say about the assassination?

We should first examine the testimony in which *no* stress was found, since it is almost certain that these people were telling the truth as they saw it. This strongly suggests the following:

1. Oswald owned a rifle.
2. A bullet fired from that rifle was found on Governor Connally's stretcher at Parkland Hospital.
3. Bullet fragments *alleged* to have been found in the presidential limousine also came from Oswald's rifle.
4. At least one eyewitness believes he saw gunsmoke on the grassy knoll, but another is equally certain no shots came from that direction.
5. Oswald shot and killed Officer Tippitt.
6. At least one member of the Warren Commission and one member of the Commission's staff really believe in the validity of the Warren Report.
7. Jim Garrison had little or no case against Clay Shaw.

Almost all of this tends to support, in one way or another, the Warren Report. But now

's look at the testimony that is called into question by the PSE:

1. The claim that Oswald's rifle was found in the Texas School Book Depository.
2. The claim that bullet hulls matching Oswald's rifle were found in the same place.
3. The claim that one gunman was seen in the "Oswald window" of the Dallas Book Depository.
4. The claim that two gunmen were seen in this window.
5. The claim that a gunman was seen in a different window of that building.
6. Another claim that no shots came from the grassy knoll, and a claim by the witness who saw the gunsmoke on the knoll that he also *heard* a shot from that direction.
7. A claim by a Dallas policeman that neither he nor Officer Tippitt knew Oswald.
8. The claim by the pathologist—the Warren Commission's only source of information about the autopsy—that the X-rays and autopsy photographs support his testimony before the Commission.
9. The claim by a member of the Warren Commission that there was nothing fraudulent about the Warren Report.
10. The claim by Earl Warren that the Commission found no evidence of a conspiracy; that none of the Warren Report's critics ever found anything the Commission had missed; that he had found nothing since the publication of the Report to change his view; and that he knew of no Commission member who had ever changed his mind about their conclusions.

If we accept that each instance of stress indicates deception, an interesting and unexpected possibility emerges:

Oswald was involved in some way in the assassination, if only as a fall guy. Some of the Dallas police force may have been involved, planted the evidence that implicated Oswald, and covered up the fact that there was a conspiracy. The medical examiner believed his own testimony to the Warren Commission, but later had doubts. The Commission found evidence of a conspiracy but didn't believe it, so they covered it up in order to present a tidy package to the public. Later, at least one member of the Commission changed his mind, but since he didn't know what really did happen, he decided to say nothing. So there was conspiracy in Dallas, and in Washington nothing worse than blundering.

I could say all this with certainty if I knew that stress always equals deception. Unfortunately, I do not know that. But the PSE analysis of the assassination tapes has generated a staggering amount of fresh doubt regarding the Warren Report. This doubt rises not only from specific points the PSE has called into question, but from the very sinister implications of the very existence of deception among policemen, government officials and Commission members. The question remains: did such deception exist or was the stress found by the PSE the result, in every case, of an outside issue?

Obviously, whenever stress is found by the PSE and cannot be cross-checked by a structured interrogation, some probability must be accepted that this stress is caused by an outside issue. No study has yet been conducted to establish what this probability might be, but let us pick, for the sake of discussion, a figure that may seem ridiculously high—70 percent. In other words, we are assuming that 70 percent of the times the PSE finds stress in testimony, it results from something other than lying.

Now, let's ignore the deception indicated in the testimony of the eyewitnesses; even if present, it might have resulted from mere desire for attention. That leaves eight "insiders" who have demonstrated stress when making statements supporting the Warren Report: the Dallas policemen Hill, Jacks, Jackson and Weitzman; the medical examiner, Captain Humes; Commission staffer Wesley Liebler; Commission member John McCloy; former Chief Justice Earl Warren.

Assuming that there is a 70 percent chance that any *single* instance of stress is "outside issue," what is the probability that all eight instances are due to factors other than deception? Elementary probability theory tells us that it is seven-tenths raised to the eighth power, or approximately 6 percent.

In other words, even making some fairly conservative assumptions, there is a 94 percent chance that at least one of these eight men is lying.

My own personal opinion? I don't know. I remember the young man with the ring. He said he was wearing it, and he was, but he stressed. He stressed not because he was lying, but because there was something about that ring that really bothered him, something he didn't want the world to know. Perhaps that is also true of these men who, in one way or another, learned some part of the truth about the assassination of John F. Kennedy.

I suppose I'm not absolutely sure even of that. When I first met Bob Smith of the Committee, I asked him if there was any one thing the government could do to clear up the mystery. Yes, he replied, the one thing that would help more than anything else would be to make available the physical evidence — the detailed FBI lab reports, the X-rays and autopsy photographs, the microscopic slides, the bloodstained clothing, yes, even the President's brain, wherever it has been hidden. These things, he said, would go far toward answering the questions about what actually happened that day in Dallas. Maybe they would even confirm the Warren Report.

So when I say I'm not absolutely certain these men are concealing something, I mean I can think of something that could conceivably change my mind. That is, if the government would open all its files on this matter to us and prove that we are wrong —we, the people who ten years later still believe we haven't yet heard the full account of the events of November 22, 1963.

13-00000

62-116 97-33

THE LAST THREE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS HAVE BEEN DECIDED BY BULLETS:

1964 – result decided by the assassination of President John F. Kennedy

1968 – result decided by the assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy

1972 – result decided by the near-assassination of Governor George Wallace

WHAT is the evidence?

WHO fire the fatal shots?

WHY has there been such a concerted effort to withhold the facts?

WHO was really behind the assassinations?

COME SHARE THE FINDINGS OF THE NATION'S EXPERTS

AT A TWO DAY CONFERENCE

SPONSORED BY THE COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE ASSASSINATIONS

TO BE HELD AT

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY

GASTON HALL

Nov. 23-24, 1973

COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE ASSASSINATIONS
1520 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. • (202) 232-1152

DECADE OF ASSASSINATIONS

1963 - 1973

JOHN F. KENNEDY • SYLVANUS OLYMPIO • ABDUL KARIM KASSEM • MEDGAR EVERS • "NGO" DINH DIEM • JIGME DORJI • ADIB AL SHISHAKLI • PIERRE NGENDANDUMWE • HASSAN ALI MANSOUR • MALCOLM X • VIOLA LIUZZO • MARIO MENDEZ MONTENEGRO • SIR ABUBAKAR BALEWA • J.T.V. IRONSI AGUIYI • HENDRIK VERWOERD • TRAN VAN VAN • GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL • CHE GUEVARA • MARTIN LUTHER KING • ROBERT F. KENNEDY • EDUARDO MONDLANE • TOM MBOYA • A.A. SHERMARKE • GEORGE WALLACE • SALVADORE ALLENDE •

DECADE OF ASSASSINATIONS
1963 – 1973

PROGRAM

FRIDAY – NOVEMBER 23

9:00 **LATE REGISTRATION –**
Early Registrants pick up passes.

9:30 **WELCOME:**
Mr. Bernard Fensterwald, Jr., Executive Director, Committee to Investigate Assassinations
Mr. Norman Mailer, Author and Forwarder of *The Fifth Estate*

10:00 **CURRENT STATUS OF PROMINENT ASSASSINATION CASES:**
JFK CASE – Mr. Robert P. Smith, Director of Research, Committee to Investigate Assassinations
RFK CASE – Mr. Robert Hanson, Attorney, present counsel for Sirhan Sirhan
KING CASE – Mr. James Lesar, Attorney, present counsel for James Earl Ray
WALLACE CASE – Mr. Ronald Van Doren, Newsman, Author, researcher into the background of Arthur Bremer
ROCKWELL CASE – Ms. Meredith Rode, Professor at Federal City College, Authority in killing of George Lincoln Rockwell

11:30 **UNIQUE INVESTIGATIVE TECHNIQUES:**
Mr. William Turner, Moderator – Former FBI Agent, Author of numerous books on investigative techniques
Mr. George O'Toole – Former CIA Agent, Free-Lance Writer, expert on the PSE (Psychological Stress Evaluator)
Mr. Robert Saltzman – Computer Engineer, lecturer on the Warren Commission Report

FRIDAY – Continued

12:30 **BREAK FOR LUNCH**

2:00 **MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL EVIDENCE:**
Mr. Josiah Thompson, Moderator – Professor at Haverford College, author of *Six Seconds in Dallas*
Dr. Cyril Wecht – Professor of Law and Forensic Medicine at Duquesne University; Coroner of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Ms. Sylvia Meagher – Attorney, UN Official, author of *Accessories After The Fact*
Mr. Roger Hanson – Attorney, counsel to Sirhan Sirhan
Mr. Herbert MacDonnell – Professor of Criminalistics, Corning University; expert in case of Fred Hampton
Mr. Mark Lane – Attorney, author of *Rush To Judgment* and *Executive Action*

6:00 **BREAK FOR DINNER**

8:30 **WARREN COMMISSION REPORT: FACT OR FICTION –**
A slide show and lecture by Mr. Robert Saltzman

SATURDAY – NOVEMBER 24

9:30 **ASSASSINATIONS AND THE MEDIA:**
Mr. John Henry Faulk, Moderator – Humorist and Author of *Fear On Trial*
Mr. Robert Kaiser – Author of *RFK Must Die*
Mr. Donald Freed – Co-Author of *Executive Action*
Mr. Harold Weisberg – Author of *Frame Up*
Mr. Ted Charach – Author of *Second Gun*
Mr. Peter Noyes – Author of *Legacy Of Doubt*
Mr. Fred Cook – Author of numerous books and articles

12:30 **BREAK FOR LUNCH**

2:00 **THEORIES OF CONSPIRACY:**
Mr. Richard Sprague, Moderator – Computer expert and author
Dr. Richard Popkin, Professor at Washington University; author of *The Second Oswald*
Col. Fletcher Prouty – Former Liaison Officer between Pentagon and CIA; author of *The Secret Teams*
Mr. Robert K. Brown – Former Special Services Officer; expert in attempts on life of Castro
Mr. Earl Golz – Reporter for Dallas Morning News; expert on Organized Crimes
Mr. Victor Marchetti – Former CIA Agent; author
Mr. Peter Dale Scott – Professor at Berkeley; Author of *The War Conspiracy*

5:00 **INDIVIDUAL WORKSHOPS WITH THE SPEAKERS –**
Question and Answer Sessions

AMERICAN POLITICAL ASSASSINATIONS:

A BIBLIOGRAPHY

OF WORKS PUBLISHED

1963-1970

RELATED TO THE ASSASSINATION OF

JOHN F. KENNEDY

MARTIN LUTHER KING

ROBERT F. KENNEDY

Compiled by

THE COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE ASSASSINATIONS

WASHINGTON, D. C.
COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE ASSASSINATIONS
1973

I. JOHN F. KENNEDY

A. GENERAL

"Aberrations of Bourgeois Democracy: The Fight to Deny Rights." Current Digest of the Soviet Press, 1 January 1964, p. 25.
"After the Tragedy." Tablet, 30 November 1963, pp. 1181-1182.
"As in the Assassination." Newsweek, 15 August 1966, pp. 30-33.
"Agony relived; second installment of the death of a President." Time, 27 January 1967, p. 58.
Alston, J. and J. Tarney. "Some Functions of Religious Ritual in Catastrophe: Kennedy Assassination." Sociological Analysis, 25(1964), 212-230.
Alvarey, Monina. "That Day In Washington." Philippines Herald Magazine, 25 January 1964, pp. 23-25.
———. "When Night Fell on the U.S." Philippines Herald Magazine, 7 December 1963, p. 12.
Alsop, S. "Johnson Takes Over." Saturday Evening Post, 15 February 1964, pp. 17-23.
"America's Long Vigil." TV Guide, 25 January 1964, pp. 19-22.
"And a child's yellow flowers." Newsweek, 2 December 1963, pp. 36-37.
"And then it was November 22 again." Newsweek, 30 November 1964, pp. 25-28.
"Anniversary of an Assassination." Reconstructionist, 27 November 1964, p. 6.
Antoninus, Brother. "Death has Pounced: Excerpt from Tongs of Jeopardy." Dominicana, September 1965, pp. 9-12.
"Apocalypse and after." Christian Century, 80(1963), 1487.
d'Apollonia, L. "Reflections sur une Tragedie." Relations, January 1964, p. 27.
Appelbaum, Stephen A. "The Kennedy Assassination." Psychoanalytic Review, 53, no. 3(1966), 69-80.
Aptheker, H.S. The Death of a President. Passaic, N.J.: Minority of One, 1964.
"Assassination Given Impetus to Dodd's Gun Bill." Advertising Age, 2 December 1963, pp. 1-2.
Assassination of a President, reprinted from New York Times with intro. by Anthony Lewis. New York, 1963.
"The Assassination of President John F. Kennedy." Current Digest of the Soviet Press, 11 December 1963, pp. 3-15.
"The Assassination of President Kennedy." East Europe, January 1964, pp. 25-26.
The Assassination of President Kennedy. (N.P.) Look, 1963. ("Memorial Edition")
"The Assassination: Scene of the Crime." Newsweek, 4 December 1967, pp. 31D-32.
"The Assassination: the Reporter's Story; What was Seen and Read: Television, Newspapers, Magazines; Journalism's Role: Unresolved Issues." Columbia Journalism Review, Winter 1964.
"Assassination: the trial to a verdict; with report by G.R. Ford." Life, 2 October 1964, pp. 40-50B.
"The Autopsy." Time, 27 December 1963, p. 18.
"Awful Interval." Newsweek, 6 January 1964, pp. 19-20.
Bachmann, Ida. "President Johnsons Mordkommission." Frit Danmark, 23, no. 2(1964-65), 4-6.
"Back of the secrecy in the assassination probe." U.S. News and World Report, 24 February 1964, pp. 52+.
"Back to Dallas: Theories of J. Thompson and J. Connally." Time, 24 November 1967, pp. 54-55.
"Background to the Kennedy Film." Film Comment Magazine, Fall/Winter 1967, pp. 39-44.
Bagdikian, B.H. "Assassin." Saturday Evening Post, 4 December 1963, pp. 22-27.
Baker, Dean C. The Assassination of President Kennedy: A Study of the Press Coverage. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Dept. of Journalism, 1965.
Barbieri, Franc. "Dva Atentata." Vjesnik, 24 November 1963.
Barndell, Max. "The Kennedy Assassination." Views, Autumn 1964, pp. 90-93.
Beslie, Morris A. Guns of the regressive right; the only reconstruction of the Kennedy Assassination that makes sense. Washington: Columbia Pub. Co., 1964.
Bedrick, Stephen B. "Cerf Says Assassination Book to Widen Kennedy-LBJ Rift." Yale Daily News, 15 December 1966, pp. 1-3.
Bebrits, Anna. Elnökgyilkosságtól elnökválasztásig. Budapest: Kossuth Konyvkiado, 1964.
Belin, David. "Truth was my only goal." Texas Observer, 13 August 1971, pp. 13-15.
"Bell and Howell Camera Used for Assassination Film Now in National Archives." Image Magazine, January 1967.
Berezhkov, V. "More Light on the Kennedy Assassination (book review of Die Wahrheit über den Kennedy-Mord: wie und warum der Warren-Report lügt, by Joachim Joesten)." New Times, 26 October 1966, pp. 28-32.
Bergieres, Luc. Le Jour où Kennedy fut assassiné. Paris: Editions du Gerfaut, 1963.
Berry, Wendall. November Twenty Six Nineteen Hundred Sixty Three (poem). New York:
Bickel, A.M. "Return to Dallas." New Republic, 23 December 1967, p. 34.
Bishop, Jim. The Day Kennedy Was Shot. New York: Funk and Wagnalls, 1968.
"Black Friday, five years later." Newsweek, 25 November 1968, pp. 22-23.
"B'nai Brith, Overseas Mourn JFK; BBYO's 40th Anniversary Service dedicated to JFK; Hillel Directors place Wreath at Tomb of President." National Jewish Monthly, January 1964, pp. 24-26.
Bonner, Judy Whitson. Investigation of a Homicide; the Murder of John F. Kennedy. Anderson, S.C.: Droke House, 1969.
Booker, Simeon. "How JFK Surpassed Abraham Lincoln." Ebony, Febryart 1964, pp. 25-28, 32-34.
Boonstra, Jan. Zes seconen in Dallas: 22 November 1963, De moord op John F. Kennedy: 1917-1963, President van de Verenigde Staten van Amerika. Amsterdam: Bibliotheek en-documentatie school, 1968.
Bowser, Hallowell. "The Perils of Hasty History." Saturday Reveiw, 31 December 1966, p. 14.
Brand, Sergiu. "Si Totusi Cine?" Cronica, 17 December 1966, p. 12.
Bravo, Francisco. John Fitzgerald Kennedy, el mártir de la esperanza: discurso. Cuenca, 1963.
Breig, J. "Assassination of a People." Ave Maria, 14 December 1963, p. 10.
———. "President Kennedy's Death: Why?" Ave Maria, 11 January 1964, p. 9.
———. "Death in Emergency No. One: Parkland Memorial Hospital." Saturday Evening Post, 14 December 1963, pp. 30-31.
Brienberg, Mordecai. "The Riddle of Dallas." Spectator, 212(1964), 305-306.
Bringuier, Carlos. Red Friday. Chicago: Charles Hallberg & Co. n.d.
Brodie, Isreel. Tribute to the late President John Fitzgerald Kennedy...at the Marble Arch Synagogue, London...1963. London: Office of the Chief Rabbi, 1964.
Buchanan, Thomas C. "Pravo Porocilo o Umoru v Dallasu." Delo, 27-29 February 1964, pp. 56-58.
Budimac, Budimir. "Zlocin u Teksasu." Dnevnik, 22(1963), 6124.
Bugialli, Paolo, et al. Chi ha ucciso i Kennedy. Roma: Trapani editore, 1968.
"Business Pledges its Support." Business Week, 30 November 1963, p. 34.
Butler, Ed. "The Great Assassin Puzzle." The Westwood Village Square, 1, no. 2(1968), pp. 21-28; 2, no. 1(1969), pp. 26-27, 37-41.
Cameron, J. "Humane and Sane." Commonweal, 13 December 1963, pp. 338-339.
Caplan, Gerald and Vivian Cadden. "Lessons in Bravery." McCalls, September 1968, pp. 12 85, 115.
Carney, Frederick S. "Crisis of Conscience in Dallas: Soul-searching vs. 'New Faith in Dallas.' Thought on the day of the funeral of Tom F. Driver." Christianity and Crisis, 23 December 1963, pp. 235-241.
Carr, Waggoner. Texas Supplemental Report on the Assassination of President Kennedy and Serious Wounding of Governor John B. Connally, November 22, 1963. Austin, Texas.
Castro, Fidel. Comparecencia del Comandante Fidel Castro, ante el pueblo de Cuba sobre l sucesos relacionados conel asesinato del Presidente Kennedy. Havana: Comision Orientacion Revolucionaria, Direcion Nacional del PURSC, 1963.
A Child's Eyes: November 22, 1963 (motion picture). Group VI Productions (released by Pa Contemporary Films), 1968.
"A Chronology of Tragedy." Time and Tide, 28 November 1963, pp. 7-9.
Ciardi, John. "November 22, 1963." Saturday Review, 7 December 1963, pp. 16+.
———. "Of chaos and courage." Saturday Review, 28 December 1963, p. 25.
Clifford, G. "Warren Report: A New Boost for the Kennedy Memorabilia Industry." Maclea Magazine, 2 November 1964, p. 3.
Cole, Alwyn. "Assassin Forger." Journal of Forensic Sciences, July 1966, pp. 272-288.
"Compendium of Curious Coincidences: Parallels in the Lives and Deaths of A. Lincoln and J.F. Kennedy." Time, 21 August 1964, p. 19.
The Complete Kennedy Saga: Four Dark Days. 4 vols. Hollywood: Associated Professional Services, 1967.
Condon, R. "Manchurian Candidate in Dallas." Nation, 28 December 1963, pp. 449-451.
Connally, John B. "Why Kennedy Went to Dallas." Life, 24 November 1967, pp. 86A-86B.
Connally, Mrs. John B. "Since That Day in Dallas." McCalls, August 1964, pp. 78-79+.
Cook, Fred J. "Assassination Investigations. The Irregulars Take the Field." Nation, 19 July 1971, pp. 40-46.
Cooke, Alistair. "After the President's Assassination." Listener, 5 December 1963, pp. 907-908.
———. "Death of the Young Warrior." Listener, 28 November 1963, pp. 863-864.
———. "Man at Large: the Evidence on the Assassination of President Kennedy." Manchester Guardian, 22 September 1966, p. 8.
Cottrell, John. Assassination: The World Stood Still. London: New English Library, 1964
Cousins, Norman. "The Legacy of John F. Kennedy." Saturday Review, 7 December 1963, pp. 21-27.
Crawford, Kenneth. "The Enemies He Made." Newsweek, 2 December 1963, p. 35.

[illegible], James T. The Kennedy Literature: A Bibliographical Essay on John F. Kennedy. New York: New York University Press, 1968.
[illegible], J.V. "RM and JFK: Twins of Fate." Philippines Herald Magazine, 14 March 1964, pp. 42, 44, 67, 72.
[illegible], Jesse. JFK Assassination File. Dallas: American Poster and Printing Co., 1969.
[illegible], Hans W., ed. In memoriam John F. Kennedy. Aus dem Leben eines grosses Staatsmannes. Zurich: Romerhof-Verlag, 1964.
[illegible] Late Casualty." Newsweek, 28 February 1966, pp. 31-32.
[illegible] Rejoinder." Nation, 25 May 1964, p. 519.
[illegible] Revisited." Time, 21 February 1969, pp. 18-19.
[illegible] Detektivhistoria." Előre, 10 April 1964, p. 519.
[illegible] Tragedia." Magyar Szovjet Közgazdasági szemle, 14 October 1964, pp. 273-285.
[illegible], J. "When Castro Heard the News." New Republic, 7 December 1963, pp. 7-9.
[illegible], P. "Assessing the Blame in the President's Death: Excerpts from Addresses." U.S. News and World Report, 14 December 1963, p. 73.
[illegible], W.J. Review of Dead by G. Frank. Commentary, July 1963, pp. 90-92.
———. Review of Dead by G. Frank. Discussion, January 1964, pp. 6+.
[illegible] JFK died; excerpts from The Day Kennedy Was Shot by Jim Bishop." Ladies Home Journal, November 1968, pp. 151-157.
[illegible] Kennedy Died." Newsweek, 2 December 1963, pp. 20-26.
[illegible] in Dallas." Reader's Digest, January 1964, pp. 39-44.
[illegible] of a modern." Spectator, 29 November 1963, p. 691.
[illegible] of the President." Commonweal, 6 December 1963, p. 299-301.
[illegible] Death of a President." Women's Wear Daily, 28 March 1967.
[illegible] of a President: The Established Facts." Atlantic, March 1965, pp. 112-118.
[illegible] Death of a President: Told in Direct Testimony, Excerpts." U.S. News and World Report, 7 December 1964, pp. 68-70.
[illegible] of President Kennedy: Statements by Sir Robert Menzies and Sir Garfield Barwick on 23rd November." Current Notes on International Affairs, November 1963, pp. 38-39.
[illegible] Death of the President." Illustrated London News, 30 November 1963, pp. 889-899.
[illegible] on 'Who Killed John Kennedy?' Comments by critics and defenders of the Warren Report." Senior Scholastic, 18 November 1966, pp. 21-22+.
[illegible], P.R. [illegible] in Dallas: on the scene story in pictures. Dallas: The author, 1964.
———. [illegible] in Dallas. Dallas: Denco Corporation, 1964.
[illegible], Westin. "Assassination and the Aftermath." American Opinion, March 1964, pp. 1-10. April 1964, pp. 33-40.
[illegible] Look at Dallas." U.S. News and World Report, 3 February 1964, pp. 42-46.
[illegible], B. "Why was JFK Shot?" Atlas, May 1967, pp. 10-13.
[illegible], R. "Commentary of an eyewitness." New Republic, 21 December 1963, p. 18.
[illegible], Hervem. Les quatre jours du Dallas. Paris: Editions France-Empire, 1966.
[illegible], J. "Sad Day in Texas." Singsrt, 14(1964), 25-27.
[illegible], Martin S. "The Kennedy Film Discussed at the Warrenton Seminar." Film Comment, Fall/Winter 1967, pp. 33-34.
[illegible]: A Shock, Then Recovery." Business Week, 30 November 1963, pp. 92-93.
[illegible]'s Shop Talk." Antioch Review, Winter 1963-64, pp. 403-404.
[illegible], C. "Winter, 1963: A Time for Quiet Voices." America, 21 December 1963, pp. 787.
[illegible] and a Beginning." Newsweek, 9 December 1963, pp. 19-20.
[illegible], Frisn. "Washington 25 November 1963." Rorm, 11 March 1967, pp. 18-20.
[illegible]: Memorial Boom." Newsweek, 30 December 1963, pp. 49-50.
[illegible], Edward J. "Der Tod Kam bei Bild 313: eine neue Untersuchung des Kennedy-Mordes." Der Spiegel, 20, no. 29(1966), 63-67.
———. "Final Chapter in the Assassination Controversy." New York Times Magazine, 20 April 1969, pp. 30-31.
[illegible] on that window." Newsweek, 22 June 1964, p. 32.
[illegible] two hours without a president: excerpts from testimonies." U.S. News and World Report, 14 November 1966, pp. 68-78.
[illegible], Harold. Fifty-One Witnesses: The Grassy Knoll. San Francisco: Idlewild Pubs., 1965.
[illegible] of evidence connected with the investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. (N.P.) 1963-64.
[illegible] of evidence connected with the investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. 21 vols. in 2 reels microfilm. (Washington) Microcard Editions, 1967.
[illegible], William F., ed. That Day with God. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1965.
[illegible] Power: Same Goals, Sterner Style." Business Week, 30 November 1963, pp. 31-32.
[illegible] Days." Television, January 1964, pp. 27-33.
[illegible] Days: The Historical Record of the Death of President Kennedy. New York: American Heritage Publishing Co., 1964.
[illegible] "The Hidden Evidence about President Kennedy's Assassination." Saga Maga-

Fox, Sylvan. "Unanswered Questions About President Kennedy's Assassination." National Review, 11 January 1966, pp. 34-37.
"Funeral of John Fitzgerald Kennedy." Illustrated London News, 30 November 1963, pp. 890-893.
Gales, Robert Robinson. "Notes. The Assassination of the President: Jurisdictional Problems." Syracuse Law Review, Fall 1964, pp.69-81.
Gans, H.J. "Why did Kennedy Die?" Trans-Action, July 1968, pp. 5-6.
Gardos, Miklos. A Kennedy Donazie. Budapest, 1960.
Garson, Barbara. MacBird. New York: Grove Press, 1967.
Gellner, J. "Who Killed John Kennedy?" Saturday Night, July 1964, pp. 11-14.
Gershenson, Alvin. Kennedy and Big Business. (N.p.) Book Company of America (n.d.)
Gilliatt, Penelope. "The Current Cinema." New Yorker, 17 June 1967, p. 95.
Gilman, R. "Facts of Morality." Commonweal, 17 December 1963, pp. 337-338.
Glikes, Edwin A., ed. Of Poetry and Power: poems occasioned by the Presidency and death of John Kennedy. New York: Basic Books, 1964.
Goodhart, A.L. "The Mysteries of the Kennedy Assassination and the English Press." Law Quarterly Review, January 1967.
Gordon, Bruce. One and One Make Two Some Times: the Kennedy Assassination. Fullerton, California, 1968.
Gordon, William E. "The Assassination of President Kennedy." Contemporary Review, January 1964, pp. 8-13.
Gotte, Fritz. "Nach John F. Kennedys Tod." Die drei, 1964, pp. 143-145.
"The Government Still Lives." Time, 29 November 1963, pp. 21-32.
Graham, Fred P. "Doctors Inspect Kennedy X-rays." New York Times, 9 January 1972.
Greenberg, Bradley S. "Diffusion of News of the Kennedy Assassination." Public Opinion Quarterly, 28(1964), 225-232.
Grosvenor, Melville Bell. "The last Full Measure." National Georgraphic, March 1964, pp. 307-355.
Gun, Nerin E. Red Roses From Texas. London: Frederick Muller, Ltd., 1964.
Gurgo, Ottorino. Perche i Kennedy muoiono. Roma: Trevi, 1968.
Habe, Hans. "Die Hälfte der Wahrheit; der Mörder Gefundender Mord Ungeklärt." Weltwoche, 32(1964), 1614.
———. The Wounded Land: Journey through a Divided America. New York: Coward-McCann, 1964.
Hanson, William H. The Shooting of John F. Kennedy. San Antonio, Texas: The Naylor Company, 1969.
Harris, T.G. "Memo About a Dallas Citize." Look, 11 August 1964, pp. 64+.
Hart, L. "The Death of President Kennedy." Columbia, December 1963, p. 3.
———. "A Year of Progress with a Sorrowful Close." Columbia, January 1964, p. 16.
"Hatred knows no logic." Saturday Evening Post, 4 January 1964, p. 80.
"Have We Learned Our Lessons?" Christian Century, 80(1963), 1567-1568.
He Gave His Life. Nashville, Tenn.: The Nashville Tennessean, 1965.
Hegyi, Karoly. "A Dallasi Itelethirdetes Utan." Előre, 17 March 1964, p.3.
Henderson, Bruce. 1:33. New York: Cowles, 1968.
Hercher, W.W. "Thousand well wishers and one assassin." U.S. News and World Report, 2 December 1968, pp. 34-35.
Hessel, D. "To heal the wounds." Christian Century, 81(1964), 15.
"Die Hintergrunde des Kennedy- Morde." Das andere Deutschland, 1963.
"History's Jury." Newsweek, 16 December 1963, pp. 25-27.
Holmes, W.A. " One thing worse than this: Sermon delivered at Northhaven Methodist Church, Dallas, November 24, 1963." Christian Century, 80 (1963), 1555-1556.
Homage to a friend, a memorial tribute by the United Nations for President John F. Kennedy. New York: United States Committee for the United Nations, 1964.
Horowitz, Irving L. "Kennedy's Death, Myths, and Realities." Trans-Action, July 1968, pp. 3-5.
Houts, Marshall. "President Kennedy's Autopsy was Botched." Medical Economics, 4 March 1968, p. 249.
———. Where Death Delights: Adventures in Courtroom Medicine. New York: Coward-McCann, 1967.
"How JFK Died." Newsweek, 30 December 1963, p.55.
Howard, Anthony. "Logistics of the Funeral." Esquire, November 1968, pp. 119-122.
Howe, Irving. "On the death of John F. Kennedy." In his Steady Work: Essays in the Politics of Democratic Radicalism. New York: Harcourt, Brace & World, 1956.
Hughes, Emmet John. "An Echo in the Silence." Newsweek, 2 December 1963, p. 52.
"Hvem Myrdede Hven og Hvorfor?" Frit Danmark, 22 (1963-64), 3-5.
"Hyannis Port Revisited." Look (17 November 1964: The JFK Memorial Issue), pp. 37-45.
"Hypothetical Case: Letters." National Review, 17 December 1963, pp. 515-516; 14 January 1964, p. 36.
"I Just Heard Some Shots: Three Shots." Editor and Publisher, 30 November 1963, pp. 14-15.

13-00000

[illegible] ors; post-Kennedy assassination threats of magnicide." Newsweek, 23 December 1963, p. 27.

[illegible]: John Fitzgerald Kennedy, 1917-1963, President of the United States of America; memorial convocation at the University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky, November the twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and sixty three. Lexington: University of Kentucky, 1964.

In 1963 He Survived." Christian Century, 80 (1963), 1599-1601.

[illegible] Shadow of Dallas. San Francisco: Rampatte Magazine, 1966.

[illegible] t on Dallas: The Right to Bear Arms." Tablet, 3 October 1964, pp. 1101-1102.

International Outlook." Business Week, 30 November 1963, pp. 83-84.

In the Archives, X-rays and photographs of body of JFK." Time, 11 November 1966. p. 33.

[illegible], Abram. Kto vydut sledy. Moscow, 1964.

[illegible], Boris. "The Dallas Investigation." New Times, 11 December 1963, pp. 10-12.

———. "Echo of Dallas." New Times, 21 December 1966, pp. 29-31.

[illegible] n, Karl-Heinz. "Wer Ermordete Kennedy? Fakten und Phantome: Suche Nach dem Zweiten Attentäter." Die Zeit, 21, no. 48 (1966), 7.

[illegible] ies, Jean. "Why Vietnam is Kennedy's War." National Review, 23 April 1968, pp. 396-397.

[illegible], John B. Neither the Fanatics nor the Fainthearted. The Tour Leading to the President's Death and the Two Speeches He Could Not Give. Austin, Texas: Pemberton Press, 1[illegible].

"JFK Assassination." New Republic, 1 February 1969, pp. 9-10.

"JFK Censored?" New [illegible], 3 October 1966, pp. 65-66.

"JFK would lose." Look, 17 December 1963, pp. 94+.

"JFK death: a new investigation but..." U.S. News and World Report, 13 March 1967, p. 16.

"JFK Killing: New Findings." U.S. News and World Report, 27 January 1969, p. 4.

"JFK: the death and the doubt." Newsweek, 5 December 1966, pp. 25-26.

"JFK: The Murder and the Myth." Time, 12 June 1964, pp. 44+.

"JFK's Murder: Sowers of Doubt." Newsweek, 6 April 1964, pp. 22-24.

Joaquin, Nick. "An American Tragedy." Philippines Free Press, 7 December 1963, pp. 2-3, 75.

Joesten, Joachim. The Biggest Lie Ever Told. The Kennedy Fraud and How I helped Expose It. 4 vols. The author, 1968.

———. How Kennedy Was Killed. The Full Appalling Story. London: Peter Dawnay, 1968.

———. "Der Kennedy-Mord als 'Politische Wahrheit'." Frankfurte Hefte, Zeitschrift für Kultur und Politik, 21 (1966), 8.

John F. Kennedy, 22 November 1963, Samlet og udsendt af Danmark-Amerika Fondets stipendiatsektion. Copenhagen: Nyt Nordisk Forlag, 1965.

"John Fitzgerald Kennedy." Look (17 November 1964: The JFK Memorial Issue), pp. 33-36.

"Johnson Names Commission to Probe Assassination." Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report, 6 December 1963, pp. 2122-2123.

Jones, Penn. "Mysterious Deaths in the Long Aftermath of Dallas." The Times, 25 February 1967, p. 11.

Jones, W. "November in Dallas." Library Journal, 1 January 1964, p. 72.

Jordan, Jiménez Ricardo. Dos viernes trágicos: Asesinato del doctor Jorge Eliécer Gaitán, 9 de abril de 1948; asesinato de presidente John F. Kennedy, 22 noviembre, de 1963. Bogota: Editorial Horizontes, 1968.

Kardorff, Ursula Von. Diary of a Nightmare. London, 1965.

Kavanaugh, J. "A Visit to the Grave." Catholic Digest, July 1964, pp. 8-11.

Kempton, Murray. "Looking Back on the Anniversary." Spectator, 1964, pp. 778-779.

———. "Rage Greater than Grief." Atlantic, May 1967, pp. 98-100.

"Kennedy Alive in hospital." Science News Letter, 10 October 1964, p. 229.

"Kennedy Assassination – Communist Version." Communist Affairs, November-December 1963, pp. 3-6.

"Kennedy assassination; question of a second investigaton." New Republic, 12 November 1966, p. 8.

"Kennedy Assassination: something rotten..." Saturday Evening Post, 2 December 1967, p. 88.

"The Kennedy Book." Commonweal, 6 January 1967, pp. 361-362.

Kennedy, Jacqueline L. "Mrs. Kennedy says thank you to 800,000 friends." Life, 24 January 1964, pp. 32B-32C.

Kennedy, John F. The Unspoken Speech of John Kennedy at Dallas, November 22, 1963. El Paso: Privately printed, 1964.

"[illegible] Kennedys: A New Life." Newsweek, 16 December 1963, pp. 24-25.

"[illegible] edy's Death: How the Controversy was Reborn." The Times, 21 August 1966, p. 6.

"[illegible] Still Mystery." Science News Letter, 10 October 1964, p. 230.

King, Martin Luther. Die rede bei d. Gedenkfeier für John F. Kennedy anlassl. d. Eroffnung d. Berliner Festwochen, 1964. Vienna: USIS, 1964.

[illegible] el, Fletcher. "New wave of doubt; concerning Inquest by E.J. Epstein." Look, 12 July

Kopkind, Andrew. "The Kennedy Mystery Reopened." New Statesman, 29 July 1966, p. 163.

Korolovsky, Lajos. "Fanatismus és Vallásosság. Gondolatok a Kennedy Gyilkosság Hátterérol." Világosság, 5, no. 2 (1964), 80-87.

Kristl, Zvonimir, et al. Kennedy: Drama u Dallasu. Zagreb: Izdavačka Kuća "Stvarnost", 1963.

Kroeger, Albert R. "The Four Days." Television, January 1964, pp. 27+.

Krupp, G.R. "Day the President died; its meaning and impact." Redbook, March 1964, pp.

Kurnoth, Rudolf. "Gedanken um den Tod John F. Kennedy." Frankenstein-Munsterberger Heimatblatt, 10, no. 12 (1963).

"Labor: Union Rally to Johnson." Business Week, 30 November 1963, pp. 46, 48.

Lane, Mark. A Citizen's Dissent: Mark Lane Replies. New York: Holt, Rinehart, and Win 1968.

———. Kennedy, o crime e a farsa. Rio de Janeiro: Ed. Saga, 1967.

———. "The Man in the Doorway." Film Comment, Fall/Winter 1967.

———. Rush to Judgment. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1966.

———. Rush to Judgment. Greenwich, Conn.: Fawcett, 1967.

———. "Who Killed Kennedy? CBS is Wrong." True Magazine, December 1967.

"Lane says JFK death is still unsolved murder." Publishers Weekly, 22 August 1966, p. 58.

Langer, E. "Kennedy's Assassination: Study Organized by Social Scientists." Science, December 1963, pp. 1446-1447.

The Last Two Days (motion picture). Naval Photo Center 1211-69. National Archives and Records Service WHN: 17.

Lattimer, Dr. John K. "Factors in the Death of President Kennedy." JAMA, 24 October 1966

Lauzon, A. "Au Banc Accusés, une Ville: Dallas." Le Magazine Macleans, March 1964, pp. 13-15, 56-58.

Lawrence, D. "Incredible Tragedy." U.S. News and World Report, 2 December 1963, p. 104.

Lawrence, Lincoln (pseud.) Were We Controlled. New Hyde Park, New York: University Book 1967.

Lefever, Ernest W. Uncertain Mandate. Baltimore: John Hopkins Press, 1967, 1968.

Lerner, Max. "The World Impact." Illustrated London News, 66, no. 1707 (1963).

———. "The World Impact." New Statesman, 29 November 1963, p. 769.

Leslie, Warren. Dallas City Limit. [N.p.] Grossman [n.d.]

"Letters to the Editor." National Review, 31 December 1963.

"Letters to the Editor; with editorial comment." Senior Scholastic, 10 January 1964, p. 1

Levin, Bernard. "The Bell Tolls in Dallas." Listener, 5 December 1963, p. 914.

Levy, A. "Day JFK died; what people remember now." Good Housekeeping, November 1965, pp. 84-87.

Life. John F. Kennedy memorial edition: all of Life's pictures and text on the most shocking event of our time, including his biography and his most enduring words. Chicago: Time, Inc., 1963.

Life-Itek Kennedy Assassination Film Analysis. Lexington, Mass.: Itek Corporation, 1967.

"A Lonely Summer for Jacqueline." Look (17 November 1964: The JFK Memorial Issue), p. 45.

Love, Ruth. "Television and the Kennedy Assassination." New Society, 13 October 1966, pp. 567-571.

Lützkendorf, Felix. Dallas 22. November, Einszenischer Bericht. [Basel] Desch [1965]

Makai, György. A Kennedy-gyilkosság Kulisszái mögött. Budapest: Kossuth Konyokiadó, 1964.

"Man Who Killed Kennedy." Time, 6 December 1963, pp. 33A-34.

Manchester, William R. The Death of a President, November 20 - November 25, 1963. New York: Harpers, 1967.

———. "The Death of a President." Look, 24 January, 7 February, 21 February, 7 March, 1967.

———. "Dood Van een President." Revu Magazine, 1967 (seven serialized parts):

———. "John F. Kennedy: Portrait of a President." Holiday Magazine, April, May, June 1962.

———. "Mort d'un President." Paris Match, 1967 (eight serialized parts).

———. Portrait of a President. Boston: Little, Brown, 1962.

———. "Der Tod Des Präsidenten." Stern Magazine, 1967 (eight serialized parts).

———. Der Tod des Präsidenten. 20-25, November, 1963. Frankfurt: S. Fischer, 1967.

———. "Wie Die Kennedys Mein Buch Bekampfen." Stern Magazine, 26 March 1967.

———. "William Manchester's Own Story." Look, 4 April 1967.

Mandel, P. "End to nagging rumors; the six critical seconds." Life, 6 December 1963, p. 5

Mannes, M. "Long Vigil." Reporter, 19 December 1963.

Mansfield, Michael J. Eulogies to the late President John Fitzgerald Kennedy delivered in the rotunda of the United States Capitol, November 24, 1963. New Britain, Conn.: J.L. Kapica, 1964.

——— et al. John Fitzgerald Kennedy, eulogies to the late President delivered in the rotunda of the United States Capitol, November 24, 1963, by Mike Mansfield, Earl Warren and John W. McCormack. Washington: G.P. O., 1963.

13-00000

[illegible], Stanley J. Murder most foul! The Conspiracy that murdered President Kennedy: 975 questions and answers. Los Angeles: Bureau of International Relations, 1967.

"[illegible]red President and Nation's Journey." Reconstructionist, 13 December 1963, p. 3.

[illegible]in, Richard. The Kennedy Curse. New York: Belmont Books, 1969.

"[illegible]ter of reasonable doubt." Life, 25 November 1966, pp. 38-48D+.

[illegible]ews, J. Four Dark Days in History: November 22-25, 1963. Los Angeles: The author, 1963.

[illegible]er, Milton. "November 22, 1963." Progressive Magazine, December 1964.

[illegible], Stanley. "What They are Saying." Listener, 28 November 1963, p. 868.

[illegible], John B. Bulletin from Dallas: the President is Dead. New York: Exposition Press, 1967.

[illegible]lo, Thomas M. "The Assassination Industry: A Tentative Checklist of Publications on the Murder of President John F. Kennedy." American Book Collector, Summer 1968.

M[illegible]ry, Mary. "After great pain; a formal feeling." America, 14 December 1963, p. 764.

———. In memoriam: John Fitzgerald Kennedy. Washington: Evenign Star Newspaper Co., 1963.

M[illegible]ughlin, M. "Paris, November 22nd, 1963." Immaculate Heart Crusader, November-December 1964, pp. 8-9.

M[illegible]py, C.J. "Après la Mort de Kennedy: L'Amérique devant Elle-Même." Etudes: Revue Catholique d'intérêt général, 1964.

[illegible]her, Sylvia. "The Curious Testimony of Mr. Given." Texas Observer, 13 August 1971, pp. 11-12.

———. Notes for new investigation." Esquire, December 1966, pp. 211+.

———. "On Closing the Doors, Not opening Them; or the Limit of the Warren Investigation." The Minority of One, July-August 1966, pp. 29-32.

———. "Post Assassination Credibility Chasm." The Minority of One, March 1967, pp. 21-22.

———. "A Psychiatrist's Retroactive Clairvoyance." The Minority of One, June 1966, pp. 25-27.

———. "Wheels with Deals: How the Kennedy Investigation Was Organized." The Minority of One, July-August 1968, pp. 23-27.

"[illegible]ical Opinion." Science Digest, February 1967, pp. 35-36.

[illegible]rial collection of newspaper microfilm chronicling events of the assassination of John F. Kennedy, November 22-26, 1963. Cleveland: Bell and Howell Co., Micro Photo Division, 1964.

[illegible]elsohn, Harold. "Broadcast vs. Sources of Information in Emergent Public Crises: the Presidential Assassinaton." Journal of Broadcasting, Spring 1964, pp. 147-156.

[illegible]r, Earl E. "Echoes of Dallas." Illustrated London News, 66, no. 1709 (1963), 868-879.

———. "History as Tragedy." Illustrated London News, 66, no. 1707 (1963), 766-768.

[illegible]vilvić, Ivo. "Snajperski Metak na Savijest Amerike." Vjesnik u srijedu, 27 November 1963, p. 604.

———. Tko je ubio Kennedija. Zagreb: "Starnost,/ 1967.

[illegible]ić, Živko. "Amerika je Povela Istragu nad Samom Sobom." Borba, 1 December 1963, pp. 29-30.

———. "Stravicna Hronika 22. Novembra." Borba, 24 November 1963.

———. "Ubijen Predsednik SAD Dzon Kenedi." Borba, 23 November 1963.

[illegible]nis, J. and S. Lynd. "Seeds of Doubt: Some Questions About the Assassination." New Republic, 21 December 1963, pp. 14-17.

[illegible]escu, [illegible]. "Enigma de la Dallas di Semnele ei di Întrevare." Pentru Apararea Păcii, [illegible]cember 1966, pp. 19-22.

"[illegible]ssing Link: photos and X-rays of autopsy." Newsweek, 14 November 1966, pp. 30-31.

[illegible]ang, H. "New Inquiry needed: questions concerning the assassination." New York Times Magazine, 25 December 1966; 8 Jnaurny 1967.

"[illegible]ent of Tragedy." U.S. News and World Report, 2 December 1963, p. 6.

[illegible]gomery, R. "Crystal Ball: Condensation from Gift of Prophecy." Reader's Digest, July 1965, pp. 235-242.

"[illegible]re untold stories concerning the Death of a President by W. Manchester." U.S. News and World Report, 30 January 1967, p. 36.

[illegible]in, Relman. Assassination: The Death of President John F. Kennedy. New York: New American Library, 1964.

[illegible]ie, Wright. [illegible]day: This Being the Day in November the word from Dallas was Heard in [illegible]. New York: Atheneum, 1965.

[illegible]ridge, [illegible]. "A New Kennedy Theory." New Statesman, 18 November 1966, p. 735.

[illegible], P. "Report from Mexico on Reaction to John Kennedy's Tragic Death." Catholic Messenger, 5 December 1963, p. 12.

[illegible]di, S.S. "And All That Might Heart.." Hadassah Magazine, January 1964, p. 24.

[illegible] December 1963, p. 232.

National Broadcasting Company. There Was A President. New York: Random House, 196[illegible]

"The Nations: How Sorrowful Bad." Time, 29 November 1963, pp. 38-39.

Nelson, Harry. "If Kennedy had Survived: Life in Respirator Might Have Been His Fat[illegible] Angeles Times, 7 June 1968, pp. 1. 19.

"New Assassination theory: theory of J. Thompson." Newsweek, 27 November 1967, pp.

"New conflict over assassinaton." U.S. News and World Report, 5 December 1966, pp.

"New Light on the Assassination: a secret agent's story." U.S. News and World Rep[illegible] June 1964, pp. 38-39.

Newmann, Alfred. The Assassination of John F. Kennedy, The Reason Why. New York: Clarkson N. Potter, 1970.

Nichols, Dr. John. "President Kennedy's Adrenals." JAMA, 10 July 1967, pp. 129-130

"Notes and comment." New Yorker, 7 December 1963, p. 45.

"November 22, 1963, Dallas: Photos by Nine Bystanders." Life, 25 November 1967, pp

"Now the Trumpet Summons Again..." Business Week, 30 November 1963, pp. 21-23.

"Now the U.S. gets JFK autopsy." U.S. News and World Report, 14 November 1966, p. 8

O'Brien, Conor C. "The Life and Death of Kennedy." New Statesman, 71, no. 1818 (19[illegible] 50-51.

———. "No one Else but him." New Statesman, 30 September 1966, pp. 479-481.

O'Toole, Dr. James K. "Mourning a President." Psychiatric Quarterly, 40 (1966), 73[illegible] 755.

"On the Far Right: The Assassination." Commonweal, 27 December 1963, pp. 384-385.

"On the Writing of Contemporary History." Atlantic, March 1967, pp. 69-74.

"Oswald's Historic Diary." Life, 10 July 1964, pp. 26-31.

"Other Guns." Newsweek, 30 December 1963, p. 15.

Pacis, Vicente A. "Hate Campaign did it." Weekly Graphic, 25 December 1963, pp. 2, 98.

Panter-Downee, Mollie. "Letter from London." New Yorker, 7 December 1963, pp. 196-

"Paris: le Coup de Dallas." New Statesman, 6 December 1963, p. 817.

Parlach, Alexander Von. "Jacqueline Kennedy: das Leben einer Witwe." Stern Magazin[illegible] 1967, pp. 90+.

"Pathologist Sleuth Reopens Kennedy Controversy: Suggests JFK suffered from Addison's Disease." Science News, 22 July 1967.

"A Permanent Record of What We Watched from November 22-25, 1963." TV Guide, 25 Jan[illegible] 1964, pp. 23-45.

Phelan, J. "Plot to Kill Kennedy? Rush to Judgment in New Orleans." Saturday Eveni[illegible] 6 May 1967, pp. 21-25.

"Pilgrimages to Grave of President Kennedy: Shadow Still Cast Over White House." Th[illegible] 23 November 1966, p. 8.

"Piety of it." Jewish Frontier, December 1963, p. 3.

Pomerantz, Charlotte, comp. The Mood of the Nation. New York: Marzini and Mussell,

"Portrait of a Psychopath." Newsweek, 16 December 1963, pp. 82-84.

Possony, S.T. "Clearing the air." National Reveiw, 9 February 1965, pp. 113-114.

Poznanska, A. "Procès a Dallas." Cite libre, April 1964, pp. 26-28.

"President Assassinated by a Gunman at Dallas." Illustrated London News, 30 November pp. 887+.

"President Kennedy Assassinated." The Times, 23 November 1963, p. 8.

President Kennedy's Last Hour (motion picture). Wolper Production, Dallas Cinema Asso[illegible]

"The Press: Covering the Tragedy." Time, 29 November 1963, p. 84.

"Priceless Role." Newsweek, 16 December 1963, p. 56.

"Primer of Assassination Theories." Esquire, December 1966, pp. 205-210.

Puche, Ignacio, comp. Asesinato: el asesinato de Kennedy en todos sus detalles. Mad[illegible] Gráfica Ruan, 1963.

"A Quiet and Sad Day." Newsweek, 30 December 1963, p. 34.

Rand, Michael et al., comps. The Assassination of President Kennedy. London: Cape,

Raskin, Marcus. "Rush to Judgment." Yale Law Reveiw, January 1967, pp. 581-597.

"Reaction in the South." Newsweek, 16 December 1963, p. 27.

"Reaction to killings." Science News Letter, 7 December 1963, p. 358.

"Reaction to the Assassination; excerpts from reports to Christian Century's news correspondents." Christian Century, 80 (1963), 1618-1619.

"Report from the FBI:" Newsweek, 23 December 1963, pp. 19-20.

Reyes Monroy, Jose Luis. Ramo de orquídeas; la bella flor nacional de Guatemala, a la [illegible] del gran presidente de los Estados Unidos de America, senor John F. Kennedy. [illegible]mala: Tip. Nacional, 1965.

Roberts, C. "Eyewitness in Dallas." Newsweek, 5 December 1966, pp. 26-29.

Roberts, Charles W. The Truth About the Assassination. New York: Grosset and Dunlap,

Robertson, A. "Murder most foul." American Heritage, August 1964, pp. 90-104.

Roddy, Jon. "Did this man happen upon John Kennedy's Assassins?" Maclean's Magazine. [illegible]ember 1963, [illegible]

Sr...er, V. "No time for collective guilt." U.S. News and World Report, 9 December 1963, p. 72.

"...h to bury the report on Kennedy Assassination." U.S. News and World Report, 12 October 1964, p. 20.

"...h to Judgment: A Conversation with Mark Lane and Emile de Antonio." Film Comment, Fall/Winter 1967, pp. 2-18.

S...ell, Bertrand. 16 Questions on the Assassination. Passaic, N.J. n.d.

...ell, F. "Doubts about Dallas." National Review, 6 September 1966, pp. 887-888+.

S...e, Martin H. Bio-bibliography of the Kennedy Family. New York: Scarecrow, 1969.

...telyan, Mikhail. "Dallas. Who? How? Why?" Sputnik Monthly Digest, June, August, 1971.

S...inger, Pierre E.G. "With Kennedy." Good Housekeeping, August 1966, pp. 57-67, 158, 160-168, 170, 172, 174.

——— and Sander Vanocur, eds. A Tribute to John F. Kennedy. Chicago: Encyclopedia Britannica Press, 1964.

S...isbury, Harrison E. "Who Killed Kennedy?" Progressive Magazine, November 1966, pp. 36-39.

S...tz, E. and J. Wickey. "Resolutions of the Liberal Dilemma in the Assassination of President Kennedy." Journal of Personality, December 1965, pp. 636-648+.

S..., Atsuyuki. "New Light on the Assassination: A Secret Agent's Story." U.S. News and World Report, 8 June 1964, pp. 38-39.

S...age, Leo. "As I was Saying." New Leader, 9 November 1964, pp. 8-13.

S...t, Sirimongkon. Phongsavadan khattakam prathanathiphodi Kennedi. Bangkok, 1964.

Sch...esinger, Arthur M., Jr. "A Eulogy: John Fitzgerald Kennedy." Saturday Evening Post, 14 December 1963, pp. 32-32A.

Sch...idt, Sister M. Bernadette, comp. The Trumpet summons us...John F. Kennedy. New York: Vantage Press, 1964.

S...eiber, F.R. and M. Herman. "November 22, 1963, a Psychiatric Evaluation." Science Digest, July 1965, pp. 39-41.

S...ler, Alfred. "Im 'Carousel' Sitzen FBI-Agenten. Dallas nach dem Kennedy-Mord." Der Spiegel, 17 (1963), 76.

S...elien, Joachim. "Der Mord von Dallas." Die Zeit, 19 (1964), p. 3.

"...cond Primer of Assassination Theories." Esquire, May 1967, pp. 104-107.

"...eless Tragedy." Saturday Evening Post, 14 December 1963, p. 19.

...z, Naci. Kennedy cinayeti. Istanbul: Bilgin Yayinlari, 1967.

...er, Ido. Ce ve'ur nagad rotche Kenedi. Tel Aviv: N. Twersky, 1964.

"...72 Hours and What They Can Teach Us." Life, 6 December 1963, p. 4.

"...dow on a Grassy Knoll: Photographic-Analysis shows no New Evidence." Time, 26 May 1967, p. 21.

"...me in Dallas" Saturday Review, 28 December 1963, p. 26.

...on, Robert Lewis. "The Relevant Question." Saturday Review, 14 December 1963, p. 23.

..., J.M., Jr. "News from a Dallas citizen." Look, 24 March 1964, pp. 88+.

"...Shot That Changed our Future." Time and Tide, 28 November 1963, p. 4.

...h, L. "Dealey Plaza." Holiday, November 1969, pp. 78-79+.

...h, Merriman. The Murder of the Young President. United Press International (n.d.)

...h, William R. Assassination by Consensus: the story behind the Kennedy assassination. Washington: L'Avant Garde, 1966.

———. A New Story: from the aftermath of the Kennedy Assassination. Washington: L'Avant Garde, 1966.

...der, George W. Why Did They Assassinate President Kennedy? The author (n.d.)

"...ved: Mystery of the Missing Frames." Newsweek, 6 February 1967, p. 17.

"...nderkommission Untersucht Kennedy-Attendat." Polizei-Polizei-praxis, 55 (1964), pp. 159-160.

...enson, Theodore C. "Kennedy." Look, 10 August, pp. 40-50; 24 August, pp. 37-50; 7 September, pp. 42-46, 51-54; 21 September, 48-52, 57-60; 19 October, pp. 50-53.

"...viet Press Comment Following Kennedy's Death." Current Digest of the Soviet Press, 18 December 1963, pp. 3-7.

...itzer, S.P. and N.K. Denzin. "Levels of Knowledge in an Emergent Crisis." Social Forces, December 1965, pp. 234-237.

...gue, Richard L. "The Assassination of President John F. Kennedy: The Application of Computers to the Photographic Evidence." Computers and Automation, May 1970, pp. 27-60.

...enson, Adlai E. "Tributes to John F. Kennedy." In Baird, A.C., ed. Representative American Speeches, 1963-1964. New York: Wilson, 1964.

...ert, Charles J. and Bruce Kendall, eds. A man named John F. Kennedy: sermons on his assassination. Glen Rock, N.J.: Paulist Press, 1964.

...ne, I.F. "We all had a finger on that trigger." Outlook, February 1964, pp. 8-9.

——— Thomas. It Is As If: A Solution of the President Kennedy Death Mystery. New

"Das Teuflische Spiel um den Kennedy-Mord. Der Trick des Weltkommunismus Durchschaut und Misslückt." Schlesische rundschau, 15, no. 49 (1963), 1, 3.

"This is a Great Nation." Economist, 30 November 1963, pp. 901-902.

"This nation, under God: Statement by the editors." Reader's Digest, January 1964, pp. 37-39.

Thomas, J. "Le Monde Libre et le Crime de Dallas." La nouvelle revue internationale, 7 (... 83-88.

Thompson, Josiah. Six Seconds in Dallas. New York: Bernard Geis Associates, 1967.

Thompson, Thomas. "In Texas a Policeman and an Assassin are Laid to Rest, Too." Look, 6 December 1963, pp. 52B-52E.

Thompson, W.C. A Bibliography of Literature relating to the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy. San Antonio, Texas (n.d.)

"A Thousand Days." Life, 16 July, 23 July, 30 July, 5 November, 12 November, 19 November 1965.

A Thousand Days: John F. Kennedy in the White House. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1965.

"Three patients at Parkland." Texas State Journal of Medicine, January 1964, pp. 60-74.

Thruston, Wesley S. The Trumpets of November. New York: Bernard Geis Associates n.d.

"Time between. Reporter, 5 December 1963, p. 14.

"The Times Investigates the Assassination." Newsweek, 12 December 1966, p. 20.

Tobin, Richard L. "If You Can Keep Your Head When All About You: Television and News Coverage of the Kennedy Assassination Story." Saturday Review, 14 December 1963, pp. 53-54.

The Torch Is Passed; the Associated Press Story of the Death of a President. New York: Associated Press, 1964.

"A Tragedy and a Challenge." Business Week, 30 November 1963, p. 124.

"Tragic Day in Texas." Senior Scholastic, 18 November 1966. p. 7.

"Tragic end of John F. Kennedy." U.S. News and World Report, 2 December 1963, pp. 31-32.

Trevor-Roper, Hugh. "Ki Ölte meg Kennedy-t?" Korunk, 25 (1966), 1601-1609.

Troelstrup, Glenn. "New Light on the Assassination: A Secret Agent's Story." U.S. News and World Report, 8 June 1964, pp. 38-39.

Tupa, Stefan. "Dallas: Declaratii si Ipoteze." Lumea, 12 March 1964, pp. 9-10.

Turnbull, J.W. "Notes from Texas." Commonweal, 13 December 1963, p. 337.

Turner, W.W. "Some disturbing parallels; assassination of M.L. King and J.F. Kennedy." Ramparts Magazine, 29 June 1968, pp. 33-36.

"Two Mrs. Kennedys." National Review, 4 April 1967, pp. 335-336.

United Press International. Brochure of front pages of 91 American newspapers, November 22 to 25, 1963. New York: KMR Publications n.d.

U.S. Congress. House. Committee on the Judiciary. Preserving evidence pertaining to the assassination of President Kennedy: report to accompany H.R. 9545. Washington: G.P.O., 1965.

———. Senate. Committee on the Judiciary. Preserving evidence pertaining to the assassination of President Kennedy: report to accompany H.R. 9545. Washington: G.P.O., 1965.

U.S. 88th Congress. House Report 1013, authorizing subpoena power for Commission on Assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Report from Committee on Judiciary to accompany H.J. Resolution 852. December 10, 1963. Washington: House Documents Room, 1964.

———. Public Law 202. S.J. Res 137, joint resolution authorizing Commission established to report upon assassination of President John F. Kennedy to compel attendance and testimony of witnesses and production of evidence. Approved 13 December 1963. Washington: G.P.O., 1964.

———. 2nd Session, 1964. Memorial addresses in the Congress of the United States and tributes in eulogy of John F. Kennedy, late President of the United States. Washington: G.P.O., 1964.

"Unraveling the mystery of the assassination of John F. Kennedy; the official story." U.S. News and World Report, 5 October 1964, pp. 35-42+.

"Untold Stories: Aftermath of the Assassination." U.S. News and World Report, 12 October 1964, pp. 58-62.

Uruguay. Biblioteca del Poder Legislativo. John F. Kennedy: 1917-1963: noticia biográfica e ocasión de su fallecimiento. Montevideo, 1963.

"USA-Attentat-Aufklarung: Weisser Mann Gesucht." Der Spiegel, 17, no. 49 (1963), 83-86.

"USA-Kennedy-Attentat: Mord in der Sonne." Der Spiegel, 17, no. 49 (1963), 77-83.

"USA Präsidentenschutz: Fenster zu." Der Spiegel, 17, no. 49 (1963) 86-87.

"Use and Abuse of Stock Footage." Film Comment, Fall/Winter 1967, pp. 47-53.

Ushakov, G. "Dallas Merry-go-Round." New Times, 18 March 1964, pp. 27-29.

Van Der Karr, Richard K. Crisis in Dallas: an historical study of the activities of Dallas television broadcasters during the period of President Kennedy's assassination. Bloomington, 1965.

Venkateswararao, Porluri. Kennedihatya ... Madras: ...

"Wall Street Revives Fast After the Crisis." Business Week, 30 November 1963, pp. 28-31.
Weisner, Dale. Who Killed the President? New York: American Press, 1964.
"...er, Fen. "Big Bargain in Rifles." Mechanix Illustrated, 60, no. 437 (1964), 89-91+.
"...s This Man Seen?" Life, 21 February 1964, pp. 26-29.
"Washington Outlook." Business Week, 30 November 1963, pp. 41-42, 109-110.
Weisberg, Harold. Photographic Whitewash. (suppressed Kennedy Assassination pictures). Hyattstown, Md: The author n.d.
———. Post Mortem; suppressed Kennedy Autopsy. Frederick, Md., 1969.
———. Post Mortem III, secrets of the Kennedy Autopsy. Frederick, Md., 1969.
———. Whitewash II, the FBI-Secret Service coverup. Hyattsville, Md., 1966.
Welch, D. and W. Turner. "In the Shadows of Dallas." Ramparts, 25 January 1969, pp. 61-71.
Whalen, R.J. "Kennedy assassination; with editorial comment." Saturday Evening Post, 14 January 1967, pp. 19-25, 74.
"What they saw that Dreadful Day in Dallas: Testimony and Evidence Published." Newsweek, 7 December 1964, pp. 28-30.
Wheeler, Keith. "The Rifle that Killed Kennedy." Life, 27 August 1965, pp. 62-65.
"When Kennedy Died." Newsweek, 14 September 1964, p. 61.
"Where the shots come from." New Republic, 28 December 1963, p. 7.
White, Theodore H. "Assassination inquiry: slow, careful." U.S. News and World Report, 27 January 1964, p. 49.
———. "For President Kennedy: An Epilogue." Look, 6 December 1963, pp. 158-159.
———. "One wished for a Cry, a Sob...Any Human Sound." Look (17 November 1964: JFK Memorial Edition).
"Who Killed Kennedy?" National Review, 2 July 1968, p. 642.
"Who Killed Kennedy? The Crucial Evidence." The Times, 9 October 1966, pp. 7-21.
"Who Killed President Kennedy: Soviet Condolences." New Times, 4 December 1963, pp. 5-7.
"Who was to Blame?" Economist, 7 December 1963, p. 1022.
Wills, Gary. "Dallas: Out There." National Catholic Reporter, 4 January 1967, p. 10.
Wilson, Richard. "What Happened to the Kennedy Program." Look (17 November 1964: JFK Memorial Edition), pp. 117-118+.
Wise, David. "It Will Be Many Years..." Good Housekeeping, February 1964, pp. 90-91+.
———. "Secret Evidence on the Kennedy Assassination." Saturday Evening Post, 6 April 1968, pp. 70-73.
———. and Thomas B. Ross. The Day Kennedy Died. San Antonio: The Naylor Co., 1964.
Witzer, L. "Que s'est-il Passe a Dallas?" Macleans, September 1966, pp. 2-3.
"World After New Year's America: Minds in Ferment." Current Digest of the Soviet Press, 8 January 1964, pp. 18-19.
"The World and the White House." New Statesman, 29 November 1963, pp. 56-58.
"World listened and Watched: Radio-TV Meets Greatest Challenge in Wake of JFK Tragedy..." Broadcasting, 2 December 1963, pp. 36-61.
"World mourns in doubt, fear, and hope." Newsweek, 9 December 1963, pp. 56-58.
"X Marks the Spot." Newsweek, 16 December 1963, pp. 27-28.
Yarborough, Ralph. "Sensory Perception." Newsweek, 16 January 1967, p. 6.
"Years of Lightning: Day of Drums." Film Comment, Fall/Winter 1967, pp. 22-23.

B. WORLD OPINION AND EFFECTS

Alonso Pujos, Guillermo. The World Before a Tomb. Barcelona, 1964.
Banta, Thomas J. "The Kennedy Assassination: Early thoughts and Emotions." Public Opinion Quarterly, Summer 1964, pp. 216-224.
Bradburn, Norman H. and Jacob J. Feldman. Public Apathy and Public Grief. Chicago: National Opinion Center, University of Chicago, 1964.
Brandon, H. "Questions from abroad." Saturday Review, 9 May 1964.
Bryson, Robert. "Russia: No, No, This Cannot be True." Look, 6 December 1963, pp. 129-130.
"Burden of Guilt." Christian Century, 81 (1964), 37-38.
"Collective Guilt in the U.S.? Take a Look at the World: with Excerpts from Address by Thruston B. Morton." U.S. News and World Report, 23 December 1963, pp. 72-74.
"Collective or individual guilt." U.S. News and World Report, 16 December 1963, p. 10.
Cullen, H.K. "Reaction of Pre-school Children to the Assassination of President Kennedy." Young Children, November 1964, pp. 100-105.
Del... Vas..., Livingston. La eterna antorcha de Arlington: reportajes de un periodista mexicano desde Washington, a la muerte de John F. Kennedy. Mexico: Editorial Academia Literaria, 1964.
Discussion of "Burden of guilt." Christian Century, 81 (1964), 243.
Dunning, John L. "The Kennedy Assassination as Viewed by Communist Media." Journalism Quarterly, Spring 1964, pp. 163-169.

(Flanner, Janet) ("Genet," pseud.) "Letters from Paris." New Yorker, 7 December 1963, pp. 133-134+.
"From friend and foe in America: sense of shock and dismay at the despicable act, statem... U.S. News and World Report, 2 December 1963, p. 49.
Frontek, T. "An American View." Tablet, 8 April 1967, pp. 382-383.
Greenberg, Bradley S. and Edwin B. Parker, eds. The Kennedy Assassination and the Ameri... public: social communication in crisis. Stanford University Press, 1965.
Greenstein, Fred I. "Popular Images of the President." American Journal of Psychiatry, 122, no. 5 (1965), 523-529.
Habe, Hans. Anatomy of Hatred: the wounded land. London: Harrap, 1964.
Harris, T. George. "Competent American: Eight Views of JFK." Look, 17 November 1964, p... 54, 56, 61, 64.
Hepburn, James. Farewell America. Belgium; Frontier Company, 1968. (Also in German and French texts).
"How America Felt." Newsweek, 16 March 1964, p. 33.
"How sorrowful bad; world reactions." Time, 29 November 1963, pp. 38-39.
"In Jural Procesului de la Dallas. Răsfoind Presa Străină." Scinteia, 9 March 1964, p.
"In the Nation's interest; commission to investigate the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy." America, 21 December 1963.
"Kennedy legacy, the people's task." Commonweal, 13 December 1963, pp. 335-336.
Lineberry, William. "The Lingering 'plot'. Foreign Opinion and the Assassination." New Leader, 27 April 1964, pp. 21-22.
"Lingering doubts; survey of public opinion." Newsweek, 6 January 1964, p. 19.
McGill, R.E. "Speaking out: hate knows no direction." Saturday Evening Post, 14 Decembe... 1963, pp. 8+.
"Der Mord von Dallas Mahnt die Welt." Begegnung, Berlin, 12 (1963), no. 3, pp. 1-2.
"L'Occidente e la Morte di Kennedy." Rivista di studi politici internazionali, Florence, 30 (1963), p. 3.
Radojčić, Miroslav. "Kako je Amerika Primila Vest a Zlocinu u Teksasu." Politika, 23 November 1963, p. 18010.
———. "Zasto je Amerika Cutala?" Politika, 2 December 1963, p. 18017.
Raine, Rohn R., comp. Editorials U.S.A. Different opinions on different subjects. John Kennedy assassination. November 22, 1963. Dallas, Texas: The author (n.d.)
Rajski, Raymond B., ed. A nation Grieves: The Kennedy Assassination in Editorial Carto... Rutland, Vt.: Tuttle, 1967.
Sheatsley, Paul B. and Norman Bradburn. "Assassination! How the American Public respond... American Psychological Asso. Los Angeles, September 1964, pp. 1-19. (paper)
Sheatsley, Paul B. and Jacob J. Feldman. "The assassination of President Kennedy: A Preliminary Report on Public Reactions and Behavior." Public Opinion Quarterly 28 (1964), p. 2.
"Soviet Press Comment Following Kennedy's Death." Current Digest of the Soviet Press, 18 December 1963, pp. 3-7.
Tamama, T. Reply to H. Brandon's "Questions from abroad." Saturday Review, 27 June 1964.
"Tragedy in Dallas: letters to the editor." Christian Century, 80 (1963), 1588-1590.
Wolfenstein, Martha and Gilbert W. Kliman, eds. Children and the Death of a President; multidisciplinary studies. New York: Doubleday, 1966.
Wilson, J.J. Mood of the Nation. New York: Marzani & Munsell, 1964.
"The World Resounds: Reactions to the President's Murder, a Symposium: New York, by W. ... Tokyo, by J. Blewett, Rome, by D. Campion, Washington, by S. Quinlan. Bogota, by Andrade. Milwaukee, by Q.Quade. Toulouse, by P. Becheau. London, by A. Boyle." America, 14 December 1963.
"World Weeps and Waits." Business World, 30 November 1963, pp. 30-31.

C. WARREN COMMISSION

"As Warren Inquiry starts; latest on the assassination." U.S. News and World Report, 30 December 1963, pp. 28-30.
"The assassination: The Warren Report." Newsweek, 5 October 1964, pp. 32-40, 45-52, 57-6... 63-64.
"Autopsy on the Warren Commission: Time Essay." Time, 16 September 1966, pp. 54-55.
"Between two fires: Mrs. Oswald's testimony to Warren Commission." Time, 14 February 196... pp. 16-20.
Bickel, Alexander M. "Failure of the Warren Report." Commentary, April 1967, pp. 7-8.
———. "Reexamining the Warren Report." New Republic, 7 January 1967, pp. 25-28.
"Brave little woman, M. Oswald before Warren's investigating commission." Newsweek, 17 February 1964, p. 17.

Campbell, A. "What happened in Dallas? Concerning H. Weisberg and E.J. Epstein's theories on the Warren Report." New Republic, 25 June 1966, pp. 23-25.
"The Case Against Mr. X." New Leader, 3 January 1966, pp. 13-18.
Cline, R.A. "Postscript to Warren." Spectator, 27 January 1967, p. 99.
———. "Warren in the Dock Who killed Kennedy." Spectator, 23 September 1966, pp. 371-372.
Cohen, Jacob. "The Warren Commission report and its Critics." Frontier, November 1966, pp. 5-20.
———. "What the Warren report omits: vital documents." Nation, 11 July 1966, pp. 43-49.
Compendium on Warren Commission. Mundelein, Ill.: Callaghan & Co. (n.d.) (Journal of the Forensic Sciences)
Cook, Fred J. "Warren Commission report; some unanswered questions" Nation, 13 June 1966, pp. 705-715.
———. "Warren Commission report: testimony of the eyewitnesses." Nation, 20 June 1966, pp. 737-746.
———. "Warren Report and the Irreconcilables: Theories of Josiah Thompson and Sylvia Meagher." Nation, 26 February 1968, pp. 277-281.
Crawford, Curtis et al. Critical Reactions to the Warren Report. New York: Marzani & Munsell, 1964.
Crawford, K. "Warren impeachers." Newsweek, 19 October 1964, p. 40
Cushman, Robert F. "Why the Warren Commission?" New York University Law Review, May 1965, pp. 477-533.
David, Jay. The Weight of the Evidence: The Warren Report and its Critics. New York: Meredith Press, 1968.
[illegible], Marc and Jim Matthews, eds. Highlights of the Warren Report. Covina, Calif.: Collectors Publications, 1967.
———. Highlights of the Warren Report. Los Angeles: Associated Professional Service, 1964.
"Deep and growing doubts questioning the verdict of the Warren Commission." Newsweek, 10 October 1966, pp. 36+.
Dellinger, David. "The Warren Report: The Death of a President." Liberation, January 1965, pp. 11-12.
———. "Editorial: The Warren Report...?" Liberation, March 1965, pp. 3-5.
Dulles, A. "Allen Dulles answers Warren Report Critics; excerpts from statements, December 4, 1966." U.S. News and World Report, 19 December 1966, p. 20.
Eller, W. "The Warren Report." Jubilee, December 1964, pp. 24-27.
Epstein, Edward J. Inquest: the Warren Commission and the establishment of truth. New York: Viking Press, 1966.
———. O relatório de Medo: A Comissão Warren e a busca da verdade. Trad. do Renato Fernandes. Rio de Janeiro: Ed. Inova, 1967.
———. "Who is afraid of the Warren Report?" Esquire, December 1966, pp. 204+.
Fein, Arnold L. "JFK in Dallas: The Warren Report and its Critics." Saturday Review, 21 January 1967, p. 36.
"Five publishers issue Warren panel's report." Publishers' Weekly, 5 October 1964, pp. 43-44.
Fleming, J.P. "As others see us; concerning Warren Commission Report." Saturday Review, 7 November 1964, pp. 35-37.
Fonzi, Gaeton. "Loose Ends." Greater Philadelphia Magazine, January 1967.
———. "The Warren Commission: The Truth and Arlen Specter." Greater Philadelphia Magazine. (Page proofs, 1966?)
Ford, Gerald R. and John R. Stiles. Portrait of an Assassin. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1965.
Freese, Paul L. "The Warren Commission and the Fourth Shot: A Reflection on the Fundamentals of Forensic Fact Finding." New York University Law Review, May 1965.
Garson, Charles. An Examination of the Contradictions and Omissions of the Warren Report. Cleveland: World Publishing Co., 1966.
Gibbons, P. "The Warren Commission." Ave Maria, 17 September 1966, pp. 16-17.
Goodell, K. and A.L. Goodhart. "Warren Commission: the critics and the law; theories of E.J. Epstein and M. Lane." Reporter, 15 December 1966, pp. 44-48.
Goodhart, A.L. "The Warren Commission from a Procedural Standpoint." New York University Law Review, May 1965, pp. 404-423.
———. "The Mysteries of the Kennedy Assassination and the English Press." Law Quarterly Review, January 1967, pp. 23-63.
Handlin, O. "Warren Commission." Atlantic, August 1966, pp. 117-118.
"[illegible] That Concerns... Address by Chief Justice E. Warren on the Assassination of the President." [illegible] Magazine, December 1963, p. 32.
"[illegible] what the Warren report will show." U.S. News and World Report, 14 September 1964, pp. 42-43.
[illegible], H. "Warren Commission One-Bullet Theory Exploded." Argosy Magazine, July 1967, pp. 108-116.
"[illegible] read the Warren Report." [illegible]

Jacobson, Dan. "Mean Street: Warren Commission Report." New Statesman, 15 January 1 pp. 76-77.
Jaffe, Louis L. "Trial by Newspaper." New York University Law Review, May 1965, pp.
Joesten, Joachim. Die Wahrheit über den Kennedy-Mord: wie und warum der Warren-Report Zurich: Schweizer Verlagshaus, 1966.
———. The Gaps in the Warren Report. New York: Marzani & Munsell, 1965.
Johnson, Marion M., comp. Preliminary Inventory of the Records of the President's Com on the Assassination of President Kennedy. Washington: National Archives a Records Service, General Services Administration, 1970.
Jones, Penn. Forgive My Grief; a critical review of the Warren Commission report on t assassination of John F. Kennedy. Midlothian, Texas: Midlothian Mirror, 19
———. Forgive My Grief. Volume Two. Midlothian, Texas; Midlothian Mirror, 1967.
Kempton, M. "Warren report: a case for the prosecution." New Republic, 10 October 1 pp. 13-17.
"Latest on murder of Kennedy: a preview of the Warren Report." U.S. News and World Re 1 June 1964, pp. 43-44.
Lewis, Richard W. The Scavengers and critics of the Warren Report; the endless parado New York: Delacorte Press, 1967.
Lifton, David S., comp. Document Addendum to the Warren Report. Los Angeles: Sightte Publications Inc., 1968.
Lynd, Staughton. "Comment by Staughton Lynd." Liberation Magazine, 9, no. 10 (1965),
MacDonald, Dwight. "A Critique of the Warren Report." Esquire, March 1965, p. 59.
———. "A Ctitique of the Warren Report." In Walker, Gerald, ed. Best Magazine Ar 1966. New York: Crown, 1966, p. 19-53.
———. Ghost of Conspiracy. A Critique of the Warren Commission Report. Englewood N.J.: Prentice Hall, 1965. (publication withdrawn)
Malow, Richard. The Kennedy Assassination and the Warren Report. Washington: G.P.O.,
Marcus, Raymond. The Bastard Bullet; a search for legitimacy for Commission Exhibit 3 Los Angeles: Rendell Publications, 1966.
Meagher, Sylvia. Accessories after the fact; the Warren Commission, the authorities, a the report. Indianapolis: BobbsMerrill, 1967.
———. Subject index to the Warren report and hearings and exhibits. New York: Sc Press, 1966.
Meyer, Karl E. and N. MacKenzie. "Spotlight on Warren." London, New Statesman, 2 Oct 1964, pp. 474-476.
———. "The Warren Report: the Triumph of Caliban." New Leader, 12 October 1964, p
Michel, Armand. L'assassinat de John Kennedy, le Rapport Warren et ses critiques. N. Trinckvel, 1968.
Mills, Andrew. "Who killed Kennedy? The Warren Report is Right." True Magazine, Dec 1967, pp. 32, 72, 75-77.
Montagu, Ivor. "The Warren Report." Labour Monthly, November 1964, pp. 449-503.
Mosk, Richard M. "The Warren Commission and the Legal Process." Case and Comment Mag May-June 1967, pp. 13-20.
Muhlen, Norbert. "Mord und Legende. Die Kritiker des Warren-Reports." Frankfurt am Der Monat, 17 (1965), 14-28.
"Mystery makers; J. Sparrow's evaluation of the Warren Commission report and its criti Time, 22 December 1967, p. 21.
Nash, George and Patricia. "The Other Witnesses." The New Leader, 12 October 1964, p
New York Times. The Witnesses: The Highlights of Hearings before the Warren Commissi the Assassination of President Kennedy. New York: Bantam Books, 1964.
"New York Times Runs 48 Pages of Report." Editor & Publisher, 3 October 1964, p. 61.
"Nightmare revisited; reenactment for Warren Commission." Newsweek, 8 June 1964, p. 4
O'Brien, Conor Cruise. "Veto by Assassination?" Minority of One, December 1967, pp.
Osterburg, James W. "The Warren Commission: Report and Hearing." Journal of the For Sciences, July 1966, pp. 261-271.
Oswald, Frank. "Kan man Stole pa Warren?" Verdens Gang, 1964, pp. 274-279.
Packer, Herbert L. "The Warren Report: A Measure of Achievement." Nation, 2 Novembe pp. 295-299.
Podhoretz, Norman. "The Warren Commission. An Editorial." Commentary, January 1964, p. 24.
Popkin, Richard H. "The Second Oswald; The Case for the Conspiracy Tehory." New Yor Review of Books, 28 July 1966, pp. 11-12.
"Porocilo Warrenove Komisije." Ljubljanski dnevnik, 8 October 1964, pp. 268-275.
"Reaction to Warren Commission Report." Senior Scholastic, 14 October 1964, p. 17.
"Recommendation." JAMA, 11 January 1965, p. 143.
"Reporting the Report." Newsweek, 12 October 1964, pp. 100-101.
Rifkin, S. Reply to M. Kempton. "Warren report: a case for the prosecution." New Re 24 October 1964, p. 29

"...ed and Solemn duty; commission to investigate the assassination of J. Kennedy." Time, 13 December 1963, pp. 26-27.
...alandria, Vincent J. "The Warren Report? A Philadelphia Lawyer Analyzes the President's Back and Neck Wounds..." Liberation, March 1965, pp. 14-32.
Schoenmann, Ralph. "Ist der Warren-Bericht uber den Tod Prasident Kennedys Glaubwurdig?" Frankfurter Hefte, 20, no.1(1965), 15-24.
Schwartz, Jay. "A Legal Demurrer to the Report of the Warren Commission." Journal of Forensic Sciences, July 1966, pp. 318-329.
Sobey, Alfredda. "A Lawyer's Notes on the Warren Commission Report..." American Bar Association Journal, January 1965, pp. 39-43.
...ezon, Robert L. "Persistent Devils: CBS News Inquiry; the Warren Report." Saturday Review, 22 July 1967, p. 46.
...lewson, W. David. "The Warren Report: Letters from Readers." Commentary, April 1967, pp. 12, 14, 16.
Smith, R.H. "Thinking the unthinkable: the Warren Commission books." Publishers Weekly, 10 October 1966, p. 55.
Sparrow, John H.A. After the Assassination; a Positive appraisal of the Warren report. New York: Chilmark Press, 1968.
"Symposium on the Warren Commission Report." New York University Law Review, May 1965, pp. 404-524.
"Task of the Warren Commission." Nation, 27 January 1964, p. 81.
"Text of Summary of Warren Commission Report." Congressional Quarterly Weekly, 2 October 1964, pp. 2332-2360.
Thomson, George C. The Quest for Truth: A quizzical look at the Warren Report: or, How President Kennedy was really assassinated. Glendale, California: C.C. Thomson Engineering Co., 1964.
"Those missing exhibits; photographs and X-rays turned over to the National Archives." Nation, 14 November 1966, p. 500.
Towne, Anthony. "The Assassination, the Warren Commission and the public interest." Motive, February 1967, pp. 6-14.
Trevor-Roper, Hugh R. "Slovenly Warren Report." Atlas, February 1965, pp. 115-118.
"Truth about Kennedy Assassination; was the Warren report written in haste to prove a theory? With interview of A. Specter." U.S. News and World Report, 10 October 1966, pp. 44-50.
U.S. President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy. A Concise Compendium of the Warren Commission Report on the Assassination of John F. Kennedy. New York: Popular Library, 1964.
———. Hearings. 26 vols. Washington: G.O.P. 1964.
———. Investigation of the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy: Hearings before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy. Washington, D.C., 1964.
———. The Official Warren Report on the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, with [illegible] Catton. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday, 1964.
———. Report of the Warren Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy. With added material prepared by the New York Times exclusively for this edition. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1964.
———. Report of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Washington: G.O.P., 1964.
———. The Warren Report: Report of the Commission. New York: Associated press, 1964.
———. The Witnesses - selected and edited from the Warren Commission hearings by the New York Times. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1965.
U.S. Warren Commission. Warren Report uber die Ermordung des Prasidenten John F. Kennedy. und kommentiert von Robert M.W. Kempner. Koln: Kiepenheuer & Witsch, 1964.
Wainwright, L. "Book for all to read: Warren Report." Life, 16 October 1964, p. 35.
———. "Warren Report is not enough; voices speaking in contradiction of report; call for investigation." Life, 7 October 1966, p. 38.
"Warren Commission." Nation, 28 December 1963, p. 445.
———. New Republic, 29 February 1964, p. 4.
"Warren Commission and the death of JFK." Senior Scholastic, 18 November 1964, pp. 14-[illegible].
"Warren Commission Report." Time, 2 October 1964, pp. 45-50.
"The Warren Commission Report on the role of the press in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy." In Gross, Gerald, ed. The Responsibility of the Press, New York: Fleet Pub., 1966.
"Warren Commission report; Paraffin test unreliable; killing still a mystery." Science News-Letter, 10 October 1964, p. 227.

"Warren Commission Report: Verdict, One Man Alone." World Week Magazine, 7 October 1964, pp. 9-10.
"Warren Commission: Testimony and evidence." Time, 4 December 1964, pp. 25-27.
"Warren findings: some new facts." U.S. News and World Report, 6 July 1964, p. 44.
"Warren Report: A Measure of the Achievement; with editorial comment." Nation, 2 November 1964, 290-295.
"Warren report; comment." Commonweal, 9 October 1964, p. 59.
"The Warren Report: How to Murder the Medical Evidence." Current Medicine for Attorneys, November 1965, pp. 1-28.
"The Warren Report: Letters from Readers." Commentary Magazine, April 1967, pp. 7-12.
"Warren Report Wrong, College Teacher Says." Los Angeles Times, 17 November 1967, p. 18.
"Warren's Secret." National Review, 7 April 1964, pp. 265-266.
"Washington News: Kennedy Shot Twice in the Back." JAMA: 4 January 1964, p. 15.
Weaver, John D. Warren: The Man, The Court, The Era. Boston: Little Brown (n.d.)
Weisberg, Harold. The Report on the Warren Report: or The Six Wise Men of Industan. 1965
———. Whitewash, the report on the Warren Report. Hyattstown, Md., 1965.
West, John R. Death of the President. The Warren Commission on Trial. Covina, California Collectors Pub., 1967.
White, Stephen. Should we Believe the Warren Report?" New York: MacMillan, 1968.

D. LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Amalric, J. Review of L'affaire Oswald, by Leo Sauvage. Atlas, October 1965, pp. 249-250
Ansbacher, Heinz and Rowena R., David and Kathleen Shiverick. "Lee Harvey Oswald: An Adlerian Interpretation." Psychoanalytic Review, 53, no. 3 (1966), 55-68.
"Assassination, as the plot unfolds: case against Oswald: How the President was shot." U.S. News and World Report, 9 December 1963, pp. 68-71.
"Attorney for Oswald." Time, 6 March 1964, p. 47.
Bachmann, Ida. "Hvem Myrdede Praesident Kennedy? Et Defensorat for Oswald Indleveret." Frit Danmark, 22, no. 10 (1963-64), 1-3.
"Boy, Don't You Know I'm on Camera?" New Republic, 29 February 1964, p. 7.
Chapman, Gil and Ann. Was Oswald Alone? San Diego: Publishers Export Company, 1967.
Cooke, Alistair. "Oswald had Psychopathic Personality: no evidence of conspiracy." Manchester Guardian, 27 November 1963, p. 11.
"Counsel for Oswald." U.S. News and World Report, 9 March.1964, p. 16.
Ducovny, Amram and Leon Friedman. "The Trial of Lee Harvey Oswald (A Play)." Playbill Magazine, 4, no. 11, 12.
Feldman, Harold. "Oswald and the FBI." The Nation, 27 January 1964, pp. 86-89.
Graham, J.J. "Acquittal for Oswald; Concerning the movie 'Rush to Judgment'." Commonweal, 21 April 1967, pp. 149-151.
Grove, L. "Did press pressure kill Oswald?" U.S. News and World Report, 6 April 1964, pp. 78-79.
Hastings Michael. Lee Harvey Oswald: A Far Streak of Independence Brought on by Neglect. Baltimore: Penguin Books, 1966.
"He was my brother: excerpts form Lee (R.L. Oswald and others)." Look, 17 October 1967, pp. 62-66+.
Hewes, Henry. "The Theatre: Sensing History." Saturday Review, 4 May 1968, p. 40.
Holmes, John Clellon. "The Silence of Oswald." Playboy, November 1965, pp. 101-102, 222, 224.
"If Oswald had lived, could Impartial Jury Have Been Found to Try Him." Broadcasting, 6 January 1964, pp. 52-53.
Jackson, Donald. "The Evolution of an Assassin." Life, 21 February 1964, pp. 68A-80.
Joesten, Joachim. "Lazni Osvald." Oslobodenje, 21 (1964), 5297-5938.
———. Marina Oswald. London: Dawnay, 1967.
———. Oswald: Assassin or Fall Guy?" New York: Marzani and Munsell, Inc., 1964.
———. Oswald: The Truth. London: Dawnay, 1967.
Johnson, Priscilla. "Oswald in Moscow." Harper's, April 1964, pp. 46-50.
Kempton, M. "Oswald, May We Have Some Facts, Please." New Republic, 13 June 1964, pp. 13
Lane, Mark. "Oswald Innocent? A Lawyer's Brief." National Guardian Weekly, 19 December
"Lee Oswald's Widow tells her story; summary of testimony by Marina Oswald." U.S. News and World Report, 17 February 1964, p. 19.
Le Manna, Roger and Gene Ringgold. Assassin. The Lee Harvey Oswald Biography. Hollywood Associated Professional Services, 1964.
McBirnie, Dr. W.S. What Was Behind Lee Harvey Oswald? The author (n.d.)
MacDonald, Dwight. "That Oswald Paternity Case." New Republic, 29 February 1964.

"Oswald and the weight of evidence." Newsweek, 9 December 1963, pp. 36+.
"Oswald Diary Publication Stirs Furor." Editor and Publisher, 4 July 1964, p. 14.
"Oswald Killing Discussed." Science News Letter, 7 December 1963, p. 355.
"Oswald mystery grows deeper and deeper." U.S. News and World Report, 30 March 1964, p. 45.
"Oswald's Case Against the Warren Commission." New Leader, 20 December 1965, pp. 5-10.
Plastrik, Stanley. "The Oswald Case Should be Reopened!" Dissent 13, no. 5 (1966), 469-470.
"Plot to Clear Lee Oswald." National Review, 7 April 1964, p. 265.
Popkin, Richard H. The Second Oswald. New York: Avon Books, 1966.
Reynolds, Ruth. "The Oswald Riddle." Coronet, March 1967, pp. 122-127.
Sauvage, Leo. "Afera Oswald." Vjesnik u srijedu, 25 August 1965, pp. 694-695.
———. L'Affaire Oswald: Response au Rapport Warren. Paris: Les Editions de Minuit, 1965.
———. Gesucht: Kennedys Morder Die Affäre Oswald Wien. München: Molden, 1967.
———. "The Oswald Affair." Commentary, March 1964, pp. 55-56.
———. The Oswald Affair: an examination of the contradictions and omissions of the Warren Report. Cleveland: World Publishing Company, 1966.
———. "Oswald in Dallas: a Few Loose Ends." Reporter, 2 January 1964, pp. 24-26.
"The Second Oswald: An Exchange of Letters." New York Review of Books, 6 October 1966, pp. 29-34.
Sites, Paul. Lee Harvey Oswald and the American Dream. New York: Pageant Press, 1967.
Snyder, L. "Lee Oswald's Guilt: How Science Nailed Kennedy's Killer." Popular Science, April 1965, pp. 68-73.
Sparrow, John H.A. "Making Mysteries About Oswald." Atlas, March 1965, pp. 173-174.
Stafford, Jean. A Mother in History. London: Chatto & Windus, 1966.
———. "The Strange World of Marguerite Oswald." McCall's, October 1965, pp. 112-113.
"Strange World of Lee Oswald: More Light on the Assassination." U.S. News and World Report, 16 December 1963, pp. 60-62.
Tonahill, Joe H. Why Lee Harvey Oswald would have been acquitted for the murder of John F. Kennedy. (N.P., 1967)
Thornley, Kerry W. Oswald. Chicago: New Classics House, 1965.
"Warren Commission." New Republic, 29 February 1964, pp. 4-5.
"The Warren Commission's Case Against Oswald." New Leader, 22 November 1965, pp. 16-21.
"Was Oswald Guilty? A Judicial Summing up of the Warren Report." New Statesman, 12 March 1965, pp. 399-403.
"Week in the Sun; Marguerite Oswald's Testimony." Newsweek, 7 December 1964, pp. 28-30+.
West, Jessamyn. "Marina Oswald Porter: Seven Years After Dallas." Redbook, August 1970, pp. 57-59, 129-132, 134-135.
Zapata Olivella, Manuel. ¿Quien dio el fusil a Oswald? Bogota: Editorial Revistal Columbiana, 1967.

E. JACK RUBY

"The Assassination: A Momentity for History." Time, 13 January 1967, pp. 16-17.
Bedford, Sybille. "Verdict on Jack Ruby." Life, 27 March 1963, pp. 32-34. 34B, 70A-71, 74.
Belli, Melvin M. and M.C. Carroll. Dallas Justice. The Real Story of Jack Ruby and His Trial. New York: David McKay, 1964.
Bloom, S. "Tells his Public Relations Role in Ruby Casw." Editor and Publisher, 1 February 1964, p. 58.
Callahan, Dr. John W. "Did Jack Ruby Kill the Wrong Man?" Argosy, September 1967, pp. 29, 96-101.
"Can Ruby Tell?" Sunday Times, 9 October 1966, p. 8.
Dahlias, Sanford. "Who Killed Jack Ruby?" Real Magazine, April 1967, pp. 40-42.
Dwyer, Fannie. "The Last Madness of Jack Ruby." The New Republic, 11 February 1967, pp. 19-25.
"8,000 word leak; testimony of Jack Ruby to the Warren Commission." Time, 28 August 1964, p. 40.
Gertz, Elmer. Moment of Madness: People vs. Jack Ruby. Chicago and New York: Follett, 1968.
Gertz, Elmer and Wayne B. Giampietro. "The Trial of 'State Cases': A Postscript on the Ruby Trial." DePaul Law Review, 16, no. 2 (Spring-Summer 1967), 285-308.
Havemann, Ernest. "Defendant Ruby Will Meet the Ghost of a Long Dead Scott." Life, 21 February 1964, pp. 30-31.
Joesten, Joachim. The Truth About the Case of Jack Ruby. La Vérité Sur LeCas de Jack Ruby. Paris: Editions Casterman, 1967.
"Jumping the gun; premature disclosures." Newsweek, 13 July 1964, p. 50.
Kaplan, John and Jon R. Waltz. The Trial of Jack Ruby. New York: MacMillan, 1965.

Kempton, Murray. "Boy, Don't You Know I'm on Camera?" New Republic, 29 February 1964,
———. "The Disposable Jack Ruby." Spectator, 13 January 1967, p. 35.
———. "Ruby, Oswald, and the State." Spectator, 21 October 1966, pp. 506-507.
Levis, Richard Warren. "A Fleshy Lawyer for Oswald's Killer." Saturday Evening Post, 8 February 1964, pp. 28-30.
Linn, Edward. "Appointment in Dallas: The Untold Story of Jack Ruby." Saturday Evening Post, 25 July 1964, pp. 24-26, 28, 33, 36-37, 40, 48-49.
Popa, Stefan. "Dallas 'Paziti'l Bine pe Ruby." Lumea, 26 March 1964, pp. 10-11.
———. "Dallas: Procesul Ruby." Lumea, 27 February 1964, pp. 8-9.
"Public Relations Firm Sets Press Rules for Ruby's Trial." Editor and Publisher, 28 December 1963, p. 9.
"Radio-TV Barred from Ruby Trial." Broadcasting, 23 December 1963, p. 56.
"Radio-TV Newsmen Testify in Ruby Trial." Broadcasting, 16 March 1964, p. 74.
Revere, Guy. "Jack Ruby: The Mafia's Man in Dallas." Saga, March 1967, pp. 28-31, 86-90.
"Ruby and the King of Torts." Times Literary Supplement, 17 March 1966, p. 221.
"Ruby Death Verdict: A TV Spectacular." Editor and Publisher, 21 March 1964, p. 11.
"Screen Test." Newsweek, 10 February 1964, p. 48.
Stern, R. Le Proces Ruby-Dallas. Kapellan, Belgium: Beckers, 1967.
"What's your source?"; premature publication by Journal-American of Ruby's Testimony before Warren." Newsweek, 31 August 1964, pp. 68-69.
Wills, Gary and Ovid Demaris. "The Disposal of Jack Ruby." Esquire, June 1967.
Wills, Gary and Ovid Demaris. Jack Ruby. New York: New American Library, 1968.
Worthington, Peter. "The Limelight: Why Jack Ruby's First Trial Couldn't Happen Here." Maclean's, 18 April 1964, pp. 3-4.
"You All Know Me! I'm Jack Ruby." Esquire, May 1967, pp. 79-87, 153-164.

F. QUESTION OF CONSPIRACY

"Any number can play: question of whether the assassination was the work of one man." Newsweek, 7 November 1966, pp. 37-38.
Berendt, John. "If They've Found Another Assassin, let them Name Names and Produce their Evidence." Esquire, August 1967, pp. 80-82.
Besson, Waldemar. "Die Schusse von Dallas. War eine Verschwörung des Hasses am werk?" Die Zeit, 19, no. 33 (1964), 6.
Buchanan, Thomas G. Who killed Kennedy? New York: Putnam's, 1964.
Carlos, Newton. A Conspiracao. Rio de Janeiro: J. Alvaro, 1964.
Cutler, Robert B. The Flight of CE399: Evidence of Conspiracy. Beverly, Mass.: Omni-Print, 1969.
———. Two Flightpaths: Evidence of Conspiracy. Danvers, Mass.: Mirror Press, 1971
Davis, Nord, Jr. Dallas Conspiracy. Hollis, N.H.: The author. (n.d.)
Epstein, Edward J. Counterplot. New York: Viking Press, 1969.
Fairlie, H. "No conspiracy but perhaps two assassins?" New York Times Magazine, 11 September 1966, pp. 52-55+.
Goldberg, Arthur. Conspiracy Interpretations of the Assassination of President Kennedy: International and Domestic. University of California Security Studies Project Paper Number 16. Los Angeles: University of California, 1968.
Gosset, P. and R. L'homme qui crut tuer Kennedy. Paris: Presses de la Cité, 1967.
Hartogs, Renatus and Lucy Freeman. The Two Assassins. New York: Crowell, 1965.
Hermann, Kai. "Wer war Kennedys Mörder?" Die zeit, 19, no. 15 (1964), 7.
Hill, Richard J and Charles M. Bonjean. "News Diffusion: a Test of the Regularity Hypothesis." Journalism Quarterly, 41, no. 3 (1964), 7.
Karp, Irwin. "Debate over Dallas: Theories of John Sparrow and Sylvia Meagher." Saturday Review, 9 March 1968, pp. 113-114.
Lauzon, A. "Oswald a-t-il tué Kennedy?" Maclean's, March 1964, pp. 1-2.
"A Matter of Reasonable Doubt." Revu Magazine, 28 January 1967, pp. 18-26.
"More than one man." America, 7 December 1963, p. 722.
"Mythmakers; mysterious deaths of people involved in case." Time, 11 November 1966, pp. 33-34.
"New Light on Second Assassin Theory." U.S. News and World Report, 29 May 1967, p. 14.
"New Orleans and the Cubans: Who was ready to Help Oswald." The Times, 20 February 1967, p. 12.
"Phantasmagoria; who murdered Kennedy?" Time, 25 November 1966, pp. 34-35.
"Policaj Ubil Kennedija?" Vecernji Sarajevski list, 24 December 1964, pp. 298-300.
Rice, John R. What Was Back of Kennedy's Murder. Murfreesboro, Tenn.: Sword of the Lord Publishers, 1964.

Thomas, Harford. "Chance or design?" Manchester Guardian, 28 September 1966, p. 18.
Thompson, Josiah. "The Cross Fire that Killed President Kennedy: Excerpts from Six Seconds in Dallas." Saturday Evening Post, 2 December 1967, pp. 27-31.
Van Bremen, J.M. "Did Lee Harvey Oswald Act without Help?" New York University Law Review, 40, no. 3 (1965), 466-467.
"Verdict: One man alone." Senior Scholastic, 7 October 1964, pp. 9-10.
Warren, David M. The Plot to Kill JFK. Chicago: Novel Books, 1965.
Weisberg, Harold. "Kennedy Murder: Buried Proof of a Conspiracy!" Saga, April 1967, pp. 28-31, 89-90, 92, 94-96.
———. Oswald in New Orleans: Case of Conspiracy with the CIA. New York: Canyon Books, 1967.
Welsh, David and David Lifton. "The Case for Three Assassins." January 1967, pp. 77-100.
"Why a plot was feared when Kennedy was Shot." U.S. News and World Report, 6 January 1964, p. 7.

G. JIM GARRISON

"All the elements." Newsweek, 10 March 1969, pp. 36+.
[illegible] of Jim Garrison's investigation into the assassination of John F. Kennedy: the crime of silence. Austin: Research Publications, 1968.
[illegible], M.S. "Garrison and Warren, Anything in Common?" Minority of One, October 1967, pp. 11-12.
"The Assassination: Bourbon Street Rococo." Time, 3 March 1969, p. 26.
"Assassination: History or Headlines." Newsweek, 13 March 1967, pp. 44+.
Autry, James. "The Garrison Investigation: How and Why it Began." New Orleans, April 1967, pp. 5-9.
[illegible]sworth, H. "J. Garrison's investigation of a plot to kill JFK." Newsweek, 15 May 1967, pp. 35+.
[illegible]ner, Milton E. The Garrison Case. New York: Clarkson N. Potter, 1969.
"[illegible]rnival in New Orleans: Jim Garrison's Investigation." Newsweek, 6 March 1967, p. 32.
"[illegible] Case for Garrison." New York Review of Books, 14 September 1967, pp. 19-29.
"[illegible] of Conspiracy." Newsweek, 3 April 1967, pp. 36-37.
"[illegible]sing In; Garrison's unofficial chief investigator quits." Time, 7 July 1967, p. 17.
[illegible], J. and H.C. Chriss. "New Orleans: Act One." Reporter, 6 April 1967, pp. 17-20.
"[illegible]vering Big Jim." Newsweek, 17 March 1969, p. 105.
"[illegible]rtains for the DA; physicians examine photographs and X-rays." Newsweek, 27 January 1969, p. 27.
"[illegible] Wins a Round: Jim Garrison's Investigation." Time, 24 March 1967, pp. 17-18.
"[illegible]dly Iteration." Time, 7 March 1969, pp. 22-23.
"[illegible] Defendant." Newsweek, 24 February 1969, p. 33.
[illegible], William F. Jr. "The Press: Its Actions and Reactions." New Orleans, April 1967, pp. 12-13, 52-53.
[illegible]stein, Edward Jay. "Garrison." New Yorker, 13 July 1968, pp. 35-40, 42, 49-52, 54-56, 58-60, 62-76, 79-81.
"[illegible] of the Hurricane." Newsweek, 3 March 1969, pp. 24+.
[illegible]nde, Paris. The Kennedy Conspiracy: An uncommissioned report on the Jim Garrison Investigation. New York: Meredith Press, 1969.
Garrison, Jim. A Heritage of Stone. New York: Putnam, 1970.
———. "New Orleans Evidence; excerpts from statements." Reporter, 8 February 1968, p. 10.
"Garrison Under Fire." The Economist, 25 February 1967, p. 730.
"Garrison vs. the People." Time, 14 March 1969, p. 29.
[illegible]rd, Alex. "Clay Shaw Tells His Story." Transcript of TV Interview, Station WVUE, Channel 12, New Orleans, 11 March 1969.
———. "Jim Garrison Tells His Story." Transcript of TV Interview, Station WVUE, Channel 12, New Orleans, 13 March 1969.
"Inconceivable connivance." Time, 12 January 1968, p. 14.
Irv[illegible], Evelyn. "'Several Plots' Claims District Attorney." Sunday Times, 26 February 1967.
J[illegible], Rosemary and Jack D. Wardlaw. Plot or Politics? The Garrison Case and its cast. New Orleans: Pelican Publications, 1967.
J[illegible], Joachim. The Garrison Inquiry, Truth and Consequences. London: Peter Dawnay, 1967.
"[illegible] clears Shaw." Senior Scholastic, 21 March 1969, p. 16.
[illegible]d, James. [illegible]. An Account of the Clay Shaw-Jim Garrison Affair in the City of New Orleans. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1970.
"[illegible] Disparitie din Scena a lui Jim Garrison." Lumea, 22 June 1967, pp. 97-100.
"[illegible] Who Loved Kennedy." Time, 21 February 1969, p. 18.
"[illegible] Gras Season." Newsweek, 17 February 1969, p. 34.
"[illegible] on the Kennedy Assassination charges, concerning Jim Garrison's TV broadcast." U.S. News and World Report, [illegible]

"More than a Man in the Dock." Time, 14 February 1969, pp. 26-29.
"New Orleans Plot." Senior Scholastic, 14 April 1967, pp. 18-19.
Norden, Eric. "Jim Garrison: A candid conversation with the Embattled District Attorney of New Orleans." Playboy, October 1967, pp. 59+.
"Odd Company." Time, 10 March 1967, p. 24.
Phelen, James. "To Old New Orleans: The Vice Man Cometh." Saturday Evening Post, 8 June 1963, pp. 67-71.
Powledge, F. "Is Garrison Faking?" New Republic, 17 June 1967, pp. 13-18.
Roberts, G. "The Case of Jim Garrison and Lee Oswald." New York Times Magazine, 21 May 1967, pp. 32-35.
Rogers, W. "Persecution of Clay Shaw." Look, 26 August 1969, pp. 53-56+.
"Round One." Newsweek, 3 February 1969, p. 33.
"Shutting Up Big Mouth." Time, 25 August 1967, pp. 48-51.
"Sideshows in New Orleans." Time, 31 January 1969, p. 40.
"Sifting Fact From Fantasy: Use of Truth Drugs in Jim Garrison's Investigation." Time, 31 March 1967, p. 41.
"Sleight of Hand: Jim Garrison's Assassination Investigation Extends to FBI and CIA." Newsweek, 22 May 1967, p. 40.
"Smiling through." Newsweek, 27 January 1969, pp. 27-28.
Smith, Merriman. "Jim Garrison and His Sources of Evidence." Manchester Guardian, 18 Ma[illegible] 1967, p. 7.
"Tales of Garrison." The Economist, 25 March 1967, p. 1145.
"A Taste for Conspiracy." Newsweek, 20 March 1967, p. 76.
"Thickening the Plot: Judges support Jim Garrison's plot Theory." Newsweek, 27 March 19[illegible], p. 37.
Turner, William W. "Garrison Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy..." Ramparts, January 1968, p. 43.
"Two For the Seesaw." Newsweek, 3 July 1967, p. 82.
"What Conspiracy? Testimony of Perry Russo." Newsweek, 24 February 1969, p. 33.
"What Garrison Proved." New Republic, 15 March 1969, p. 9.
Young, Roger. "The Investigation: Where It Stands Today." New Orleans, July 1967, pp.

H. WILLIAM MANCHESTER

"L'Affaire Manchester." Triumph, January 1967, p. 7.
"As the book appears: a close look at the facts; concerning The Death of a President, by William Manchester." U.S. News and World Report, 23 January 1967, pp. 50-52
"The Assassination. The Book." Newsweek, 10 April 1967, pp. 34-35.
"The Assassination; Who Can Understand It?" Newsweek, 16 January 1967, pp. 28-29.
"Battle of the Book; Manchester's The Death of a President." Time, 23 December 1966, pp. 15-18.
Bennett, Arnold. Jackie, Bobby and Manchester; The Story Behind the Headlines. New York: Bee Line Books, 1967.
"Book that backfired; concerning Death of a President by William Manchester." U.S. News and World Report, 26 December 1966, p. 36.
Cafiero, L.H. "Manchester Book Alledges Com Lag Day JFK Killed." Electronic News, 3 April 1967, p. 22.
Cannon, James M. and Edward Kosner. "Manchester's Own Story." Newsweek, 30 January 1967, pp. 21-24.
Churchill, Randolph S. "The Manchester Book." The Times, 13 February 1967, p. 13, 14 February 1967, p. 11.
Coit, Margaret L. "November 22, 1963." Saturday Review, 15 April 1967, pp. 30-31.
Collins, R.S. "Kennedy vs. Look, Manchester, Harper & Row; an Informal Glossary of Press Relations Techniques." Public Relations Journal, April 1967, pp. 13-15.
Cooke, Alistair. "Fresh Shots in Kennedy Book Battle." Manchester Guardian, 24 January 1967, p. 9.
———. "Mrs. Kennedy Suffers Grief She Sought to Avoid." Manchester Guardian, 21 December 1966, p. 7.
Cory, J. "Manchester Affair." Saturday Review, 9 September 1967, p. 61.
Cunliffe, Marcus. "A courtier's obsequies." (Review of Death of a President). New Society, 20 April 1967, pp. 580-581.
"Death of a President; Excerpts from the Introduction to the Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1964." Library Journal, August 1965, pp. 3173-3176.
"Eines Präsidenten Reise in den Tod: William Manchester berichtet die volle Wahrheit [illegible]

...eatherstone, Joseph. "Lost Flight from Dallas." New Republic, 22 April 1967, pp. 20-22.
...ein, Arnold L. "The Legal Right of Privacy." Saturday Review, 21 January 1967, pp. 26-27.
"Feud Over Death of a President Intensifies as Manchester Attacks Kennedy Family and Aids." Publishers Weekly, 30 January 1967, pp. 88-89.
...albraith, John Kenneth. "Was Mrs. Kennedy Justified in Bringing Suit?" Saturday Review, 21 January 1967, pp. 18-21.
...ardwick, Elizabeth. "Blow Up." New York Review of Books, 20 April 1967, pp. 11-12.
...ughes, E.J. "Trials of Government in Exile; Graceless Battle between the Kennedy Family and W. Manchester." Newsweek, 6 February 1967, p. 20.
"The Holiday Spirit." Newsweek, 9 January 1967, p. 25.
"How to Lose a War: Long running row over Manchester's Book." Newsweek, 6 February 1967, pp. 34-35.
"In the Hours After Dallas: the Book and the Testimony: Concerning The Death of a President, by Wm. Manchester." U.S. News and World Report, 20 February 1967, pp. 51-52.
"Jacqueline Kennedy's Victory." Newsweek, 2 January 1967, pp. 16-19.
...waten, Joachim. The Case Against the Kennedy Clan. Munich: The author (n.d.)
...arp, Irwin. "The Author's Right to Write." Saturday Review, 21 January 1967, pp. 28-29.
"The Kennedys: Temporary Cease Fire." Newsweek, 9 January 1967, pp. 20-21.
...pkind, Andrew. "The Kennedy Book Battle." New Statesman, 30 December 1966, p. 956.
...oner, Edward. "Jacqueline B. Kennedy, Plaintiff..." Newsweek, 26 December 1966, pp. 39-43.
...rassner, Paul. "The Parts That Were Left Out of the Kennedy Book." Realist, May 1967, pp. 1, 18.
...azzor, Peter. "A Brilliant Mosaic of Events." Panorama Magazine, 8 April 1967, p. 3.
...ittle, Stuart W. "Birth Pains of a Book." Saturday Review, 9 September 1967, p. 61.
...ucas, A. "JFK: the Stained Glass Image." American Heritage, August 1967, pp. 4-7.
———. "Outdoor Life and the Death of a President: William Manchester Charges Outdoor Life with Hard Boiled Callousness Toward a National Tragedy." Outdoor Life, October 1967.
...anchester, William. "William Manchester's Own Story." Look, 4 April 1967, pp. 62-66.
...anchester Book: Despite Flaws and Error, a Story That is Larger than Life or Death." Time, 7 April 1967, pp. 22-23.
...eagher, Sylvia. "After the Battle, The Book." The Minority of One, June 1967, pp. 25, 27.
..s. Kennedy Reaches Accord with Harper & Row and William Manchester." Publishers Weekly, 23 January 1967, p. 222.
...rins, Allen. "Gargantuan, Honest and Useful, but so exasperating." Panorama Magazine, 8 April 1967, pp. 2-3.
...ch, J.H. "The Private Grief of Public Figures." Saturday Review, 21 January 1967, pp. 24-25.
...ouels: Spreading Controversy." Time, 6 January 1967, pp. 16-17.
...erman, George. "The Book of the Century." This Week Magazine, 7 January 1967, pp. 6-7.
...nn, Richard M. "Note: Guilt and Depth Reaction to the Death of a President." Psychoanalytic Review, Fall 1966, pp. 81-82.
...alese, Gay. "The Corry Papers." Esquire, June 1967, pp. 24+.
"...Help You Keep the Record Straight About that Book; Concerning The Death of a President, by Wm. Manchester." U.S. News and World Report, 6 February 1967, pp. 66-67.
...omlin, Nicholas. "Just Read the News, Mr. Manchester." New Statesman, 21 April 1967, pp. 547-548.
...chman, Barbara W. "The Historian's Opportunity." Saturday Review, 25 February 1967, pp. 27, 31, 71.
...n Gelder, Lawrence. The Untold Story: why the Kennedys lost the Book Battle. New York: Award Books, 1967.
"...ere was O'Donnell?" Time, 17 February 1967, p. 78.
...dow vs. author; concerning W. Manchester's Death of a President." Senior Scholastic, 6 January 1967, p. 16.
...ills, Gary. "Manchester's Upheaval." National Catholic Reporter, 29 March 1967, p. 10.
...ndham, Francis. "Manchester and the Kennedys." Sunday Times, 15 January 1967, p. 10.

I. LYNDON BAINES JOHNSON

"...ening Rift of LBJ and Kennedy: Behind the Furor over a Book, Concerning the Death of a President, by Wm. Manchester." U.S. News and World Report, 2 January 1967, pp. 22-27.
..., J. Evetts. A Texan Looks at Lyndon: A Study in Illegitimate Power. Canyon, Texas: Palo Duro Press, 1964.
...sten, Joachim. The Case Against Lyndon B. Johnson in the Assassination of President Kennedy. (n.p.) The author, 1967. 2 vols.
...am. The Dark Side of Lyndon B. Johnson. London: Peter Dawnay, 1968.
...nson, L.B. Message to the Congress: address delivered before a joint session of the Senate and the House of Representatives. Washington: G.P.O., 1963.
Johnson, L.B. "President's Proclamation, June 6, 1968." Vital Speeches, 15 June 1968.
"Johnson takes oath as nation mourns Kennedy." Senior Scholastic, 6 December 1963, p.
Knebel, F Letcher. "After the Shots: the ordeal of Lyndon Johnson." Look, 10 March 19... pp. 26-28+.
"LBJ on the Assassination." Newsweek, 11 May 1970, p. 41.
Lincoln, Evelyn. Kennedy and Johnson. New York: Rinehart & Winston n.d.
McReynolds, D. "New York Letter: Macbeth in the White House." Saturday Night, Decemb... 1966, pp. 22-23.

II. MARTIN LUTHER KING

"Accused killer, a clumsy man with closed eyes." Life, 26 April 1968, p. 42B.
Adamo, S.J. "Measuring up the Catholic Press and Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr." Americ... 4 May 1968, p. 624.
"As 150,000 said farewell to Dr. King." U.S. News and World Report, 22 April 1968, pp. 38-39.
"Assassination." Time, 12 April 1968, pp. 18-21.
"Assassination according to Capote." Time, 10 May 1968, p. 65.
"Assassination shocks nation; with quotations." Senior Scholastic, 25 April 1968, pp. 18-19.
Bennett, Lerone, Jr. "Martyrdom of M.L. King." Ebony, May 1968, p. 174.
———. What Manner of Man: A Biography of MLK. Chicago: Johnson Pub. Co., 1968.
"Big Hunt for mystery killer." U.S. News and World Report, 29 April 1968, pp. 8+.
Blair, Clay. The Strange Case of James Earl Ray. New York: Bantam Books, 1969.
Boutelle, P. et al. Murder in Memphis. (n.p.) Merit Publications, 1968.
Brown, Mrs. Julia. Please Don't Help Glorify Martin Luther King. TACT Committee. (n.d.
Cameron, J.M. "British view on Martin Luther King." Commonweal, 26 April 1968, p. 164.
Clarke, J.W. and J.W. Soule. "How Southern Children felt about King's Death." Trans-Ac... October 1968, pp. 35-40.
"Deepening mystery of Dr. King's Assassination." U.S. News and World Report, 27 May 1968, p. 10.
"Did Ray Kill King?" National Review, 23 April 1968, pp. 376+.
"Doctor King." National Review, 23 April 1968, pp. 376+.
"Doctor King's murder: nagging questions remain." U.S. News and World Report, 24 March p. 13.
Halberstam, M. "Are you guilty of murdering Martin Luther King?" New York Times Magazi... 9 June 1968, pp. 27-29+.
Huie, W.B. "Story of James Earl Ray and the plot to assassinate Martin Luther King." L... 26 November 1968, pp. 96-97+.
Huie, W. B. et al. "Why James Earl Ray Murdered Dr. King." Look, 15 April 1969, pp. 102-104.
"James Ray: manhunt ends but mysteries remain." U.S. News and World Report, 24 June 196... pp. 34-36.
"King is the man, oh, Lord." Newsweek, 15 April 1968, pp. 34-38.
Lomax, Louis. To Kill a Black Man. Los Angeles: Holloway House, 1968.
"Man in Room 5." Time, 12 April 1968, p. 21.
"Martin Luther King and the right to know." America, 22 March 1969, p. 323.
"Notes and Comment." New Yorker, 13 April 1968, pp. 35-37.
O'leary, J. "Greatest manhunt in law enforcement history." Reader's Digest, August, 19... pp. 63-69.
"Raising a whirlwind; Ray's plea of guilty." Time, 21 March 1969, pp. 16-17.
"Reactions to the slaying of Martin Luther King; symposium." America, April 1968, pp. 534-536.
Turner, W. "Some disturbing parallels." Ramparts, 25 January 1969.
Watters, P. et al. "Beale Street and points North." Nation, 22 April 1968, pp. 529-535
"Where is James Earl Ray?" Newsweek, 29 April 1968, p. 21.
"Who killed King?" Newsweek, 22 April 1968, pp. 31-33.
"Who Killed King?" Time, 26 April 1968, pp. 20-21.
"Widening Search." Time, 19 April 1968, p. 20.
"Willard, Galt, Ray?" National Review, 7 May 1968, p. 432.
Woodbury, R. "Murder clues: hand prints, a car chase and a silly smile." Life, 19 Apri... 1968, pp. 40-40A
"Year later: honors for Dr. King; violence, too." U.S. News and World Report, 14 April 1969, p. 8.

13-00000

III. ROBERT F. KENNEDY

"The Accused: Ray and Sirhan." Life, 21 June 1968, pp. 24-34.
"Aftermath of a tragedy; boy's deep hate, a senator slain." U.S. News and World Report, 17 June 1968, pp. 25-28.
American Heritage, Editors of. RFK: His Life and Death. New York: Dell, 1968.
"Bobby Kennedy Record." U.S. News and World Report, 6 May 1968, pp. 50-54.
"Bobby: To be or Not To Be." Newsweek, 29 January 1968, pp. 18-19.
[illegible]kley, W.F., Jr. "Reflections on the Sirahn trial." National Review, 11 March 1969, p. 247.
[illegible], J.M. "From England: the death of Kennedy." Commonweal, 28 June 1968, pp. 429-30.
[illegible]rdi, John. "Manner of Speaking; TV coverage and radio coverage." Saturday Review, 29 June 1968, p. 37.
"[illegible]ing symbols." Newsweek, 14 July 1969, pp. 35+.
"[illegible] Conscience of RFK." Reporter, 22 February 1963, p. 12.
[illegible]ke, Terence J. "Eulogy to Robert F. Kennedy, Delivered at the Funeral." Vital Speeches, 1 July 1968, pp. 547-548.
"Death of a Democrat." America, 19 July 1969, p. 22.
[illegible] Toledano, Ralph. RFK. The Man Who Would Be President. New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1967.
[illegible]ard, B.L. "Sirhan through the looking glass; testimony of psychiatrist." Time, 4 April 1969, p. 28.
"[illegible] Bobby Kennedy Have a Chance?" Saturday Evening Post, 20 April 1968, p. 88.
[illegible]herty, Richard. "New Yorker Weep as Family, Friends Return with Body." Los Angeles Times, 7 June 1968, pp. 1, 12.
[illegible]tone, Ron. "First Court Appearance; Suspect Gives Impression of Cocky, arrogant Confidence." Los Angeles Times, 9 June 1968, pp. 1, 15.
"[illegible]endly [illegible] on the way to a Rostrum; with reports by L. Wainwright and T. H. White." Life, 14 June 1968, pp. 32-42D.
[illegible], John J. "Brother Delivers Eulogy for 'Good and Decent Man'." Los Angeles Times, 9 June 1968, pp. 1, 27.
[illegible]n, R. D. "[illegible] in June." McCalls, June 1970, pp. 38+.
[illegible]rsten, David. "Travels with Bobby Kennedy." Harper's, July 1968, pp. 51-61.
[illegible], Hal. "Indiana: A Test For Bobby." New York Times Magazine, 5 May 1968, pp. 32-33.
[illegible], Gladwin. "Kennedy State 'Extremely Critical'; Suspect, Arab Immigrant, Arraigned; President puts Guard on Candidates." New York Times, 6 June 1968, pp. 1, 20.
[illegible], Ro[illegible]. "RFK on Cuba: an Insider's Analysis." Commonweal, 22 November 1968, pp. 27[illegible].
[illegible]ton, Robert A. Special Unit Senator: RFK Assassination. New York: Random House 197[illegible].
"[illegible] Conspiracies?" Minority of One, September 1968, pp. 9, 16.
"[illegible] vs. Kennedy: the Odds." U.S. News and World Report, 29 April 1968, pp. 28-30.
"[illegible]ble Year of '68: Year of Shock." Life, 10 January 1969, pp. 30-37.
"[illegible] story of the latest Bobby-LBJ break." U.S. News and World Report, 1 April 1968, pp. 30-32.
J[illegible], Godfrey. Why Robert Kennedy was Killed. New York: Third Press, 1970.
"[illegible] 5, 1968" (a poem). See, October 1968, pp. 12-13.
"[illegible] vs. Sirhan." Newsweek, 5 May 1969, pp. 34+.
K[illegible], Robert Blair. "Conversations in jail with Sirhan, a name Meaning Wolf." Life, 17 January 1969, pp. 20-25.
———. RFK Must Die. New York: Grove Press, 1970.
K[illegible]ll, John. "Kennedy Made Each of his 42 years count." Los Angeles Times, 7 June 1968, pp. 2, 16.
F[illegible], Thomas B. "The Fire of your Love (June 5, 1968)." America, 15 June 1968, back cover.
"[illegible] Assassination: religious overtones." Christian Today, 21 June 1968, p. 39.
"[illegible]dy Candidacy." Christian Century, 27 March 1968, pp. 380+.
"[illegible] Kennedy Cause." New Republic, 15 June 1968, pp. 3-4.
"[illegible] Thank Nation for Providing them With Strength and Hope." New York Times, 16 June 1968, pp. 1, 34.
[illegible], Peter. "Suspect called calm and lucid...Sirhan describes himself as Jordanian born in Jerusalem." New York Times, 6 June 1968, pp. 1, 21.
"[illegible] a father." Time, 21 March 1969, p. 17.
[illegible], Tom. "President sets Sunday as day for mourning." Los Angeles Times, 7 June 1968,
[illegible], D. "Missing word; reprint." U.S. News and World Report, 17 June 1968, p. 100.
"[illegible] of the Kennedy tragedy." U.S. News and World Report, 17 June 1968, pp. 37-38.

"Letter and the Law." Newsweek, 2 June 1969, p. 33.
"Letters to the editor." Ebony, June 1968, pp. 14+.
Lowell, Robert. "RFK; Poem." New Republic, 22 June 1968, p. 27.
Lyons, Louis M. "America Revisit: RFK." Massachusetts Review, Summer 1968, pp. 57[illegible]
Martin, Dean. "Dean Martin talks about his drinking, the Mafia, Frank Sinatra, Wom[illegible] Bobby Kennedy. Interview edited by Oriana Fallaci." Look, 26 December 19[illegible] pp. 78-85.
Mehdi, M.T. Kennedy and Sirhan: Why? New York: New World Press, 1968.
Moore, T. "A Bit of the Way with RFK." Ave Maria, 28 October 1967, pp. 6-9.
"Mother and son." Newsweek, 17 February 1969, p. 33.
Muggeridge, Malcolm. "Elevation of Senator R.F. Kennedy." Esquire, November 1968, pp. 118+.
Navasky, Victor. "Robert F. Kennedy, Martin L. King, J.E. Hoover - who did it to wh[illegible] Atlantic, November 1970.
"New clues in RFK death: was there a plot?" U.S. News and World Report, 24 June 196[illegible] p. 36.
Newfield, Jack. "Kennedy Lays Out a Gut Campaign." Life, 29 March 1968, pp. 28-31.
"Notes and Comment." New Yorker, 15 June 1968, pp. 21-23.
———. New Yorker, 22 June 1968, p. 19.
O'Lessker, Karl. "Down the Primary Stretch, from Indiana to Oregon." Nation, 27 Ma[illegible] 1968, pp. 682.
"Once Again, Once Again." Newsweek, 17 June 1968, pp. 20-40.
Osborne, John. "Nebraska Primary, the ifs, ands, and buts." New Republic, 18 May 1[illegible] pp. 7-9.
"Other Sirhan; testimony of prosecution's psychiatrist." Newsweek, 14 April 1969, p[illegible] 44-45.
"Psychiatry on trial." National Review, 6 May 1969, pp. 427-428.
Reeves, Richard. "The Making of a Candidate 1968." New York Times Magazine, 31 Mar[illegible] 1968, pp. 25-27.
Reich, Ken. "McCarthy Suspends Political Activities; Asks Prayer Vigil." Los Angel[illegible] Times, 6 June 1968, p. B 18.
Reichley, A.J. "He's Running Himself Out of the Race." Fortune, March 1968, pp. 11[illegible]
"RFK." Christian Century, 85 (1968), 807-808.
"RFK: The Bob Kennedy we knew." Look, June 1968, entire issue.
"RFK: the man, the dream, the tragedy." U.S. News and World Report, 17 June 1968, p[illegible] 16-18.
Riesman, David. "McCarthy and Kennedy." New Republic, 13 April 1968, pp. 22-23.
"Robert F. Kennedy and the Negro." Ebony, July 1968, pp. 29-32.
Roberts, S.V. "Sirhan B. Sirhan literary negotiations." Esquire, November 1970, pp. 131-134+.
Rogers, Warren. "Bobby's Decision." Look, 16 April 1968, pp. 72-80.
Rogers, Warren and Stanley Tretick. "The Bob Kennedy we Knew." Look, 9 July 1968, [illegible] 31-36.
Rovere, Richard H. "Letters from Washington." New Yorker, 15 June 1968, pp. 90-96.
Scheer, Robert. "The Night Bobby Died." Ramparts, 10 August 1968, pp. 56-58.
Schlesinger, Arthur M. "Why I am for Kennedy." New Republic, 18 May 1968, pp. 39-4[illegible]
"Second thoughts on Bobby." Time, 21 June 1968, p. 48.
"Selectivity in Los Angeles." Time, 3 January 1969, p. 40.
Shihab, Aziz. Sirhan. San Antonio: Naylor Co., 1969.
"Shock of violence hits the campaign." Business Week, 8 June 1968, pp. 38-42.
"Sirhan guilty." Senior Scholastic, 2 May 1969, p. 19.
"Sirhan takes the stand." Newsweek, 17 March 1969, p. 37.
"Sirhan; tragedy of the absurd." Newsweek, 24 March 1969, p. 324.
"Sirhan's trance; testimony of psychiatrist." Newsweek, 7 April 1969, p. 37.
"Sirhan's Verdict." Time, 25 April 1969, pp. 21-22.
"Socking it to 'em: Travels with Bobby." Time, 5 April 1968, pp. 22-23.
Sorensen, Theodore C. "RFK: a Personal Memoir." Saturday Review, 22 June 1968, p. 19
Steinbecker, John. RFK: The Man, the Mysticism, the Murder. Los Angeles: Import Publishers, 1969.
"T.R.B. from Washington; who's guilty." New Republic, 15 June 1968, p. 2.
"Taking the oath." Newsweek, 25 August 1969, p. 42.
"Test case; responses to psychological tests." Newsweek, 7 April 1969, pp. 94-95.
"Three Assassinations." Minority of One, 10, no. 9 (1968), 13-16.
"Toward the Gas Chamber." Time, 2 May 1969, p. 19.
Townsend, Dorothy. "Witness Reports Girl said 'We Shot Him'." Los Angeles Times, 6 1968, p. 11.
"Tragedy in Los Angeles." America, 15 June 1968, p. 763.
"U.S. guilt in Assassinations the talk and the facts." U.S. News and World Report

13-00000

"Verdict on Sirhan." Newsweek, 28 April 1969, pp. 41+.
Weiss, P. and M. Mannes. "Reflections on a tragedy." Seventeen, August 1968, pp. 194-195.
"What was in Sirhan's mind?" Time, 24 January 1969, p. 54.
Weick, Paul R. "The Oregon Primary." New Republic, 3 June 1968, pp. 14-15.
"Win or lose, the Primary Players." Life, 7 June 1968, pp. 35-41.
Wise, David. "How Bobby Plans to Win It." Saturday Evening Post, 1 June 1968, pp. 23-27.
"Witnesses speak." Newsweek, 24 June 1968, pp. 26-27.
Yoakum, Robert. "Kennedy and McCarthy: 1965-1967 Voting Record." New Republic, 11 May 1968, pp. 23-27.

13-00000

☐ UNCLASSIFIED ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ SECRET

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional)
FOIA IPS 76-382 [WEISBERG LITIGATION]

FROM: DC/E/G	EXTENSION	NO.
		DATE 1 MAR 78

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)	DATE RECEIVED	DATE FORWARDED	OFFICER'S INITIALS	COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)
1. E/Staff A				Cameron: I believe the requestor's inquiry could and should be satisfied with para 3 alone. And recommend deletion of the remaining part of the message on grounds - not relevant - privacy of others - internal procedures/processes - cryptos - name of CIA Station abroad. I agree
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				
7.				
8.				
9.				
10.				
11.				
12.				
13.				
14.				
15.				

FORM 3-62 610 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS ☐ SECRET ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ UNCLASSIFIED

13-00000

☐ UNCLASSIFIED ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ SECRET

PRIORITY HANDLING FOIA REQUEST

SUBJECT: (Optional)

Harold Weisberg Appeal/LITIGATION

REQUEST NUMBER: IPS-76-382

FROM: H. Stilson HT-3

EXTENSION: 1595

DATE SENT: 28 February 1978

SUSPENSE DATE: 2 March 1978

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)	DATE RECEIVED	DATE FORWARDED	OFFICER'S INITIALS
1. C/EUR/Staff A att: Mr. LaClair	1		cl
2. 4B-4406			
3. E/BC	rt'd 8 mar		✓
4. Eur/F	8 MAR 1978	8	D
5. Carole Davidson E/Staff A			cd
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			

COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)

Please review the attached documents for release to Mr. Weisberg. Bracket in red that part of the text you believe should be deleted and give the proper FOIA exemption for the deleted material.

Also, please review the material for classification. Downgrade all documents to CONFIDENTIAL where possible. Classification reviews must be done by an officer with TOP SECRET classifying authority. All documents have been stamped with the Classification Review stamp for you to complete. Documents that you agree should be downgraded to CONFIDENTIAL should be stamped with the downgrading stamp.

If liaison is being claimed as an exemption for deletions indicate the part that is from liaison and identify the service for me please.

Thanks -
Helen

These documents cover Dr. King. You have already completed the Ray documents.

RETURN TO: H. Stilson HT-3 1 D 4125

PRIORITY HANDLING FOIA REQUEST

FORM 1-75 3749 ☐ SECRET ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ UNCLASSIFIED

☐ UNCLASSIFIED ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ SECRET

PRIORITY HANDLING FOIA REQUEST

SUBJECT: (Optional)

Harold Weisberg Appeal/LITIGATION

REQUEST NUMBER

IPS-76-382

FROM:

H. Stilson HT-3

EXTENSION

1595

DATE SENT

28 February 1978

SUSPENSE DATE

2 March 1978

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)	DATE RECEIVED	DATE FORWARDED	OFFICER'S INITIALS
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			

COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)

Please review the attached documents for release to Mr. Weisberg. Bracket in red that part of the text you believe should be deleted and give the proper FOIA exemption for the deleted material.

Also, please review the material for classification. Downgrade all documents to CONFIDENTIAL where possible. Classification reviews must be done by an officer with TOP SECRET classifying authority. All documents have been stamped with the Classification Review stamp for you to complete. Documents that you agree should be downgraded to CONFIDENTIAL should be stamped with the downgrading stamp.

If liaison is being claimed as an exemption for deletions indicate the part that is from liaison and identify the service for me please.

Thanks -
Helen

These documents cover Dr. King. You have already completed the Ray documents.

RETURN TO:

H. Stilson HT-3
1 D 4125

PRIORITY HANDLING FOIA REQUEST

FORM 1-75 3749 ☐ SECRET ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ UNCLASSIFIED

13-00000

☐ UNCLASSIFIED ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ SECRET

PRIORITY HANDLING FOIA REQUEST

SUBJECT: (Optional)

Harold Weisberg Appeal/LITIGATION

REQUEST NUMBER

IPS-76-382

FROM:

H. Stilson HT-3

EXTENSION

1595

DATE SENT

28 February 1978

SUSPENSE DATE

2 March 1978

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)	DATE RECEIVED	DATE FORWARDED	OFFICER'S INITIALS
1. IPA/SCB AB 1907			h
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			

COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)

Please review the attached documents for release to Mr. Weisberg. Bracket in red that part of the text you believe should be deleted and give the proper FOIA exemption for the deleted material.

Also, please review the material for classification. Downgrade all documents to CONFIDENTIAL where possible. Classification reviews must be done by an officer with TOP SECRET classifying authority. All documents have been stamped with the Classification Review stamp for you to complete. Documents that you agree should be downgraded to CONFIDENTIAL should be stamped with the downgrading stamp.

If liaison is being claimed as an exemption for deletions indicate the part that is from liaison and identify the service for me please.

Thanks -
Helen

These documents cover Dr. King. You have already completed the Ray documents.

RETURN TO:

H. Stilson HT-3
1 D 4125

PRIORITY HANDLING FOIA REQUEST

FORM 1-75 3749 ☐ SECRET ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ UNCLASSIFIED

13-00000

☐ UNCLASSIFIED ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ SECRET

PRIORITY HANDLING FOIA REQUEST

SUBJECT: (Optional)

Harold Weisberg Appeal/LITIGATION

REQUEST NUMBER

IPS-76-382

FROM:

M. Stilson HT-3

EXTENSION

1595

DATE SENT

28 February 1978

SUSPENSE DATE

2 March 1978

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)	DATE RECEIVED	DATE FORWARDED	OFFICER'S INITIALS
1. C/EA/Staff A att: Ray Smith.	28 FEB 1978		[signature]
2. 5 D 3113			
3. CEA/JAPAN	1 - MAR 1978		✓
4.			
5. EA/STA/EXO	1 - MAR 1978		[signature]
6. AC/EA/STA	1 MAR 1978		[initials]
7.			
8. EA/STA/EXO	1 MAR 1978		[signature]
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			

COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)

Please review the attached documents for release to Mr. Weisberg. Bracket in red that part of the text you believe should be deleted and give the proper FOIA exemption for the deleted material.

Also, please review the material for classification. Downgrade all documents to CONFIDENTIAL where possible. Classification reviews must be done by an officer with TOP SECRET classifying authority. All documents have been stamped with the Classification Review stamp for you to complete. Documents that you agree should be downgraded to CONFIDENTIAL should be stamped with the downgrading stamp.

If liaison is being claimed as an exemption for deletions indicate the part that is from liaison and identify the service for me please.

Thanks -
Helen

These documents cover Dr. King. You have already completed the Ray documents.

RETURN TO:

M. Stilson HT-3
3 D 4125

PRIORITY HANDLING FOIA REQUEST

FORM 1-75 3749 ☐ SECRET ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ UNCLASSIFIED

13-00000

☐ UNCLASSIFIED ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ SECRET

PRIORITY HANDLING FOIA REQUEST

SUBJECT: (Optional)

Harold Weisberg Appeal/LITIGATION

REQUEST NUMBER

IPS-76-382

FROM:	EXTENSION	DATE SENT
H. Stilson HT-3	1595	28 February 1978
		SUSPENSE DATE 2 March 1978

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)	DATE RECEIVED	DATE FORWARDED	OFFICER'S INITIALS	COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)
1. DCD/Staff A: attn: Ruth Elliff				Please review the attached documents for release to Mr. Weisberg. Bracket in red that part of the text you believe should be deleted and give the proper FOIA exemption for the deleted material. (b)(3) (b)(1)
2. 913 Key Bldg.				
3.				
4.	This should be			Also, please review the material for classification. Downgrade all documents to CONFIDENTIAL where possible. Classification reviews must be done by an officer with TOP SECRET classifying authority. All documents have been stamped with the Classification Review stamp for you to complete. Documents that you agree should be downgraded to CONFIDENTIAL should be stamped with the downgrading stamp.
5.	coordinated			
6.	with FBI +			
7.	State.			
8.	Ruth			
9.				
10.				If liaison is being claimed as an exemption for deletions indicate the part that is from liaison and identify the service for me please.
11.				
12.				Thanks - Helen

RETURN TO:

H. Stilson HT-3
1 D 4125

These documents cover Dr. King. You have already completed the Ray documents.

PRIORITY HANDLING FOIA REQUEST

FORM 1-75 3749 ☐ SECRET ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ UNCLASSIFIED

13-00000

UNCLASSIFIED | INTERNAL USE ONLY | CONFIDENTIAL | SECRET

PRIORITY HANDLING FOIA REQUEST

SUBJECT: (Optional) Harold Weisberg Appeal/LITIGATION

REQUEST NUMBER: IPS-76-382

FROM: H. Stilson HT-3

EXTENSION: 1595

DATE SENT: 28 February 1978

SUSPENSE DATE: 2 March 1978

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)	DATE RECEIVED	DATE FORWARDED	OFFICER'S INITIALS
1. C/EUR/FOIA att: Mr. LaClair	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	✓
2. 4B-4406			
3. E/I	2/13/78		
4.			
5. E/Staff A			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			

COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)

Please review the attached documents for release to Mr. Weisberg. Bracket in red that part of the text you believe should be deleted and give the proper FOIA exemption for the deleted material.

Also, please review the material for classification. Downgrade all documents to CONFIDENTIAL where possible. Classification reviews must be done by an officer with TOP SECRET classifying authority. All documents have been stamped with the Classification Review stamp for you to complete. Documents that you agree should be downgraded to CONFIDENTIAL should be stamped with the downgrading stamp.

If liaison is being claimed as an exemption for deletions indicate the part that is from liaison and identify the service for us please.

Thanks -
Helen

These documents cover Dr. King. You have already completed the Ray documents.

RETURN TO: H. Stilson HT-3 1 D-4143

PRIORITY HANDLING FOIA REQUEST

FORM 3749 ☐ SECRET ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ UNCLASSIFIED

13-00000

☐ UNCLASSIFIED ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ SECRET

PRIORITY HANDLING FOIA REQUEST

SUBJECT: (Optional)
Harold Weisberg Appeal / Litigation

REQUEST NUMBER
IPS-76-382

FROM:
H. Stilson IP-3

EXTENSION
1595

DATE SENT
~~7 February 1978~~

SUSPENSE DATE
~~10 February 1978~~

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)	DATE RECEIVED	DATE FORWARDED	OFFICER'S INITIALS
1. EA/Staff A/EXO att: M. Smith 5D-3115	8 - FEB 1978		[signature]
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7. EA/STA/EXO	15 FEB 1978		[signature]
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			

COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)

Please review the attached documents for release to Mr. Weisberg. Bracket in red that part of the text you believe should be deleted and give the proper FOIA exemption for the deleted material.

Also, please review the material for classification. I recommend that all these documents be downgraded to CONFIDENTIAL. Classification reviews must be done by an officer with TOP SECRET classifying authority. All documents have been stamped with the classification review stamp for you to complete. Documents that you agree should be stamped with the DOWNGRADING stamp.

If Liaison is being claimed as an exemption please identify the service for me.

Thanks.
Helen

These documents only cover that portion of the request concerning JAMES EARL RAY. The King documents will follow.

RETURN TO:
H. Stilson
IP-3 Ext. 1595

PRIORITY HANDLING FOIA REQUEST

FORM 1-75 3749 ☐ SECRET ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ UNCLASSIFIED

13-00000

☐ UNCLASSIFIED ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ SECRET

PRIORITY HANDLING FOIA REQUEST

SUBJECT: (Optional) Harold Weisberg Appeal / Litigation

REQUEST NUMBER IPS-78-382

FROM: H. Stilson HT-3

EXTENSION 1505

DATE SENT 7 February 1978

SUSPENSE DATE 16 February 1978

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)	DATE RECEIVED	DATE FORWARDED	OFFICER'S INITIALS
1. C/AF/Staff A att: Mr. Foy 3B-17-C			
2.			
3. H. Stilson HT-3			

COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)

Please review the attached documents for release to Mr. Weisberg. Bracket in red that part of the text you believe should be deleted and give the proper FOIA exemption for the deleted material.

Also, please review the material for classification. I recommend that all these documents be downgraded to CONFIDENTIAL. Classification reviews must be done by an officer with TOP SECRET classifying authority. All documents have been stamped with the classification review stamp for you to complete. Documents that you agree should be stamped with the DOWNGRADING stamp.

If Liaison is being claimed as an exemption please identify the service for me.

Thanks,

Helen

These documents only cover that portion of the request concerning JAMES EARL RAY. The King documents will follow

4. The documents may not be released.

RS Addis Ababa 2200 (IN 99685), 28 April 1968 identifies the source and does not pertain to James Earl Ray or Martin Luther King, or any known suspect, accomplice or associate. To release it would violate the privacy of another U.S. person.

The information contained in paras 1 and 3 of IN 00793, 30 April 1968 was acquired from a liaison source, the Nigerian Special Branch. RS Paragraph 2 identifies a source of intelligence and the information therein does not pertain to James Earl Ray, Martin Luther King, or any known suspect, accomplice or associate. To release the information would violate the privacy of another U.S. person.

RS CSCI 316/01685-68 may not be released since it merely repeats the information contained in the two cables above, and the exemptions applied to them are equally

(please turn over)

RETURN TO: H. Stilson HT-3 Ext. 1505

PRIORITY HANDLING FOIA REQUEST

FORM 1-75 3749 ☐ SECRET ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ UNCLASSIFIED

13-00000

☐ UNCLASSIFIED ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ SECRET

PRIORITY HANDLING FOIA REQUEST

SUBJECT: (Optional)	REQUEST NUMBER
Harold Weisberg Appeal/ Litigation	IPS-76-382

FROM:	EXTENSION	DATE SENT / SUSPENSE DATE
H. Stilson HT-3	1595	~~7 February 1978~~ / ~~10 February 1978~~

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)	DATE RECEIVED	DATE FORWARDED	OFFICER'S INITIALS
1. C/EUR/Staff A. 4B-4406	8 Feb 78		cl
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			

COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)

Please review the attached documents for release to Mr. Weisberg. Bracket in red that part of the text you believe should be deleted and give the proper FOIA exemption for the deleted material.

Also, please review the material for classification. I recommend that all these documents be downgraded to CONFIDENTIAL. Classification reviews must be done by an officer with TOP SECRET classifying authority. All documents have been stamped with the classification review stamp for you to complete. Documents that you agree should be stamped with the DOWNGRADING stamp.

If Liaison is being claimed as an exemption please identify the service for me.

Done cl

Thanks,

Helen

These documents only cover that portion of the request concerning JAMES EARL RAY. The King documents will follow.

RETURN TO: H. Stilson HT-3 Ext. 1595

PRIORITY HANDLING FOIA REQUEST

FORM 1-75 3749 ☐ SECRET ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ UNCLASSIFIED

13-00000

☐ UNCLASSIFIED ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ SECRET

PRIORITY HANDLING FOIA REQUEST

SUBJECT: (Optional)	REQUEST NUMBER
Harold Weisberg James Earl Ray	76-382

FROM:	EXTENSION	DATE SENT / SUSPENSE DATE
H. Stelson HT-3	1595	DATE SENT: 17 Feb 1978 SUSPENSE DATE: 28 Feb 1978

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)	DATE RECEIVED	DATE FORWARDED	OFFICER'S INITIALS	COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)
1. Ray Smith 5D 3116	17 FEB	1978	[initials]	Please do a classification review (and downgrade where possible) the attached docs. Thanks Helen
2.				
3. DC/EA/STA	21 FEB 1978 17 FEB 1978		[initials]	
4.				
5. EA/STA/EXO	21 FEB 1978		[initials]	
6.				
7.				
8.				
9.				
10.				
11.				
12.				
RETURN TO: H. Stelson HT-1				

PRIORITY HANDLING FOIA REQUEST

FORM 1-75 3749 ☐ SECRET ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ UNCLASSIFIED

13-00000

☐ UNCLASSIFIED ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ SECRET

PRIORITY HANDLING FOIA REQUEST

SUBJECT: (Optional)
Harold Weisberg Appeal/Litigation

REQUEST NUMBER
IPS-76-382

FROM:
H. Stilson HT-3

EXTENSION
1595

DATE SENT
~~7 February 1978~~

SUSPENSE DATE
~~10 February 1978~~

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)	DATE RECEIVED	DATE FORWARDED	OFFICER'S INITIALS
1. LA/Staff/B att. Mr. F Amer	8 Feb	9	F
2. 3 C-34			
3.			
4. LA/Staff B att: Mr. F. Amer			
5. 3-C-34			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			

COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)

Please review the attached documents for release to Mr. Weisberg. Bracket in red that part of the text you believe should be deleted and give the proper FOIA exemption for the deleted material.

Also, please review the material for classification. I recommend that all these documents be downgraded to CONFIDENTIAL. Classification reviews must be done by an officer with TOP SECRET classifying authority. All documents have been stamped with the classification review stamp for you to complete. Documents that you agree should be stamped with the DOWNGRADING stamp.

If Liaison is being claimed as an exemption please identify the service for me.

These are the King documents

Thanks,

Helen

These documents only cover that portion of the request concerning JAMES EARL RAY. The King documents will follow.

RETURN TO:
H. Stilson
HT-3 Ext. 1595

PRIORITY HANDLING FOIA REQUEST

FORM 1-75 3749 ☐ SECRET ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ UNCLASSIFIED

13-00000

☐ UNCLASSIFIED ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ SECRET

PRIORITY HANDLING FOIA REQUEST

SUBJECT: (Optional)	REQUEST NUMBER
Harold Weisberg Appeal/Litigation	IPS-76-382

FROM:	EXTENSION	DATE SENT
H. Stilson IP-3	1595	~~7 February 1978~~ SUSPENSE DATE ~~10 February 1978~~

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)	DATE RECEIVED	DATE FORWARDED	OFFICER'S INITIALS	COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)
1. NE/Staff IA Room 6 D 3113		9 Feb	By	Please review the attached documents for release to Mr. Weisberg. Bracket in red that part of the text you believe should be deleted and give the proper FOIA exemption for the deleted material.
2.				Also, please review the material for classification. I recommend that all these documents be downgraded to CONFIDENTIAL. Classification reviews must be done by an officer with TOP SECRET classifying authority. All documents have been stamped with the classification review stamp for you to complete. Documents that you agree should be stamped with the DOWNGRADING stamp.
3.				If Liaison is being claimed as an exemption please identify the service for me.
4.				Thanks.
5.				Helen
6.				These documents only cover that portion of the request concerning JAMES EARL RAY. The King documents will follow.
7.				
8.				
9.				
10.				
11.				
12.				

RETURN TO: H. Stilson IP-3 Ext. 1595

PRIORITY HANDLING FOIA REQUEST

FORM 1-75 3749 ☐ SECRET ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ UNCLASSIFIED

13-00000

☐ UNCLASSIFIED ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ SECRET

PRIORITY HANDLING FOIA REQUEST

SUBJECT: (Optional)	REQUEST NUMBER
Harold Weisberg Appeal/LITIGATION	IPS-76-382

FROM:	EXTENSION	DATE SENT
H. Stilson HT-3	1595	28 February 1978
		SUSPENSE DATE: 2 March 1978

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)	DATE RECEIVED	DATE FORWARDED	OFFICER'S INITIALS
1. C/EUR/Staff A att: Mr. LaClair	1		[illegible]
2. 4B-4406			
3. ~~[illegible]~~ E/SC			
4.			
5. E/Staff A			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			

(Handwritten across columns: Do you approve of proposed sanitation? Pls return today ASAP) 8 Mar Thanks)

COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)

Please review the attached documents for release to Mr. Weisberg. Bracket in red that part of the text you believe should be deleted and give the proper FOIA exemption for the deleted material. OK

Also, please review the material for classification. Downgrade all documents to CONFIDENTIAL where possible. Classification reviews must be done by an officer with TOP SECRET classifying authority. All documents have been stamped with the Classification Review stamp for you to complete. Documents that you agree should be downgraded to CONFIDENTIAL should be stamped with the downgrading stamp.

If liaison is being claimed as an exemption for deletions indicate the part that is from liaison and identify the service for me please.

Thanks -
Helen

These documents cover Dr. King. You have already completed the Ray documents.

RETURN TO:
H. Stilson HT-3
1 D 4125

PRIORITY HANDLING FOIA REQUEST

FORM 1-75 3749 ☐ SECRET ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ UNCLASSIFIED

13-00000

☐ UNCLASSIFIED ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ SECRET

PRIORITY HANDLING FOIA REQUEST

SUBJECT: (Optional) Harold Weisberg Appeal/Litigation

REQUEST NUMBER: IPS-76-382

FROM: H. Stilson HT-3

EXTENSION: 1595

DATE SENT: ~~7 February 1978~~

SUSPENSE DATE: ~~10 February 1978~~

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)	DATE RECEIVED	DATE FORWARDED	OFFICER'S INITIALS
1. DeD Room 913 Key	2 Feb	21 Feb	re
2.			
3. DDO/ISS/PIAG			
4. Attn: Helen			
5. 104127			
6.			
7. Both documents have to remain			
8. CONFIDENTIAL. Sanitized			
9. per (b)(1) + (b)(3)			
10. Also (b)(6) for 19 Feb 69 name			
11.			
12.			

COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)

Please review the attached documents for release to Mr. Weisberg. Bracket in red that part of the text you believe should be deleted and give the proper FOIA exemption for the deleted material.

Also, please review the material for classification. I recommend that all these documents be downgraded to CONFIDENTIAL. Classification reviews must be done by an officer with TOP SECRET classifying authority. All documents have been stamped with the classification review stamp for you to complete. Documents that you agree should be stamped with the DOWNGRADING stamp.

If Liaison is being claimed as an exemption please identify the service for me.

Thanks,

Helen

These documents only cover that portion of the request concerning JAMES EARL RAY. The King documents will follow.

RETURN TO: H. Stilson HT-3 Ext. 1595

PRIORITY HANDLING FOIA REQUEST

FORM 1-75 3749 ☐ SECRET ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ UNCLASSIFIED

13-00000

SECRET

10 JUL 1978

Mr. Frank Underwood
Freedom of Information-Privacy Acts Branch
J. Edgar Hoover Building, Room 6958
10th and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20535:

Attention: Connie Fruitt

Gentlemen:

In responding to an FOIA litigation from Harold Weisberg (enclosure 1), we have surfaced reference to 46 documents which originated with your agency. Three of these documents are referred by listing only, and either first pages or full text copies of the remaining 43 documents are enclosed. This information is being forwarded to you for review and direct response to the requester.

We will advise the requester of this referral in our response, which we expect to complete in the near future.

Please note that the documents listed, and those of which just the first pages have been included, have not been reviewed to see if they contain CIA information. In the event that they do, we request that this material be coordinated with us before being released to the requester.

If you have any questions, please contact Karen Wolfe or Allie Falardeau, 351-5615, and refer to our request F76-382.

Sincerely,

Gene F. Wilson
Information and Privacy Coordinator

Enclosures

Distribution:
Orig - Addse
1 - IPS Chrono
1 - IPS Subject (F-76-382) APPEAL w/attach DDO docs
1 1 - OGC (Launie Ziebell)
1 - DDO/IMS/FPG/AL (Helen Stilson)

SECRET

UNCLASSIFIED When Separated From Enclosure

13-00000

SECRET

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505

14 MAY 1968

TO : Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Attention: S. J. Papich

FROM : Deputy Director for Plans

SUBJECT: Assassination of Martin Luther King

1. On 3 May 1968, an official Italian Intelligence Service provided this Agency's representative in Rome with the following information on one James RAY:

> A James RAY, born in Los Angeles on 8 March 1928 (father's name Oliver), arrived at San Gimignano, Siena, in March 1955 and registered as a student at Perugia. In 1956, RAY was confined at San Gimignano Hospital and in 1957, he was in Sant'Antonio de Fiesole Hospital. These confinements were for "osteomyelitical condition causing bone depression in the cranium, on right parietal temple region." RAY returned permanently to the United States in December 1967.

2. The Italian National Police and the Italian Intelligence Service have turned up no other information thus far. All Italian entry posts have RAY and his aliases on their watchlist.

3. The Federal Bureau of Investigation representative in Rome was advised of the information in paragraphs 1 and 2 above.

CSCI 316/01763-68

REC-23 44 38861 3515

EX 109 6 MAY 16 1968

Jan 10, 78
This CSCI was treated as doc #250 in initial review.
BL

SECRET GROUP 1 Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

13-00000

SECRET

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505

16 MAY 1968

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Attention: Mr. S.J. Papich

SUBJECT : Investigation in Japan of Report on Suspicious Actions of Gerald Lee Richards, Originally Described as Resembling Suspected Assassin of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

1. Reference is made to the report concerning the above subject made by telephone to Mr. S.J. Papich at 0930 on 17 April 1968. Following is a full account of the investigation made in this case:

A. On 16 April 1968 a United States National Maritime Union official in Yokohama reported that one Gerald Lee Richards, who bore a general physical resemblance to the description given of the suspected assassin of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. had arrived in Japan about 15 April 1968 and requested a position aboard any ship going anywhere. Richards became agitated when asked for a contact address in Japan and refused to divulge his Japanese residence. The National Maritime Union official described Richards as 5' 10" tall, 155 pounds, with brown hair, a receding hairline on both sides, and a not very prominent scar two and one-half inches long traversing the center forehead, his most outstanding characteristic being a disconcerting, idiotic grin resembling a constant grimace. According to Richards' documents and statements, he was born 8 April 1937, applied for seaman's papers in San Pedro, California, 16 June 1964 and registered there as a United States National Maritime Union member on 21 February 1968 but never shipped out. His Social Security Number is 562-46-5078; his United States Coast Guard Number Z 2711-782.

[redacted] 44-38861-3785

REC 11

14 MAY 22 1968

66 MAY 2 1968

SECRET

D addressed as doc. # 251 during trial review

B. A subsequent check with the Japanese National Police Agency confirmed the biographic data supplied by the National Maritime Union official. A ward check indicated that Richards originally resided in Japan from 1963 to 1964 and married TAKAYAMA Michiko in 1963. Both Richards and his wife left Japan for the United States in 1964. Richards returned alone to Japan about 15 April 1968. His wife's address in the United States is listed as 160 Hosoi (phonetic) Street, Carpenteria, California, 93013.

C. A photograph of Richards obtained from the Japanese police was shown to the National Maritime Union official and identified by him as the individual in subparagraph 1A above who had applied for a seaman's berth. The photograph of Richards bears no apparent resemblance to photographs of suspected assassin James Earl Ray provided by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

2. The above information has been given to the Legal Attache of the United States Embassy in Tokyo.

FOR THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR FOR PLANS:

James A. Hunt
JAMES ANGLETON

CSCI-316/01774-68

13-00000

CONFIDENTIAL (When Filled In)

NEW DOCUMENT RECORD

	TYPE	YEAR	NUMBER	I/I	DOC. NO.
1	FPE (circled)	75 76 77 78			

Instructions for Divisions and Staffs:
1. Fill in shaded areas only.
2. Additional comments should be written on back of form.

2 DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION (30 CHARACTERS): CABLE / DISPATCH / MEMO (circled) / REPORT

DAY	MONTH	YEAR
11	DEC	73

3 FROM/ORIGINATOR (30 CHARACTERS): CIA - James Angleton

TO/RECIPIENT (30 CHARACTERS): FBI

	CLASS	WHERE LOCATED (10 CHARACTERS)	REFERRED BY (10 CHARACTERS)	DDO ?	DO FILE NUMBER (20 CHARACTERS)
4			FBI		CIR-316/03107-73

5 SUBJECT (80 CHARACTERS): Conference of the Committee to Investigate Assassinations

	TYPE OF REVIEW	IAL	DATE OF REVIEW	DAY	MONTH	YEAR
6						

7 Recommendations:
- ___ A. Release in full text
- X B. Release in sanitized form
- ___ C. Deny in toto
- ___ D. Defer decision to coordinate with (Specify in Line 8)
- ___ E. Sustain initial denial in toto
- ___ F. Sustain initial release of of sanitized version
- ___ G. Release additional information

	DEFER DECISION TO (10 CHARACTERS)	COORDINATE WITH (10 CHARACTERS)	NEW CLASS
8		OS	

Walter J. Kowalski C/RA/I
SIGNATURE AND OFFICE OF REVIEWING OFFICER

9 EXEMPTIONS CLAIMED (40 CHARACTERS)

B1 B2 B3 B4 B5 B6 B7C OF FOIA   J1 J1B J1C J1E J1F K1 OF PA   5B1 5B2 5B3 5B4 OF E.O. 11652

10 Exemptions are being claimed to protect the following:

___	1. Classification	(b)(1)	(k)(1)
___	2. Information from liaison with a Foreign Government	(b)(3)	(j)(1)(b)(c)
___	3. Information pertaining to a liaison relationship with a Foreign Government	(b)(3)	(j)(1)(b)(c)
___	4. Information which would/could identify the source	(b)(3)	(j)(1)(b)
___	5. Information pertaining to a source	(b)(3)	(j)(1)(b)
___	6. Information pertaining to intelligence methods	(b)(3)	(j)(1)(b)
___	7. Location* of CIA overseas installation	(b)(3)	(j)(1)(b)
___	8. Location* of unacknowledged domestic installation	(b)(3)	(j)(1)(b)
X	9. Name* of CIA employee	(b)(3)	(j)(1)(e)
X	10. File number	(b)(3)	(j)(1)(b)
___	11. Pseudonym	(b)(3)	(j)(1)(b)
___	12. Cryptonym	(b)(3)	(j)(1)(b)
___	13. Internal organizational data	(b)(3)	(j)(1)(e)
___	14. Name* of an FBI agent	(b)(7)(c)	(j)(1)(b)
___	15. FBI file number	(b)(2)	(j)(1)(b)
___	16. Privacy of other individual	(b)(6)	(j)(1)(f)
___	17. Does not pertain to request		
___	18. Information from another Government agency		
___	19. Other (Specify in Line 11)		

REMARKS (IF OTHER WAS CHECKED ABOVE) (40 CHARACTERS)

13-00000

CONFIDENTIAL (When Filled In)

	TYPE	YEAR	NUMBER	I/I	DOC. NO.	NEW DOCUMENT RECORD
1	FPE	75 76 77 78				Instructions for Divisions and Staffs: 1. Fill in shaded areas only. 2. Additional comments should be written on back of form.

2 DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION (30 CHARACTERS)
CABLE
DISPATCH
MEMO (circled)
REPORT

DAY	MONTH	YEAR
14	JAN	69

3 FROM/ORIGINATOR (30 CHARACTERS): CIA
TO/RECIPIENT (30 CHARACTERS): FBI

	CLASS	WHERE LOCATED (10 CHARACTERS)	REFERRED BY (10 CHARACTERS)	DDO ?	DO FILE NUMBER (20 CHARACTERS)
4					CSCI-316/00108-69

5 SUBJECT (80 CHARACTERS)
GARRISON and the Kennedy Assassination

		TYPE OF REVIEW	IAL	DATE OF REVIEW	DAY	MONTH	YEAR
6							

7 Recommendations:
____ A. Release in full text
____ B. Release in sanitized form
____ C. Deny in toto
____ D. Defer decision to coordinate with (Specify in Line 8)

____ E. Sustain initial denial in toto
X F. Sustain initial release of of sanitized version TO FENSTERWALD
____ G. Release additional information

8 DEFER DECISION TO (10 CHARACTERS) | COORDINATE WITH (10 CHARACTERS) | NEW CLASS

Walter J. Kowalski CI/RA/1
SIGNATURE AND OFFICE OF REVIEWING OFFICER

9 EXEMPTIONS CLAIMED (40 CHARACTERS)
B1 B2 B3 B4 B5 B6 B7C OF FOIA
J1 J1B J1C J1E J1F K1 OF PA
5B1 5B2 5B3 5B4 OF E.O. 11652

10 Exemptions are being claimed to protect the following:

____	1. Classification	(b) (1)	(k) (1)
____	2. Information from liaison with a Foreign Government	(b) (3)	(j) (1) (b) (c)
____	3. Information pertaining to a liaison relationship with a Foreign Government	(b) (3)	(j) (1) (b) (c)
____	4. Information which would/could identify the source	(b) (3)	(j) (1) (b)
____	5. Information pertaining to a source	(b) (3)	(j) (1) (b)
____	6. Information pertaining to intelligence methods	(b) (3)	(j) (1) (b)
____	7. Location* of CIA overseas installation	(b) (3)	(j) (1) (b)
____	8. Location* of unacknowledged domestic installation	(b) (3)	(j) (1) (b)
____	9. Name* of CIA employee	(b) (3)	(j) (1) (e)
____	10. File number	(b) (3)	(j) (1) (b)
____	11. Pseudonym	(b) (3)	(j) (1) (b)
____	12. Cryptonym	(b) (3)	(j) (1) (b)
____	13. Internal organizational data	(b) (3)	(j) (1) (e)
____	14. Name* of an FBI agent	(b) (7) (c)	(j) (1) (b)
____	15. FBI file number	(b) (2)	(j) (1) (b)
____	16. Privacy of other individual	(b) (6)	(j) (1) (f)
____	17. Does not pertain to request		
____	18. Information from another Government agency		
____	19. Other (Specify in Line 11)		

REMARKS (IF OTHER WAS CHECKED ABOVE) (40 CHARACTERS)

13-00000

CONFIDENTIAL (When Filled In)

	TYPE	YEAR	NUMBER	I/I	DOC. NO.	NEW DOCUMENT RECORD
1	FPE	75 76 77 78				Instructions for Divisions and Staffs: 1. Fill in shaded areas only. 2. Additional comments should be written on back of form.

2 DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION (30 CHARACTERS)

CABLE
DISPATCH
MEMO (circled)
REPORT

DAY	MONTH	YEAR
29	Nov	73

3 FROM/ORIGINATOR (30 CHARACTERS): FBI - Mr. E. S. Miller

TO/RECIPIENT (30 CHARACTERS): FBI - W. A. Branigan

4

CLASS	WHERE LOCATED (10 CHARACTERS)	REFERRED BY (10 CHARACTERS)	DDO ?	DO FILE NUMBER (20 CHARACTERS)
		FBI		

5 SUBJECT (80 CHARACTERS): Committee To Investigate Assassinations

6

TYPE OF REVIEW	I A L	DATE OF REVIEW	DAY	MONTH	YEAR

7 Recommendations:

___ A. Release in full text
X B. Release in sanitized form
___ C. Deny in toto
___ D. Defer decision to coordinate with (Specify in Line 8)

___ E. Sustain initial denial in toto
___ F. Sustain initial release of of sanitized version
___ G. Release additional information

8

DEFER DECISION TO (10 CHARACTERS)	COORDINATE WITH (10 CHARACTERS)	NEW CLASS
	OS	

Walter J. Kowalski C/RA/1
SIGNATURE AND OFFICE OF REVIEWING OFFICER

9 EXEMPTIONS CLAIMED (40 CHARACTERS)

B1 B2 B3 B4 B5 B6 B7C OF FOIA   J1 J1B J1C J1E J1F K1 OF PA   5B1 5B2 5B3 5B4 OF E.O. 11652

10 Exemptions are being claimed to protect the following:

___	1. Classification	(b)(1)	(k)(1)
___	2. Information from liaison with a Foreign Government	(b)(3)	(j)(1)(b)(c)
___	3. Information pertaining to a liaison relationship with a Foreign Government	(b)(3)	(j)(1)(b)(c)
___	4. Information which would/could identify the source	(b)(3)	(j)(1)(b)
___	5. Information pertaining to a source	(b)(3)	(j)(1)(b)
___	6. Information pertaining to intelligence methods	(b)(3)	(j)(1)(b)
___	7. Location* of CIA overseas installation	(b)(3)	(j)(1)(b)
___	8. Location* of unacknowledged domestic installation	(b)(3)	(j)(1)(b)
X	9. Name* of CIA employee	(b)(3)	(j)(1)(e)
___	10. File number	(b)(3)	(j)(1)(b)
___	11. Pseudonym	(b)(3)	(j)(1)(b)
___	12. Cryptonym	(b)(3)	(j)(1)(b)
___	13. Internal organizational data	(b)(3)	(j)(1)(e)
___	14. Name* of an FBI agent	(b)(7)(c)	(j)(1)(b)
___	15. FBI file number	(b)(2)	(j)(1)(b)
___	16. Privacy of other individual	(b)(6)	(j)(1)(f)
___	17. Does not pertain to request		
___	18. Information from another Government agency		
___	19. Other (Specify in Line 11)		

REMARKS (IF OTHER WAS CHECKED ABOVE) (40 CHARACTERS)